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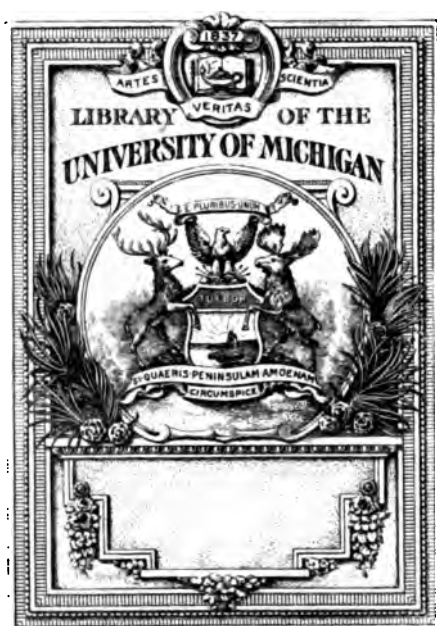
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# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

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DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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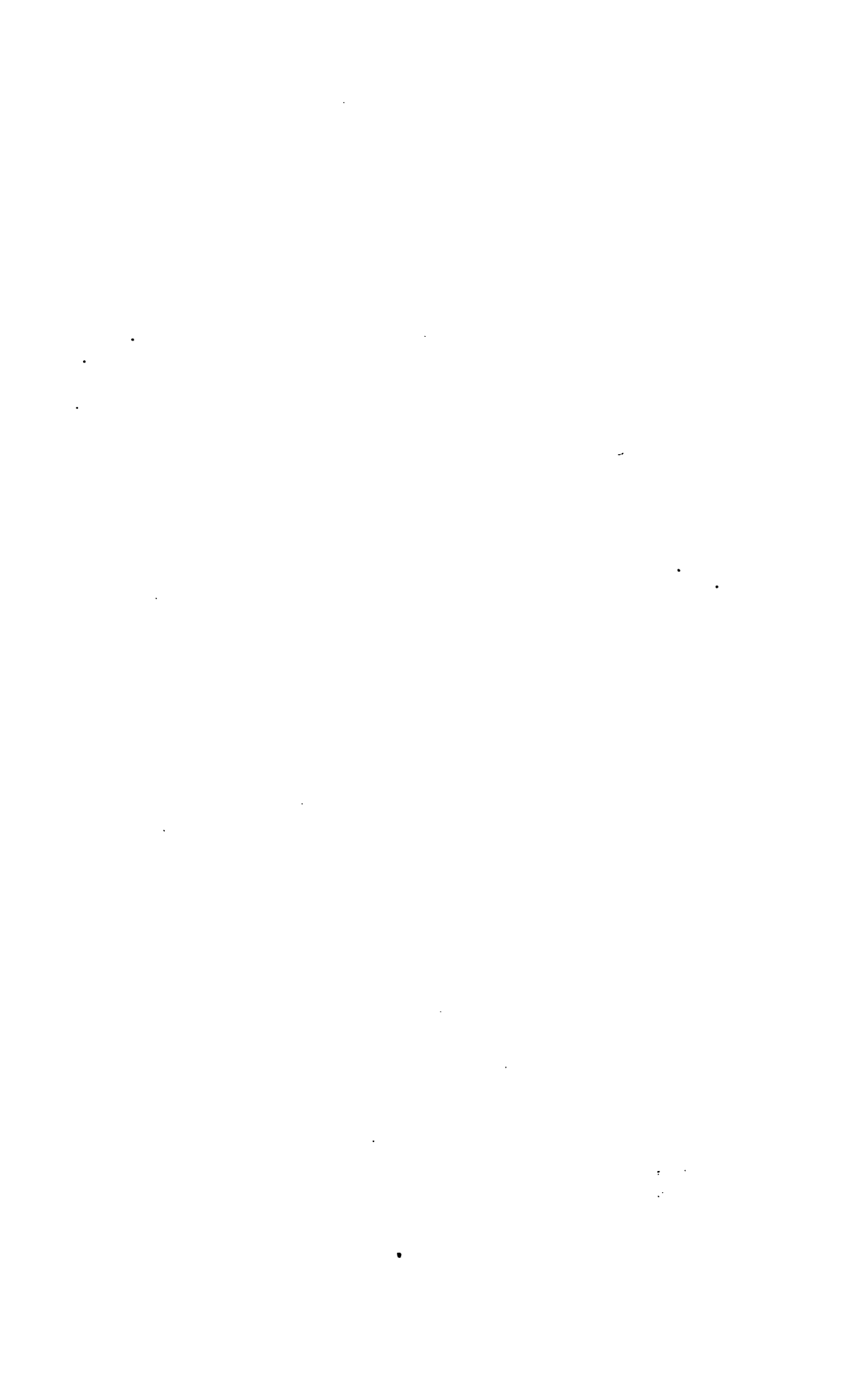


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DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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ABRIL DE 1905.

No. 1.

## CAMBIO EN LA DIRECCIÓN DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

A indicación del Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á que asintieron unánimemente los Señores Vocales del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en la sesión celebrada el día 5 del corriente mes de abril, fué ascendido al puesto de Director de la misma Oficina el Señor WILLIAMS CARLTON Fox, que hasta ahora había fungido con el carácter de Oficial Mayor, representado á la Oficina en la Conferencia Panamericana de México, y actuado en varias ocasiones como Director interino.

El Señor WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL, predecesor del Señor Fox, había dejado el puesto para hacerse cargo del de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en el Imperio chino.

## SUMISIÓN Á ARBITRAJE DE LAS RECLAMACIONES INTERAMERICANAS POR DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS PECUNIARIOS.

En la sección correspondiente á los Estados Unidos de América se publica la proclama expedida por el Señor Presidente de la misma nación el día 24 de marzo último, por la cual se incorpora en la legislación de este país el tratado concluido en 30 de enero de 1902, en la capital de México, por los representantes de las diversas Repúblicas



americanas que concurrieron á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional allí celebrada.

Es tan obvia la importancia de que ese tratado cuente ya con la sanción del Gobierno de Washington, que casi no hay palabras con que expresar debidamente la satisfacción que por ello ha de sentirse en los pueblos independientes de América.

De lo que dice en su proclama el Señor Presidente, corroborado por los antecedentes que respecto al punto obran en los archivos de esta Oficina, está ya llena la condición de que habla el artículo 5° del tratado para hacer obligatorias las estipulaciones de éste. El tratado está ya en vigor entre los Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, El Salvador, El Perú y Honduras. Si las últimas noticias no son inexactas, México se está ocupando en la actualidad de sancionar dicho pacto.

Es de desearse que las demás Repúblicas del Nuevo Mundo se apresuren á disfrutar el beneficio que la convención proporciona.

No es ella por cierto el último *desiderandum* en tan vital asunto. Como se ha expuesto en el BOLETÍN en trabajos anteriores, quizás sería mejor, conformándose en ello á las indicaciones hechas por el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT en su carta de instrucciones á los Señores Delegados de los Estados Unidos de América en la Conferencia panamericana celebrada en la capital de México, que hubiese un Tribunal americano, establecido en América, para estas reclamaciones americanas; pero ese es punto que hay tiempo de discutir debidamente en los cinco años que se tienen por delante, en que el tratado estará vigente.

Puede decirse con razón que aunque este pacto hubiese sido el único resultado de la Conferencia de México, con él se habría hecho acreedora la referida reunión á la gratitud del Nuevo Mundo.

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## COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CON CENTRO Y SUR AMÉRICA.

El siguiente es el memorandum presentado al Honorable Secretario de la Guerra, Señor TAFT, por varios de los Ministros que representan los países interesados en el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la costa occidental de Centro y Sur América. Los puntos en él expuestos se han discutido desde hace mucho tiempo, pero sin ningún resultado, debido á ciertos motivos que han impedido llegar al éxito deseado de promover por este medio mayor acercamiento en las relaciones comerciales entre estos países.

Después de varias reuniones en las cuales el asunto se tomó en consideración cuidadosamente, el memorandum fué preparado por el Ministro del Perú, Señor ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, y el Encargado de Negocios del Ecuador, Señor WITHER. Los Ministros de Costa Rica y

Bolivia, Señores CALVO y CALDERÓN, y el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, cooperaron en su corrección final.

El Ministro del Perú se expresó en nombre de sus colegas en la reunión con el Secretario de la Guerra, efectuada en la oficina de éste en la tarde del sábado 8 de abril de 1905, y habló brevemente de los diferentes puntos contenidos en el memorandum; y el Secretario TAFT, bien informado de todas las circunstancias, manifestó que estaba profundamente interesado en el asunto. Durante la reunión los Ministros de Chile, Costa Rica y Nicaragua tomaron parte en la ilustración de varios hechos demostrativos de que el movimiento iniciado dará resultados favorables particularmente para los Estados Unidos, así como para los otros países que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

“WASHINGTON, 8 de abril de 1905.

“Al Honorable WM. H. TAFT, *Secretaria de la Guerra*.

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: El Istmo de Panamá ha motivado dos grandes obstáculos para el intercambio comercial entre el Este de los Estados Unidos, y los países latino-americanos que tenemos el honor de representar, y que hacen su comercio por la costa del Pacífico. De esos dos obstáculos, uno es material; la masa de tierra que separa los dos océanos; el otro es artificial y ha sido producido, tanto por el monopolio que ha tenido y conserva todavía la Compañía del Ferrocarril, cuanto por los monopolios artificiales, que á la sombra del anterior ha creado la misma Compañía para la navegación entre Colón y Nueva York, y entre Panamá y las costas del Norte y el Sur de América.

“Los Estados Unidos con su notoria energía van á quitar de por medio el obstáculo material, pero eso requiere algunos años. No sucede lo mismo con los obstáculos artificiales. El Gobierno americano es hoy dueño absoluto de ese ferrocarril y de los vapores que sirven al tráfico entre Colón y Nueva York. Estamos informados por la prensa de que Vuestra Excelencia ha de resolver en breve plazo la manera cómo deben ser administrados en lo futuro ese ferrocarril y esos vapores, y nos apresuramos por eso á llamar la atención de Vuestra Excelencia que ninguna medida podrá adoptar que sea más eficaz para estrechar las relaciones comerciales de todos nuestros países con los Estados Unidos, que la de implantar el tránsito del Istmo sobre bases equitativas y liberales. La oportunidad es excepcional y conviene aprovecharla por razones de mutuo interés.

“La primera mala consecuencia de los monopolios ha sido la alta tarifa, que podemos llamar casi prohibitiva y que ha desviado la corriente comercial hacia Europa. Algunos datos que consignamos en seguida comprueban nuestra afirmación.

“El salitre de Chile no se puede traer vía Panamá. La tarifa combinada entre la Compañía del Ferrocarril y el trust de los vapores del

Sur Pacífico fija un flete de 47 chelines por tonelada. Ese mismo salitre llega á Nueva York por vapores vía Magallanes, pagando 23 chelines.

“El azúcar del Perú paga por el Istmo 30 chelines por tonelada, y 23 chelines vía Magallanes.

“El cacao de Guayaquil, vía Panamá, paga á Europa de 52 á 58 chelines por tonelada y para Nueva York 65 á 68 chelines.

“El café de Centro-América se exporta para Europa vía Magallanes, más barato que por la vía de Panamá.

“Los metales de Bolivia, y en especial el estaño, no se pueden traer á los Estados Unidos vía Panamá.

“Con frecuencia se presenta el caso de que productos de nuestras costas se importen á los Estados Unidos, trasbordándolos en Liverpool, el Havre ó Hamburgo, por mayor baratura de los fletes para Europa que para los Estados Unidos.

“Se puede calcular que los puertos más remotos de nuestras respectivas repúblicas, distan de Nueva York 4,500 millas, vía Panamá. De esos puertos á Nueva York hay más de 11,000 millas vía Magallanes, y sin embargo el transporte por esta última ruta y el transporte á vapor desde nuestros puertos hasta Europa es, por término medio, de un 25 á 30 por ciento más barato que nuestro comercio con Nueva York, vía Panamá.

“De esta considerable diferencia de fletes resulta que el consumidor europeo tiene la ventaja de comprar más barato nuestros productos que el consumidor americano.

“Para que Vuestra Excelencia perciba que la culpa del alto flete está en la tarifa del ferrocarril, bástele saber, que del flete de las 4,500 millas entre los puertos extremos y Nueva York, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá se toma para sí el 33 por ciento por sus 46 millas de tránsito.

“Mirando ahora la cuestión desde el punto de vista de exportación de este país sobre los nuestros, es interesante hacer una comparación de los fletes entre Nueva York y nuestras costas vía Panamá, y los de artículos similares entre Europa y la costa occidental del Pacífico, vía Panamá, también.

“Tomando artículos de poco valor tenemos:

“Arroz, por ejemplo: de Hamburgo se hacen constantemente embarques de arroz de la India para el Ecuador, vía Panamá, á razón de un flete de 30 á 33 chelines por tonelada de 2,240 libras, ó sean \$7.50 á \$8 la tonelada, mientras el mismo artículo de Nueva York paga á razón de \$0.60 por cada 100 libras, ó sean \$13.20 la tonelada, casi el 75 por ciento de recargo. Ese mismo arroz ha sido trasportado antes desde la India hasta Alemania, y lo que decimos del arroz puede aplicarse á todos los artículos especificados en seguida, tomados de la tarifa de la Panamá Railroad Company, que acompañamos. Esta diferencia

de fletes inclina la balanza en favor de los mercados europeos, casi excluyendo ó por lo menos limitando á un estrecho círculo las exportaciones de los mismos artículos de Nueva York, con perjuicio del comercio americano.

“Es de observar, así mismo, que en ciertos artículos en que la Panamá Railroad Company cobra el flete de Nueva York á los puertos del Pacífico de Sud y Centro América, por medida cúbica, resulta éste tan elevado que representa un 40 y un 50 por ciento del costo de la mercadería.

“Un ejemplo: 12 estufas de petróleo que en Nueva York, libre de gastos á bordo, cuestan de \$45 á \$48, pagan á la costa del Ecuador y del Perú 30 y 37½ centavos, respectivamente, por pie cúbico, ó sean \$19.20 á \$21, que representan un 42.66 por ciento sobre el precio de costo. El mismo artículo comprado en Alemania apenas pagaría un flete de \$6.40 á \$6.75.

“La distancia entre Plymouth y Colón es de 4,540 millas, y la distancia entre Nueva York y Colón es de 1,981 millas. De manera que Plymouth está 2,519 millas más distante de Colón y sin embargo los fletes de Europa á nuestras costas por vía del Istmo son mucho más baratos que los de Nueva York á nuestras costas.

“Como el tránsito por el Istmo es igual en uno y otro caso, es claro que la diferencia de flete viene de la alta tarifa de la línea entre Colón y Nueva York, ó sea de ese monopolio artificial creado por la Compañía del Ferrocarril que posee también la línea de vapores.

“Aunque las compañías de navegación en el Pacífico no pertenecen á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, ésta ha arreglado de manera que la costa norte resulte exclusivamente servida por la ‘Pacific Mail Steamship Company’ y la costa sur por dos compañías que están en *trust*: la ‘Pacific Steam Navigation Company’ y la Compañía Sud-Americana.

“Estas líneas, como es natural, aprovechan de este privilegio para exigir por su parte tan altos fletes como es posible.

“El mecanismo de ese monopolio es muy claro: la Compañía del Ferrocarril sólo da facilidades de tránsito á las compañías combinadas de que hemos hablado, y por el contrario, hostiliza y cierra todas las puertas á cualquiera otra nave que llegue á Colón ó Panamá, que no pertenezca á la combinación. Ejemplo: no hace mucho tiempo que una casa fuerte de Nueva York mandó un vapor cargado á Colón: pues, bien, sobre las dificultades de obtener muelle, la carga cuando fué desembarcada estuvo en los muelles de Colón varias semanas sin pasar á Panamá para el trasbordo respectivo. Demás está decir que los interesados renunciaron á seguir mandando sus vapores á Colón.

“Debido al mismo monopolio, las compañías ‘Pacific Steam Navigation Company’ y la Sud-Americana tuvieron que abandonar la extensión de su tráfico hasta San Francisco de California, dejándole campo

exclusivo á la Pacific Mail Steamship Company, que tiene en sus manos todo el tráfico de la costa de Centro América.

“Se notan más palpablemente los inconvenientes del régimen artificial, considerando la situación del transporte de pasajeros. Mientras que el Callao y Liverpool están casi á igual distancia de Nueva York, un pasajero de primera clase puede ir de Nueva York á Liverpool hasta por \$60, y el billete para el Callao, también de Nueva York, le cuesta por lo menos \$185. No hay duda que si hubiera competencia este precio se reduciría considerablemente.

“Se notan más las anomalías, considerando los precios de los pasajes para la costa del norte de Panamá y para Panamá mismo. La ‘Panamá Railroad Company’ cobra por un billete de primera clase, entre Nueva York y San Francisco—5,300 millas—\$105.

“Para Panamá, recorriendo sólo 2,021 millas incluyendo el Istmo, cobra \$100 y para los puertos de Centro América, que distan de Nueva York la mitad que San Francisco, de \$115 á \$160. La anomalía anterior se explica, por que los ferrocarriles intercontinentales hacen competencia en el tráfico entre Nueva York y San Francisco, y bajo el régimen actual no hay competencia posible respecto de los demás puertos. Es indudable que la ‘Panamá Railroad’ y la ‘Pacific Mail,’ cuando llevan un pasajero de Nueva York á San Francisco y lo mantienen durante un mes, próximamente, por \$105, no pierden dinero; luego su ganancia es exorbitante cuando por llevar á un pasajero á Panamá, manteniéndole seis ó siete días solamente, le cobran \$100. Esto demuestra la necesidad de la libre competencia, mediante el sistema de igual tratamiento á todos los buques ó sea del *open door* en el Istmo.

“Un detalle no insignificante es el de cobrarse 5 centavos oro por cada libra de exceso de equipaje á los pasajeros que atraviesan el Istmo.

“Podemos afirmar, que todos estos obstáculos alejan á los pasajeros de la vía del Istmo, que es la más corta, aun para ir á Europa, dando á los comerciantes la ocasión de pasar por los Estados Unidos y de estudiar sus manufacturas. En vez de hacer esto, una corriente considerable se ha establecido por la vía de Magallanes, ó atravesando la cordillera entre Chile y la Argentina. Los que toman esta ruta para ir á Europa no tienen ocasión de comparar las industrias americanas con las europeas.

“No podemos dejar de mencionar aquí, que la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá cobra 45 centavos por libra de correspondencia que transporta por el Istmo; lo que ha motivado que casi todos nuestros países hayan aumentado en 1 centavo por cada media onza, el porte de cartas por esa ruta.

El cambio de encomiendas postales entre los Estados Unidos y nuestras repúblicas se hace también más caro que el de los Estados Unidos y otros países, por razón del alto flete de ferrocarril, lo cual limita á

una cifra insignificante el cambio de pequeños artículos entre los Estados Unidos y las repúblicas Sud-Americanas, con perjuicio del comercio americano. Esta circunstancia ha impedido que muchos de nuestros países hayan celebrado todavía tratados postales con los Estados Unidos.

“La Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá ha manejado hasta ahora esa empresa, teniendo sólo en mira la utilidad inmediata. Creemos que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sin perder de vista esa utilidad, y quizás aumentándola, debe mirar también la conveniencia de ensanchar y facilitar nuestro comercio recíproco. De esta manera anticipará, en proporción no despreciable, los beneficios de la grandiosa obra del canal que ha acometido.

“Sometemos, pues, á la consideración de Vuestra Excelencia la conveniencia de que al resolver el sistema futuro de administración en el Istmo, tenga en cuenta:

“I. La conveniencia de reducir la tarifa del ferrocarril al precio normal en los Estados Unidos y en proporción con la distancia.

“II. Que se haga otro tanto con la tarifa de fletes y pasajes entre Colón y Nueva York.

“III. Que los buques de todas las banderas y las cargas de todas procedencias tengan iguales facilidades de tránsito.

“IV. Que se reduzca tanto como sea posible la tarifa del ferrocarril para correspondencia y encomiendas postales, y

“V. Que los trabajos del canal no absorban por completo el uso de la vía férrea de manera que no perjudiquen al tráfico de mercaderías.

“La adopción de estas medidas ensanchará considerablemente el intercambio de productos por la vía del Istmo, localizando entre los Estados Unidos y nuestra costa una buena parte del comercio que hoy se hace con Europa y estableciendo la corriente por la vía corta de 4,500 millas, máximo, en vez de 11,000 millas, pues, es de suponer que las dos campañas que hoy toman el camino de Magallanes, encontrarán conveniente dividir sus flotas entre el Pacífico y el Atlántico, y más económico transportar su carga en diez ó quince días por la vía del Istmo, que en sesenta días por la vía del Estrecho.

“Esas campañas mueven tres vapores mensuales que trasportan 12,000 toneladas, más ó menos, y otras tantas de venida, ó sea cerca de 300,000 toneladas anuales. Gran parte de esto pasaría por el Istmo dando más flete al ferrocarril y flete de retorno á los buques que lleven al Istmo el material que la construcción del canal ha de requerir, circunstancia que abaratará el transporte de ese material.

“Otra circunstancia que estrecharía nuestras relaciones, sería la de mayor rapidez en las comunicaciones. Los Estados Unidos pueden hacer mucho á este respecto en este lado del Istmo. Nosotros vamos á llamar la atención de nuestros gobiernos sobre este mismo punto, recomendándoles que si es posible, entren en un acuerdo para asegurar por lo menos dos viajes rápidos mensuales entre Valparaíso y Panamá,

con escala en los principales puertos del trayecto y otro tanto en la costa centro-americana.

“Les recomendaremos también que busquen la manera de reducir los fletes y pasajes en los vapores del Pacífico, aunque tenemos fe en que bastará para llegar á ese resultado, la competencia que surgirá tan luego como cese la causa en el Istmo de los monopolios arriba mencionados.

“Terminamos rogando á Vuestra Excelencia que se digne dar benévola acogida á esta exposición, que es inspirada por nuestro sincero anhelo de estrechar las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y nuestros respectivos países.

“Con sentimientos de la más distinguida consideración nos suscribimos de Su Excelencia,

“J. B. CALVO,

*Ministro de Costa Rica.*

“LUIS F. COREA,

*Ministro de Nicaragua.*

“MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN,

*Ministro del Perú.*

“JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ,

*Ministro de Chile.*

“IGNACIO CALDERÓN,

*Ministro de Bolivia.*

“JORGE MUÑOZ,

*Ministro de Guatemala.*

“SERAFIN S. WITHER,

*Encargado de Negocios del Ecuador.”*

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR. 1903 Y 1904.

[De “La Nación” de Buenos Aires.]

Acaba de aparecer el boletín de la Dirección general de estadística de la nación, correspondiente al año 1904. Hé aquí sus principales cifras:

Importación en pesos oro: La sujeta á derecho durante el año 1904 ha sido de \$142,457,294; libre de derecho \$44,848,675; total, \$187,305,969; metálico, \$24,917,951.

Exportación en pesos oro: Sujeta á derecho, \$78,203,586; libre, \$185,953,959; total, \$264,157,523; metálico, \$1,604,292.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de 1903, tenemos que en 1904 la importación ha aumentado en \$41,606,403 oro, sujeta á derecho, y en \$11,492,966 oro, libre de derecho, lo que hace un total en el año de \$56,099,369 oro.

La importación de metálico ha disminuido en el año pasado \$1,168,233 oro.

La exportación sujeta á derecho ha disminuido en 1904 en \$4,461,894 oro, y ha aumentado la libre de derecho en \$47,634,895 oro, lo que constituye en total un aumento de \$43,173,001 oro. El metálico aumentó en \$408,140 oro.

Durante el año pasado se han importado de África artículos por valor de \$126,016 oro, de Alemania \$24,926,278, de Bélgica \$9,069,123, de Bolivia \$108,243, del Brasil \$6,032,975, de Cuba \$571,870, de Chile \$469,534, de España \$4,797,996, de los Estados Unidos \$24,473,377, de Francia \$17,109,716, de Italia \$19,127,902, de los Países Bajos \$1,007,639, del Paraguay \$1,569,119, del Reino Unido \$64,517,103, del Uruguay \$862,020 y de otras procedencias \$12,536,560.

Cotejando estas cifras con las de 1903, tenemos que durante el año pasado la importación de artículos de África ha aumentado en \$63,443, de Alemania en \$7,916,956, de Bélgica en \$3,620,251, del Brasil en \$681,997, de Cuba en \$198,689, de Chile en \$269,061, de España en \$1,223,405, de los Estados Unidos en \$7,788,923, de Francia en \$4,401,478, de Italia en \$4,425,709, de los Países Bajos en \$216,673, del Paraguay en \$509,280, del Reino Unido en \$19,690,354 y del Uruguay en \$101,343.

La única nación que ha disminuido la importación en 1904 ha sido Bolivia, en \$17,215 oro.

El movimiento de exportación durante el año pasado ha sido el siguiente:

Se han exportado artículos con destino á Africa por un valor de \$4,841,314 oro. Alemania, \$29,522,112; Bélgica, \$17,566,034; Bolivia, \$392,498; Brasil, \$10,427,012; Cuba, \$282,719; Chile, \$1,440,266; España, \$1,923,892; Estados Unidos, \$10,214,389; Francia, \$30,596,559; Italia, \$4,344,952; Países Bajos, \$3,500,834; Paraguay, \$216,468; Reino Unido, \$36,445,139; Uruguay, \$5,020,526; otros destinos, \$96,253,609.

Comparadas estas cifras con las del año 1903, resulta que la exportación ha tenido este movimiento:

Ha disminuido para el Africa en \$4,229,596 oro; Bélgica, \$2,576,978; Bolivia, \$58,099; España, \$111,663; Francia, \$3,698,386; Países Bajos, \$1,046,124; otros destinos, \$1,764,124.

Ha aumentado para Alemania en \$2,709,239 oro; Brasil, \$1,881,885; Cuba, \$117,786; Chile, \$269,488; Estados Unidos, \$2,088,643; Italia, \$6,398; Paraguay, \$42,564; Reino Unido, \$844,217; Uruguay, \$831,994; otros destinos, \$47,865,757.



La recaudación de derechos aduaneros en el año 1904 ha sido de \$46,733,970 oro y \$804,257 papel, lo que representa un aumento sobre el año 1903 de \$3,645,871 oro y \$233,508 papel.

Como dato ilustrativo, agregaremos que en el año 1861, con una población de 1,375,481 habitantes, la importación alcanzó á \$22,441,120 y la exportación á \$14,322,589. El año pasado, ó sean cuarenta y cuatro años más tarde, con una población de 4,981,831 habitantes, la importación ha sido de \$187,305,969 oro y la exportación de \$264,157,525 oro.

### COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN DICIEMBRE Y EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

#### BUENOS AIRES.

##### EXPORTACIONES.

|                                      | Diciembre.<br>1904. | 1904.     | 1903.      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Maíz.....toneladas.....              | 104,014             | 840,201   | 10,688,357 |
| Trigo.....id.....                    | 15,513              | 397,379   | 6,855,512  |
| Lino.....id.....                     | 6,239               | 251,634   | 3,450,095  |
| Harina.....id.....                   | 9,559               | 85,479    | 1,981,664  |
| Lana.....fardos.....                 | 31,685              | 289,771   | 356,253    |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....           | 4,797               | 65,186    | 104,187    |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....número..... | 216,286             | 1,857,073 | 1,897,234  |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....   | 71,480              | 1,005,156 | 932,424    |
| Cueros potros salados.....id.....    | 22,135              | 182,334   | 296,275    |
| Cueros potros secos.....id.....      | 13,500              | 130,663   | 131,997    |
| Cueros becerros.....id.....          | 12,285              | 132,879   | 191,285    |
| Cerda.....fardos.....                | 343                 | 8,290     | 4,418      |
| Diversos cueros.....id.....          | 975                 | 7,816     | 7,164      |
| Tortitas de lino.....sacos.....      | 15,073              | 170,844   | 166,910    |
| Cebada.....toneladas.....            | 1,307               | 13,804    | 55,941     |
| Afrecho.....id.....                  | 8,773               | 108,705   | 1,513,006  |
| Semillas.....id.....                 | 90                  | 1,420     | 287        |
| Azúcar.....id.....                   | 550                 | 2,791     | 95,460     |
| Huesos y ceniza.....id.....          | 3,924               | 20,862    | 36,440     |
| Astas.....número.....                | 198                 | 2,134     | 2,108      |
| Manteca.....cajones.....             | 36,223              | 210,644   | 185,968    |
| Plumas de avestruz.....id.....       | 71                  |           |            |
| Quebracho.....toneladas.....         | 9,775               | 61,221    | 60,645     |
| Id.....rollizos.....                 | 463                 | 4,764     | 1,519      |
| Quebracho extracto.....sacos.....    | 37,812              | 227,201   | 168,636    |
| Minerales.....id.....                |                     | 3,611     | 2,769      |
| Tripas.....bordalesas.....           | 602                 | 9,099     | 7,050      |
| Semillas de nabo.....toneladas.....  | 390                 | 531       |            |
| Vacuno.....id.....                   | 655                 | 7,235     | 34,867     |
| Ovejas.....id.....                   | 2,100               | 7,225     | 117,805    |
| Caballos.....id.....                 | 452                 | 8,793     | 7,251      |
| Mulas.....id.....                    | 1,216               | 8,220     | 21,604     |
| Cerdos.....id.....                   |                     | 45        | 814        |
| Sebo.....pipas.....                  | 1,808               | 31,501    | 21,461     |
| Id.....bordalesas.....               | 7,800               | 81,230    | 87,619     |
| Tasaio.....fardos.....               | 31,544              | 186,025   | 151,615    |
| Carneros congelados.....número.....  | 70,265              | 1,278,375 | 1,144,958  |
| Carne conservada.....cajones.....    | 17,189              | 121,714   | 119,489    |
| Lenguas.....id.....                  | 350                 | 7,525     | 27,586     |
| Pasto.....fardos.....                | 26,651              | 276,381   | 677,963    |
| Carne congelada.....trozos.....      | 52,676              | 423,030   | 541,609    |
| Carnero.....id.....                  | 15,000              | 430,263   | 1,441,386  |
| Diversas carnes.....bultos.....      | 5,471               | 40,930    | 57,140     |
| Tabaco.....fardos.....               | 511                 | 24,200    | 17,433     |
| Harina de carne.....sacos.....       |                     | 6,789     | 7,130      |
| Caldo.....cajones.....               |                     | 637       | 311        |
| Sangre seca.....sacos.....           | 1,579               | 10,730    | 9,144      |
| Extracto de carne.....cajones.....   | 3,118               | 3,618     | 13,199     |
| Corderos congelados.....número.....  | 1,704               | 41,327    | 50,773     |

LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de diciembre salieron 20 vapores y 1 velero del puerto de la Plata, y durante el año de 1904 salieron 306 vapores y 8 veleros del mismo puerto. Su carga fué como sigue:

|                          | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.         |                          | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                          | Kilos.              | Kilos.        |                          | Kilos.              | Kilos.    |
| Maíz.....                | 31, 256, 920        | 177, 474, 236 | Garras.....              |                     | 27, 287   |
| Trigo.....               | 4, 342, 010         | 56, 002, 326  | Cueros salados.....      | 102, 000            | 649, 995. |
| Lino.....                |                     | 10, 571, 124  | Sangre seca.....         | 50, 820             | 58, 985   |
| Pasto.....               |                     | 226, 000      | Guano artificial.....    | 128, 265            | 138, 495. |
| Cebada.....              |                     | 77, 968       | Lana.....                | 13, 047             | 86, 904   |
| Alpiste.....             |                     | 10, 019       | Cueros lanares.....      |                     | 11, 515.  |
| Harina.....              |                     | 18, 723       | Aceite manitas.....      |                     | 5, 300    |
| Afrecho.....             | 435, 020            | 4, 451, 480   | Extracto de carne.....   |                     | 1, 943.   |
| Avena.....               |                     | 936, 323      | Astas.....               |                     | 7, 080    |
| Carne congelada.....     | 3, 044, 444         | 12, 766, 294  | Manteca.....             | 45, 525             | 60, 525.  |
| Carneros congelados..... | 622, 624            | 2, 922, 485   | Caseína.....             | 20, 000             | 20, 000   |
| Sebo.....                | 188, 523            | 1, 632, 828   | Caballos.....cabeza..... |                     | 28.       |
| Huevos.....              |                     | 97, 948       |                          |                     |           |

DECRETO SOBRE CEREMONIAL DIPLOMÁTICO.

DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO,

*Buenos Aires, Diciembre 31 de 1904.*

Considerando que conviene establecer el ceremonial diplomático y las solemnidades para la recepción de los representantes de países extranjeros, á fin de que estén en armonía con nuestra forma de gobierno y los usos y costumbres adoptados por otras Naciones, el Presidente de la República decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. A los efectos del ceremonial diplomático, los representantes de los países extranjeros en la Nación Argentina, pueden ser:

- 1°. Embajadores y Nuncios Apostólicos.
- 2°. Enviados Extraordinarios y Ministros Plenipotenciarios é Intenuncios Apostólicos.
- 3°. Ministros Residentes.
- 4°. Encargados de Negocios.

ART. 2°. Los agentes de la primera clase son los únicos que se consideran como representantes de la persona del Jefe de su Estado. No obstante esto, los Embajadores y Nuncios Apostólicos tratarán con el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; pero dichos agentes pueden solicitar personalmente audiencia del Presidente de la República.

ART. 3°. Los agentes de la segunda clase no tienen carácter representativo y para obtener audiencia del Presidente de la República, deben solicitarla de antemano y por escrito del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. Para obtener audiencia de este funcionario deberán solicitarla también por escrito del Introdutor de Embajadores.

ART. 4°. Los Ministros Residentes están equiparados, en sus relaciones con el Poder Ejecutivo, á los Enviados Extraordinarios y Ministros Plenipotenciarios, pero son precedidos por éstos.

ART. 5°. Los agentes de la cuarta clase se dividen en Encargados de Negocios ad hoc en misión permanente y los Encargados de Negocios ad ínterim. Los primeros son acreditados ante el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y tienen precedencia sobre los Encargados ad ínterim. Los segundos son los que se presentan como tales al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores por los Ministros Diplomáticos al dejar su puesto.

ART. 6°. Cada vez que un nuevo Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores se haga cargo de su puesto, después del juramento comunicará por una nota verbal su nombramiento á los miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático Extranjero acreditado ante el Gobierno de la Nación y á los Cónsules Generales de aquellos países que no tengan representación diplomática, haciéndoles saber que los recibirá personalmente en su despacho el día y hora que el mismo señale.

ART. 7°. El Ministro de Relaciones comunicará por telégrafo su nombramiento á los representantes Argentinos en el Exterior.

ART. 8°. La primera visita será retribuida por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores personalmente á los Embajadores y á los Enviados Extraordinarios y Ministros Plenipotenciarios y por tarjeta á los Ministros Residentes y Encargados de Negocios.

ART. 9°. El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores comunicará por nota verbal directamente á cada Legación el día de la semana en que recibirá á los representantes extranjeros que tengan que conferenciar con él sobre asuntos del servicio.

ART. 10°. Los nuevos representantes diplomáticos, después de visitar al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, tendrán que comunicar la copia de sus credenciales y de su discurso, si lo han de pronunciar, y pedir que se le señale el día y la hora en que los recibirá el Presidente de la República.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores les dará las respuestas por escrito.

ART. 11°. Las recepciones serán extraordinarias, solemnes ó privadas.

Las primeras corresponden solamente á los Embajadores y á los Príncipes de casas reinantes con misión especial. Las segundas corresponden á los Ministros. Las terceras corresponden á los Encargados de Negocios.

ART. 12. En el primer caso el Introdutor de Embajadores acompañará al Embajador desde su domicilio hasta la Casa de Gobierno en la carroza de gala de la Presidencia, tirada á cuatro caballos y seguida del Regimiento Escolta. El Introdutor de Embajadores conducirá al Embajador y al personal de la Embajada que lo acompañe hasta la Casa de Gobierno donde se le harán los honores correspondientes por una compañía de un batallón de Infantería, con la bandera y la banda de música. Esta última tocará la marcha ó el himno del país que representa el Embajador.

En el salón de recepciones lo esperará el Presidente de la República con sus Ministros y los funcionarios civiles y militares que hayan sido invitados, en traje de rigurosa gala. En el momento de leer su discurso, que podrá hacerlo en francés ó en su propio idioma, el Embajador entregará sus credenciales al Presidente de la República, quien las pasará al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

El Presidente de la República leerá su contestación, saludará al Embajador y lo presentará á sus Ministros de Estado. El Embajador, á su vez, hará la presentación del personal de su Embajada. Concluída la recepción el Embajador será conducido á su residencia con las mismas formalidades seguidas para su introducción.

ART. 13. En las recepciones solemnes se observará el ceremonial siguiente: En el día y hora señalados para que tenga lugar la recepción, el Introdutor de Embajadores se trasladará en el carruaje oficial de uso diario á la residencia del representante diplomático extranjero para conducirlo al despacho del Presidente de la República. Se encontrará presente al acto el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. Sólo se cambiarán discursos en los casos en que los Ministros diplomáticos lo hayan solicitado expresamente. Después de presentadas las credenciales y terminada la recepción, el Ministro será conducido á su residencia con las mismas formalidades seguidas para la recepción.

ART. 14. En los dos casos de los artículos anteriores se dictarán inmediatamente los decretos de reconocimiento y se dirigirán las comunicaciones correspondientes.

ART. 15. Para la recepción privada los Encargados de Negocios, con nombramiento especial de tales, presentarán sus credenciales al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores solicitando una audiencia al efecto, así como para ser presentados al Presidente de la República. Presentadas las credenciales, serán reconocidos por decreto especial como los Ministros.

ART. 16. Después de su recepción, los representantes diplomáticos se comunicarán oficialmente con los demás Ministros del Poder Ejecutivo por intermedio del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

ART. 17. Las invitaciones para los banquetes oficiales al cuerpo diplomático se harán por conducto del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y deben ser remitidas con diez días de anticipación.

ART. 18. Cuando asistan señoras el puesto de honor es la derecha de la esposa del Presidente de la República, ó de la esposa del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, ó de aquella señora que haya sido invitada para hacer los honores de la fiesta. El segundo puesto es la derecha del Presidente ó del Ministro; el tercero la izquierda de las primeras; el cuarto la izquierda de los últimos; y así sucesivamente.

ART. 19. En los banquetes oficiales ofrecidos por el Presidente de la República al cuerpo diplomático, el puesto de honor corresponde al decano del mismo. Los otros diplomáticos se colocarán según el orden

de precedencia, intercalados con los Ministros de Estado y los demás funcionarios en el orden que establecen las disposiciones administrativas.

ART. 20. En las funciones religiosas á que concurran el Poder Ejecutivo y las corporaciones del Estado, la colocación en el templo será la siguiente:

En el crucero del lado del Evangelio, tomarán asiento en primera fila: El Presidente de la República, Ministro del Interior, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministro de Hacienda, Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, Ministro de Guerra, Ministro de Marina, Ministro de Agricultura, Ministro de Obras Públicas, Presidente del Senado, Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados, Comisiones de las Cámaras, Corte Suprema Federal, Procurador General de la Nación, Consejo Supremo de Guerra y Marina.

En segunda fila: Subsecretarios de los Ministerios, Secretario del Senado, Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados, Secretario de la Suprema Corte, Secretario del Consejo Supremo de Guerra y Marina.

En tercera fila: Los Edecanes del Presidente de la República y de los Ministros de Guerra y Marina.

En la nave principal, del lado del Evangelio y en primera fila: El Presidente de la Cámara Federal de Apelaciones, el Presidente de la Cámara Civil, el Presidente de la Cámara Comercial, Vocales de las Cámaras, Fiscales de las Cámaras, Procurador del Tesoro, Director General de Correos, Rector de la Universidad, Decanos de las Facultades, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Educación, Presidente de la Contaduría General de la Nación, Tesorero de la Nación, Prefecto General de Puertos, Director General de Rentas, Presidente del Banco de la Nación, Presidente del Banco Hipotecario Nacional, Presidente del Crédito Público, Presidente de la Caja de Conversión, Presidente de la Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones, Director de la Casa de Moneda, Presidente del Consejo de Higiene, Administrador de la Aduana de la Capital, Administrador de Impuestos Internos, Administrador de Alcoholes, Archivero General de la Nación, Director General de las Obras de Salubridad, Director General de las Obras Hidráulicas, Director de la Biblioteca Nacional, Director del Museo Nacional, Director del Museo Histórico, Rectores de los Colegios Nacionales, Director de la Escuela Normal de Profesores, Director de la Penitenciaría, Director de Agricultura y Ganadería, Director de Comercio é Industria, Director de Tierras y Colonias, Director de Inmigración, Oficiales Mayores de los Ministerios, Inspector General de Oficinas Químicas, Director General de Estadística, Administrador General de Sellos, Administrador de Contribución Territorial y Patentes.

En segunda fila: Jueces Federales, Jueces de Primera Instancia, Fiscales, Asesores, Defensores, Archivero de los Tribunales, Intendencia Municipal, Comisión Municipal.

En el crucero del lado de la Epístola y frente al Presidente de la República, tomarán asiento en primera fila: El Cuerpo Diplomático y á continuación, en lugar especial, los Gobernadores de Provincia que se hallen en la Capital, el Intendente Municipal, Presidente de la Comisión Municipal y el Jefe de Policía.

En segunda fila: Los Secretarios de Legación, Agregados, Adjuntos Militares y Navales, y los Jefes y Oficiales de las Estaciones navales.

En la nave principal, del lado de la Epístola y en primera fila: Los Jefes y Oficiales de la Armada y del Ejército y los Jefes de reparticiones con asignación militar alternada según su grado y antigüedad.

En segunda fila: El cuerpo consular.

El Maestro de ceremonias es el encargado de hacer guardar la colocación y el orden de precedencia establecido en el precedente artículo.

Los jefes y empleados de las oficinas dependientes del Poder Ejecutivo deberán concurrir á las invitaciones, á menos de impedirlo una justa causa de que darán conocimiento oportuno al Jefe Superior inmediato.

ART. 21. Cuando muera un representante diplomático extranjero, el Secretario de Legación ó el Cónsul General ó el Decano del Cuerpo Diplomático ó un miembro de la familia lo pondrá en conocimiento del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, para que este funcionario tome las medidas del caso y se decreten por el Poder Ejecutivo los honores militares correspondientes, de acuerdo con el orden que á continuación se expresan: De Teniente General de la Nación, para Nuncios ó Embajadores; de General de División, para Ministros Plenipotenciarios; de General de Brigada, para Ministros Residentes; de Coronel, para Encargados de Negocios.

ART. 22. Los cordones se llevarán, el primero: Por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores ó el Subsecretario del Departamento en ausencia de aquél; el segundo, por el Decano del Cuerpo Diplomático; el tercero, por el Secretario de la Legación; el cuarto, por el Introdutor de Embajadores; el quinto, por el edecán del Presidente, y el sexto, por el Cónsul de la nación del muerto.

ART. 23. Derógase en todas sus partes el decreto de fecha 20 de mayo de 1899 y el de 1° de marzo de 1901, sobre audiencia de los Ministros extranjeros acreditados en la República.

ART. 24. Comuníquese, publíquese en el "Boletín Oficial" y dése al Registro Nacional.

QUINTANA.

C. RODRIGUEZ LARRETA.

## BOLIVIA.

## TRATADO DE PAZ Y AMISTAD ENTRE BOLIVIA Y CHILE.

En ejecución del propósito consignado en el artículo 8° del pacto de tregua de 4 de abril de 1884, la República de Bolivia y la República de Chile han acordado celebrar un tratado de paz y amistad, y al efecto han nombrado y constituido por sus plenipotenciarios á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Bolivia á Don ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro plenipotenciario de Bolivia en Chile, y su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile á Don EMILIO BELLO CODECINO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quienes, después de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes y habiéndolos hallado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

**ARTÍCULO 1.** Restablécense las relaciones de paz y amistad entre la República de Bolivia y la República de Chile, terminando en consecuencia el régimen establecido por el pacto de tregua.

**ART. 2.** Por el presente tratado quedan reconocidos del dominio absoluto y perpetuo de Chile los territorios ocupados por éste en virtud del artículo 2° del pacto de tregua de 4 de abril de 1884.

El límite de sur á norte entre Bolivia y Chile será el que se expresa á continuación:

De la cumbre más alta del cerro Zapaleri (1), en línea recta á la cumbre más alta (2) del cordón desprendido hácia el sur del cerro Guayaques, en la latitud aproximada de veintidos grados cincuenta y cuatro minutos (22° 54'), de aquí otra recta al portezuelo del Cajón (3), y en seguida la divisoria de aguas del cordón que corre hácia el norte por las cumbres del cerro Zurigues (4), volcán Licancábur (5), cerro Sairecábur (6) y Curiquina (7) y volcán Putana ó Zongencal (8). De este punto seguirá por uno de sus contrafuertes en dirección al cerro del Pajonal (9), y en línea recta á la cumbre sur de los cerros de Tocarpí (10) y cordillera de Tatío (12). Seguirá siempre al norte por la divisoria de las aguas del cordón de Linzor (13) y de los cerros de Silaguala (14); desde cuya cumbre norte volverá al grado (15) por un contrafuerte al cerrito de Silala (16), y después en línea recta al cerro de Guacaliri ó del Cajón (17).

Desde este punto irá en línea recta á la cumbre que aparece en el centro, en el grupo de cerros de Gusa á Baucane (18), y tomando nuevamente la divisoria de las aguas seguirá hácia el norte por el cordón del cerro de Ascotán ó del Guadín (19); desde la cumbre de este cerro irá en línea recta á la cumbre del cerro Arural (20), y por otra recta á la cumbre del volcán Ollagüe (21).

De aquí en línea recta á la cumbre más alta del cerro de Chipapa (22), descendiendo al occidente por un cordón de lomas para tomar la cumbre del cerro Cosca (23).

Desde este punto irá dividiendo las aguas del cordón que lo une al cerro Alconcha (24) y de aquí irá al volcán Olca (25) por el lomo divisorio. De este volcán seguirá por el cordón de los cerros del Millumu (26), de la Laguna (27), volcán Irruputunco (28), cerros Bofsdal (29) y Chela (30), después de un alto nudo de cerros, llegará al Milliri (31) y luego al Hualcani (32).

De aquí irá al cerro Caiti (33) y seguirá por la divisoria de las aguas al cerro Napa (34).

De la cumbre de este cerro irá en línea recta á un punto (35) situado diez kilómetros al sur de la cumbre oriental del cerro Huailla (36); desde donde irá una línea recta á esa cumbre mencionada, doblando en seguida hácia el oriente, seguirá por el cordón de los cerros Laguna (37) Corregidor (38) y Huyllaputunco (39) ó Lapacheta más oriental de Sillillica (40), dirigiéndose por el cordón que va al noroeste á la cumbre del cerro Piga (41).

De este cerro irá en línea recta á la cumbre más alta de Tres cerritos (42) y en seguida en línea recta al cerro Chahuacollo (43) por la estrechura de la vega de Zayaza (44) frente á Vilacollo.

De Zayaza el límite irá en líneas rectas á las apachetas de Cueva Colorada (45) y de Santaile (46), donde seguirá al noroeste por los cerros de Iruputunco (47) y Patalani (48).

De esta cumbre irá el límite en línea recta al cerrito Chiarcollo (49), cortando el río Cancosa (50) y de ahí también en línea recta á la cumbre del cerro Pintapintani (51), siguiendo después de esta cumbre por el cordón de los cerros Quisiri (52), Pumira (53) y Panantalla (54).

De la cumbre de Panantalla irá en línea recta á Tolapacacta (55) á media distancia entre Chapi y Rinconada, y de este punto en línea recta al portezuelo de Otahailla (56); en seguida pasará por las cumbres de los cerros de Lacataya (57) y de Salitral (58).

Volverá hácia el norte yendo en línea recta al cerrito Tapacollo (58), en el Salar de Coipasa, y en otra recta al mojón Quellagua (60), de donde seguirá por líneas rectas al cerrito Prieto (61) al norte de la vega de Pisiga, cerrito Toldo (62), mojones de Sicaya (63), Chaupillisca (64), Cabanay (65), Tres Cruces (66), Jamachuma (67), Quimsachata (68), y Chinchillani (69) y cortando el río Todo Santos (70) irá á los mojones de Supcollo (71) y Carahuano (72) al cerro de Canasa (73) y al cerro Capitán (74).

Seguirá después hácia el norte por la divisoria del cordón de los cerros Llimaya (75) y Quilhuiri (76) y desde la cumbre de este punto irá en línea recta al cerro Puquintica (77).

Al norte de este último punto, Bolivia y Chile convienen en fijar entre sí la siguiente línea fronteriza:

Del cerro Puquintica (77) irá al norte por el cordón que se dirige á **Macaya**, cortará en este punto el río Lauca (78), dirigiéndose en seguida en línea recta al cerro Chilliri (79), seguirá al norte por la divisoria de



las aguas del portezuelo de Zapu (80) y cumbres de Quinsachata (81), portezuelo de Tambo Quemado (82), cerros de Quisiquisini (83) portezuelo de Huacollo (84), cumbres de los cerros de Payachata (85) y (86), cerro Trancalhusa (87) hasta el paso de Casiri (88).

Desde este punto irá hasta los cerros de Condoriri (89), que dividen las aguas de los ríos Sajama y Achuta de las de Caquena, y proseguirá por el cordón que desprendiéndose de estos cerros va á cerro Carviri (91), pasando por el portezuelo de Aclusta (90); del cerro Carhiri, bajará por su falda á la angostura del río Caquena ó Cosapilla (92), aguas arriba del tambo de este último nombre.

Seguirá después el curso del río Caquena ó Cosapilla hasta la afluencia (93) del desagüe aparente de las vegas de la estancia de Cosapilla, desde cuya afluencia irá en línea recta al mojón de Visviri (94).

De este mojón irá en línea recta al Santuario (95) que se encuentra al norte del Mauri, al noroeste de la confluencia de este río con otro que le viene del norte, dos kilómetros al noroeste del Tambo de Maure; seguirá hácia el noroeste por el cordón que se dirige al mojón del cerro Chipe ó Talacollo (96) último punto de la frontera.

Dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la ratificación de este tratado, las altas partes contratantes nombrarán una comisión de ingenieros para que proceda á demarcar en el terreno la línea divisoria, cuyos puntos enumerados en este artículo se señalan en el plano adjunto que formará parte integrante del presente tratado; y con arreglo al procedimiento y en las épocas que se convengan por un acuerdo especial de ambas cancillerías.

Si ocurriere entre los ingenieros demarcadores algún desacuerdo que no pudiere ser allanado por la acción directa de ambos gobiernos se someterá la cuestión al fallo de Su Majestad el Emperador de Alemania, conforme á lo previsto en el artículo 12 de este tratado.

Serán reconocidos por las altas partes contratantes los derechos privados de los nacionales ó extranjeros que hubieren sido legalmente adquiridos en los territorios que, en virtud de este tratado, queden bajo la soberanía de uno ú otro país.

ART. 3. Con el fin de estrechar las relaciones políticas y comerciales de ambas Repúblicas, las altas partes contratantes convienen en unir el puerto de Arica con el Alto de La Paz, por un ferrocarril cuya construcción contratará á su costa el gobierno de Chile, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la ratificación del presente tratado.

La propiedad de la sección boliviana de este ferrocarril se traspasará á Bolivia á la expiración del plazo de quince años contados desde el día en que esté totalmente terminado.

Con igual fin, Chile contrae el compromiso de pagar las obligaciones en que pudiera incurrir Bolivia, para garantías hasta de 5 por ciento sobre los capitales que se inviertan en los siguientes ferrocarriles, cuya

construcción podrá emprenderse dentro del plazo de treinta años: Uyuni á Potosí; Oruro á La Paz, Oruro por Cochabamba á Santa Cruz; de La Paz á la región del Beni; y de Potosí por Sucre y Lagunillas á Santa Cruz.

Este compromiso no podrá importar para Chile un desembolso mayor de cien mil libras esterlinas anuales, ni exceder de la cantidad de un millón setecientas mil libras esterlinas, que se fija como el máximun de lo que Chile destinará á la construcción de la sección boliviana del ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz y á las garantías expresadas, y quedará nulo y sin ningún valor al vencimiento de los treinta años antes indicados.

La construcción de la sección boliviana del ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz, como la de los demás ferrocarriles que se construyan con la garantía del gobierno chileno, será materia de acuerdos especiales de ambos gobiernos y en ellos se consultarán las facilidades que se darán al intercambio comercial de los países.

ART. 4. El Gobierno de Chile se obliga á entregar al Gobierno de Bolivia la cantidad de trescientas mil libras esterlinas en dinero efectivo, en dos parcialidades de ciento cincuenta mil libras; debiendo entregarse la primera parcialidad seis meses después de canjeadas las ratificaciones de este tratado y la segunda un año después de la primera entrega.

ART. 5. La República de Chile destina á la cancelación definitiva de los créditos reconocidos por Bolivia, por indemnizaciones en favor de las compañías mineras de Huanchaca, Oruro y Corocoro y por el saldo del empréstito levantado en Chile en el año 1867, la suma de cuatro millones quinientos mil pesos, oro de diez y ocho peniques, pagadera á opción de su gobierno, en dinero efectivo ó en bonos de su deuda externa, estimados al precio que tengan en Lóndres el día en que se verifique el pago; y la cantidad de dos millones pesos, oro de diez y ocho peniques, pagadera en la misma forma que la anterior, á la cancelación de los créditos provenientes de las siguientes obligaciones de Bolivia; los bonos emitidos ó sea el empréstito levantado para la construcción del ferrocarril entre Mejillones y Caracoles según contrato de 10 de julio de 1872; la deuda reconocida á favor de Don PEDRO LÓPEZ GAMA, representado por los Señores ALSOP Y COMPAÑIA, subrogatarios de los derechos de aquél; los créditos reconocidos en favor de Don JUAN G. MEIGGS, representando por Don EDUARDO ESQUIERE, provenientes del contrato celebrado en 20 de marzo de 1876, sobre arrendamiento de salitreras en el Toco; y finalmente la suma reconocida en favor de Don JUAN GARDAY.

ART. 6. La República de Chile reconoce en favor de la de Bolivia y á perpetuidad el más amplio y libre derecho de tránsito comercial por su territorio y puertos del Pacífico.

Ambos Gobiernos acordarán, en actos especiales, la reglamentación

conveniente para asegurar, sin perjuicios para sus respectivos intereses fiscales, el propósito arriba expresado.

**ART. 7.** La República de Bolivia tendrá el derecho de constituir agencias aduaneras en los puertos que designe para hacer su comercio. Por ahora señala por tales puertos habilitados para su comercio los de Antofagasta y Arica.

Las agencias cuidarán de que las mercaderías destinadas en tránsito, se dirijan del muelle á la estación del ferrocarril y se carguen y transporten hasta las aduanas de Bolivia, en vagones cerrados y sellados y con guías que indiquen el número de bultos, peso y marca, número y contenido, que serán canjeadas con tornaguías.

**ART. 8.** Mientras las altas partes contratantes acuerdan celebrar un tratado especial de comercio, el intercambio comercial entre ambas Repúblicas se regirá por las reglas de la más estricta igualdad con las aplicadas á las demás naciones y en ningún caso se colocará á los productos de cualquiera de las dos partes en condiciones de inferioridad respecto á las de un tercero.

En consecuencia, tanto los productos naturales y manufacturados de Bolivia como los de Chile quedarán sujetos en su internación y consumo en uno ú otro país, al pago de los impuestos vigentes para los de las demás naciones y los favores, exenciones y privilegios que cualquiera de las dos partes otorgare á una tercera, podrán ser exigidos en igualdad de condiciones por la otra.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en dar recíprocamente en todas las líneas férreas que crucen sus respectivos territorios, á los productos nacionales de uno y otro país, la tarifa que acuerden á la nación más favorecida.

**ART. 9.** Los productos naturales y manufacturados de Chile y las mercaderías nacionalizadas, para internarse á Bolivia serán despachadas con la respectiva factura consular y con las guías de que habla la cláusula séptima. Los ganados de toda especie y los productos naturales de poco valor, podrán ser internados sin ninguna formalidad y despachados con la simple manifestación escrita en las aduanas.

**ART. 10.** Los productos naturales y manufacturados de Bolivia en tránsito para el extranjero, serán exportados con guías franqueadas por las aduanas de Bolivia ó por los funcionarios encargados de este objeto. Dichas guías será entregadas á los agentes aduaneros en los respectivos puertos y sin otra formalidad, embarcados estos productos para los mercados extranjeros.

Por el puerto de Arica el comercio de importación se verificará con iguales formalidades que en el de Antofagasta, debiendo franquearse en este puerto las guías de tránsito con las mismas especificaciones que las indicadas en los artículos anteriores.

**ART. 11.** No pudiendo Bolivia poner en práctica este sistema inmediatamente continuará observándose, por el término de un año, el que

se halla establecido actualmente en Antofagasta, que se hará extensivo al puerto de Arica, fijándose un plazo prudente para que se ponga en vigencia el arancel de aforos boliviano, hasta que sea posible regularizar el comercio de tránsito en la forma antedicha.

ART. 12. Todas las cuestiones que llegaren á suscitarse con motivo de la inteligencia y ejecución del presente tratado, serán sometidas al arbitraje de Su Majestad el Emperador de Alemania.

Las ratificaciones de este tratado serán canjeadas dentro del plazo de seis meses y el canje tendrá lugar en la ciudad de La Paz.

En fe de lo cual, el Señor Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro plenipotenciario de Bolivia y el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado el presente tratado de paz y amistad, en la ciudad de Santiago á los veinte días del mes de octubre del año mil novecientos cuatro.

EMILIO BELLO C.

A. GUTIÉRREZ.

#### PROTOCOLOS.

En Santiago, á 20 días del mes de octubre de 1904, reunidos en la sala del despacho del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile el Señor Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia, Don ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, y el Señor Ministro del Ramo Don EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, debidamente autorizados al efecto por sus Gobiernos respectivos y teniendo presente que los Gobiernos de Bolivia y Chile al acordar las estipulaciones contenidas en el tratado de paz y amistad concluido y firmado en esta misma fecha, convinieron en sustituir las franquicias aduaneras solicitadas por Chile en favor de los productos naturales chilenos y los elaborados con ellos, por otras facilidades que no contrarian al propósito de Bolivia de conservar su absoluta libertad comercial y que existe acuerdo entre ambos Gobiernos para consignar en un acto separado la inteligencia y alcance que tiene el inciso del artículo 3 de dicho tratado, en el que se hace referencia á las facilidades que en las convenciones sobre ferrocarriles se darán al intercambio comercial entre los dos países, acordaron lo siguiente:

Los productos naturales y manufacturados que se internen á Bolivia, gozarán en los ferrocarriles que se construyan en el territorio boliviano con garantía del gobierno chileno de una rebaja no menor de diez por ciento en las tarifas de fletes que rijan en dichos ferrocarriles.

Bolivia hará las gestiones necesarias para que la misma ó análoga ventaja se acuerde á los productos chilenos en la sección boliviana del ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Oruro.

En consecuencia, tanto en las convenciones que especialmente celebren los Gobiernos de Bolivia y Chile para la construcción de ferrocarriles, en conformidad á las estipulaciones contenidas en el artículo 3 del tratado de paz y amistad, como en los contratos relacionados con

la construcción y explotación de las diversas líneas allí consultadas, se consignará la obligación de conceder á los productos chilenos la rebaja mencionada.

En fe de lo cual el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, firman el presente protocolo en doble ejemplar y los sellan con sus sellos respectivos.

[L. S.]

ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ.

[L. S.]

EMILIO BELLO C.

En Santiago á quince de noviembre de mil novecientos cuatro, reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia en Chile, Don ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, y el Ministro del Ramo, Don LUIS A. VERGARA, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores expuso:

Que refiriéndose el artículo 2 del tratado de paz y amistad suscrito el 20 de octubre último á los territorios ocupados por Chile en virtud del artículo 2 del pacto de tregua de 4 de abril de 1884, ó sea á los comprendidos entre el río Loa al norte y el paralelo 23 al sur, y habiendo sido controvertido en ocasiones por el Gobierno de Bolivia el criterio con que Chile ha considerado invariablemente la situación de los territorios que se encuentran entre los paralelos 23 y 24 de latitud meridional, consideraba oportuno dejar claramente establecido que el Gobierno de Bolivia reconoce el dominio absoluto y perpetuo de Chile en estos últimos territorios, desde el mar hasta el actual deslinde con la República Argentina. Agregó que no obstante de desprenderse del espíritu de dicho tratado, de conformidad con los antecedentes que le han dado origen, que el Gobierno de Chile conserva amplia libertad para estudiar, calificar y liquidar los créditos enumerados en el artículo 5, como así mismo que, fuera de estas obligaciones, el Gobierno de Chile no toma á su cargo ningún otro crédito del Gobierno de Bolivia, cualquiera que fuere su naturaleza y procedencia, estimaba conveniente dejar testimonio de que éste era el alcance é inteligencia que correspondía al referido artículo 5.

El Señor Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia respondió que, debidamente autorizado por su Gobierno, no tenía inconveniente para hacer la declaración pedida por el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, esto es, que el Gobierno de Bolivia reconoce el dominio perpetuo y absoluto de Chile en el territorio situado entre los paralelos 23 y 24 de latitud meridional, desde el mar hasta el actual deslinde con la República Argentina. Acepta igualmente la inteligencia que da el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores al artículo 5, y declara en consecuencia que el Gobierno de Chile tendrá completa libertad para estudiar, calificar y liquidar dichos créditos; que, fuera de estas obligaciones, no toma á su cargo ningún otro crédito

del Gobierno de Bolivia, cualquiera que fuere su naturaleza y procedencia, y que este último Gobierno suministrará al de Chile todos los antecedentes de que dispusiere relacionados con dichos créditos. Por último, manifestó el Señor GUTIÉRREZ que desearía, por su parte, dejar también testimonio en esta conferencia de que la rebaja mínima de diez por ciento acordada á los productos naturales y manufacturados de Chile, á que se refiere el protocolo suscrito en esta ciudad el 20 de octubre próximo pasado, sólo subsistirá con el carácter de obligatorio por el tiempo que dure la contragarantía que dé Chile en conformidad al artículo 3 del tratado de paz y amistad.

El Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores expresó que en los antecedentes del tratado de paz existe esta limitación, y no tenía inconveniente para aceptarla en los términos indicados por el Señor Ministro de Bolivia.

Para constancia, convinieron en protocolizar esta conferencia, firmando y sellando esta acta en doble ejemplar.

[L. s.]

ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ.

[L. s.]

LUIS A. VERGARA.

## COSTA RICA.

### COMBINACIÓN FERROCARRILERA.

Según informe remitido al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América por el Señor JOHN C. CALDWELL, Cónsul de dicho país en San José de Costa Rica, se ha firmado en Londres un contrato entre la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, que es una compañía inglesa, y la Compañía del Ferrocarril del Norte de Costa Rica, que es una compañía americana, por virtud del cual la compañía ultimamente nombrada adquiere en arrendamiento el ferrocarril de la primera. El arrendamiento durará el tiempo que resta de los noventa y nueve años de la concesión, ó sea cosa de sesenta años á contar de esta fecha. La compañía arrendataria entrará en posesión de todo el 1° de julio de 1905.

El Ferrocarril de Costa Rica corre entre Alajuela y Puerto Limón, pasando por San José, Cartago, Juan Viñas y Turrialba. Su extensión total es 115½ millas. Un ramal conocido con el nombre de "la línea vieja," y de cerca de veinte millas de largo, corre en dirección á las localidades donde crece el banano. Esta compañía da ocupación á cerca de 650 empleados.

El Ferrocarril del Norte sale de Puerto Limón en dirección á las localidades del banano, y tiene, entre línea troncal y ramales, unas 83 millas. Da ocupación á cerca de 750 empleados.

Ambos caminos están bien provistos de material rodante. Las líneas unidas tendrán el uso de los muelles en Puerto Limón, que hasta ahora han sido, uno para cada compañía.

**PROHIBICIÓN DE EXPLOTAR LOS YACIMIENTOS PERLÍFEROS.**

ACENSION ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, considerando:

1°. Que la libertad de explotación de los yacimientos perlíferos del litoral del Pacífico de la República, declarada en la ley de 3 de julio de 1902, tuvo por objeto proporcionar á la iniciativa y trabajo individuales una nueva fuente de producción y de riqueza para bien de la Nación, sin perjuicio de vigilar por la conservación de los bancos donde se produce y se desarrolla la madreperla;

2°. Que los datos por la experiencia recogidos desde la emisión de dicha ley demuestran la necesidad de ampliar las previsiones del reglamento respectivo, para procurar que el aprovechamiento de los placeres refluya efectivamente y en primer lugar en beneficio de la economía nacional, así como la conveniencia de establecer una suspensión en el buceo de ese producto, á fin de evitar los perjuicios consiguientes á su abuso, y de elaborar entretanto, con amplia información, el sistema á que debe sujetarse en lo futuro la pesca de la indicada concha.

3°. Que conforme al artículo segundo de la ley arriba citada el Poder Ejecutivo está facultado para reglamentar la pesca de que se trata y en lo tanto para suspenderla cuando á su juicio ello sea exigido por los intereses públicos; y

4°. Que según informe del Gobernador de la comarca de Puntarenas, ha trascurrido ya el lapso de todas las patentes hasta ahora expedidas á las empresas de pesca;

Por tanto, decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Queda prohibida durante un año, á partir de esta fecha, la explotación de los yacimientos perlíferos en todo el litoral del Océano Pacífico de la República.

Dado en San José, á los ocho días del mes de febrero de mil novecientos cinco.

ASCENSION ESQUIVEL.

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**CUBA.**

**EL MENSAJE PRESIDENCIAL.**

*Al Congreso:*

Comienza hoy la séptima legislatura del Congreso Nacional, y en cumplimiento del artículo 68 de la Constitución dirijo el presente Mensaje á ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores.

El orden continúa inalterable, sin que se registren otras ocurrencias que las de carácter ordinario, de la competencia de los tribunales de justicia.

La zafra está muy adelantada, y no obstante el gran movimiento de trabajadores que trae consigo la presente estación en los distritos azucareros, la tranquilidad en los campos es absoluta, contribuyendo á tan satisfactorio estado no sólo la confianza que inspira el benemérito Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural, sino el sentimiento que en general impera ya entre nuestros compatriotas, de respeto á la ley y amor á las instituciones que nos rigen.

La organización del Cuerpo de Artillería estuviera ya terminada si se hubieran nombrado definitivamente los oficiales que hacen falta para llenar varias plazas, vacantes todavía. Entre tanto, se ha hecho el reclutamiento de soldados y se ha organizado convenientemente la banda de música.

Alguna otra vez se ha llamado la atención sobre la necesidad de dictar disposiciones de carácter penal y reglas de procedimientos aplicables á los cuerpos armados de la República. La experiencia viene demostrando todos los días que es urgente legislar en el sentido indicado, á fin de robustecer la disciplina en nuestros organismos de carácter militar.

El servicio de comunicaciones por correo y por telégrafo se extiende y se mejora diariamente en armonía con las mayores necesidades de la República. Cuéntanse hoy 349 oficinas de correos, además de 50 oficinas ambulantes establecidas en los ferrocarriles y en transportes marítimos y fluviales, calculándose una oficina postal por cada cuatro mil novecientos habitantes, próximamente.

Ciento diez y siete oficinas prestan el importante servicio de giros postales, verificándolo con tal cuidado y eficacia que no ha ocurrido hasta aquí el menor entorpecimiento, é inspirando tal confianza, que utilizan este sistema, además del Estado algunas instituciones bancarias para el envío de fondos á distintas poblaciones de la Isla.

Desde el 1° de enero de este año se han puesto en circulación tarjetas postales cubanas, en sustitución de las americanas usadas antes, habiéndose introducido también desde la propia fecha tarjetas con respuesta pagada.

Además de los convenios internacionales celebrados hasta hoy, se hallan otros en vía de concertarse sobre giros y bultos postales, tratándose de obtener por medio de los últimos oportunas facilidades para los envíos de tabaco manufacturado, en cambio de los que de otra clase de artículos hagan países más industriales que el nuestro.

El Congreso Postal Universal que debía celebrarse en Roma el 21 de este mes de abril ha sido aplazado sin fecha fija. Muy útil sería que Cuba estuviese representada por funcionarios del ramo, pues no podrá menos de obtenerse provechosa enseñanza en esa reunión, en donde han de presentarse y discutirse importantes asuntos sobre el servicio postal.

Los trabajos de reparación y construcción de las líneas telegráficas



en la provincia de Santiago de Cuba quedaron casi terminados á fines de 1904. Al propio tiempo se reparaba la línea central del Camagüey, desde Victoria de las Tunas á Ciego de Avila y el ramal á Nuevitas, quedando sólo por reparar el de Camagüey á Santa Cruz del Sur.

Se ha establecido el servicio telefónico entre la Habana y Matanzas, y se está continuando su instalación hasta Santa Clara.

Se han abierto las siguientes oficinas telegráficas: Bolondrón, Palmira, Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Cascorro, Esperanza é Imías. En virtud de contrato con la Empresa de Cárdenas y Júcaro han quedado también abiertas al público otras quince.

Hace falta establecerlas en Chaparra, Baire y otros lugares, cuyos vecinos las piden con urgencia, no siendo posible satisfacer de momento esa necesidad por carecer de fondos para atender á los gastos de instalación y sostenimiento de las oficinas.

Actualmente se están reconstruyendo las líneas de Holguín á San Andrés, de Victoria de las Tunas á Puerto Padre, de Camagüey á Santa Cruz del Sur, de Yaguajay á Caibarién, de Pinar del Río á Viñales, y otras que se encuentran en condiciones deplorables y que sólo funcionan por el celo y pericia de los empleados que las tienen á su cargo. El crédito para reconstruir todas esas líneas y complementar el servicio telegráfico estaba concedido y los fondos depositados en la caja de la Pagaduría del Ramo; pero habiendo terminado el año fiscal de 1903-4 y expirado el plazo señalado para reintegrar en Tesorería los fondos no invertidos, fué preciso devolver en octubre último los \$20,000 destinados á la reparación de las líneas mencionadas. Si el Congreso acordara de nuevo el mismo crédito, se daría principio en el acto á la realización de estas obras, que son de urgente necesidad.

Con objeto de hacer un ensayo del sistema Marconi para poner la Isla de Pinos en comunicación con Cuba, se sacarán en estos días á pública subasta las obras de dos casetas en que han de establecerse las oficinas, una en aquella Isla y otra en el Mariel, lugar que, por su elevación se considera más á propósito que Batabanó. Si el ensayo resulta satisfactorio se aplicará el mismo sistema entre Guantánamo y Baracoa, porque la línea telegráfica existente allí, que atraviesa una grande extensión de terreno montañoso, está sujeta á constantes interrupciones.

El personal del Departamento de Telégrafos es generalmente idóneo, pero su remuneración no es equitativa, si se tiene en cuenta que el trabajo constante del telegrafista, así de día como de noche, lo coloca fuera de la regla general de los demás funcionarios. Por eso no dudo en recomendar que se acepte el pequeño aumento de sueldo asignado en el proyecto de Presupuestos para el siguiente año fiscal.

Según los datos existentes en el Departamento de Sanidad, han ocurrido durante el año de 1904, aproximadamente, 24,356 defunciones, que dan un promedio anual de 14.90 por cada mil habitantes, para una población de 1,631,542; promedio que es en extremo satisfactorio com-

parado con el que ofrecen los países más adelantados. El número de nacimientos inscritos durante el mismo período fué de 56,240, ó sea, 43.41 por mil habitantes.

La importante Asociación de Salubridad Pública (American Public Health Association), celebró su 32ª reunión en la Habana, á principios de enero último. Esta reunión fué muy oportuna para desvirtuar los efectos de alarmantes noticias publicadas en Nueva York respecto á la condición sanitaria de la Isla. Mientras aquellas noticias, de todo punto falsas, surgían maliciosamente de las columnas de algún periódico, allí, los miembros de la Asociación Americana de Salud Pública, testigos de mayor excepción, adoptaban el acuerdo siguiente:

“La Asociación felicita á las autoridades, á los profesores médicos y á todo el pueblo de la Habana, por las mejoras sanitarias tan satisfactoriamente realizadas, y especialmente por el resultado obtenido, librando á esta hermosa ciudad de todo peligro, con relación á lo que fué en un tiempo su más temible azote—la fiebre amarilla. Además, nos complace en extremo saber que no se conforman con las mejoras ya alcanzadas, sino que abrigan el propósito de emprender otras de verdadera importancia, entre las que figura un sistema apropiado de alcantarillado, en la ejecución del cual les deseamos el éxito más feliz.”

Nuestro Departamento de Estado, por su parte, se apresuró á recomendar á nuestros funcionarios diplomáticos y consulares, que desmintieran aquellas falsas noticias sobre el estado sanitario de la Isla, publicadas en Nueva York y reproducidas en los periódicos de otros países; habiéndoseles transmitido luego, para que la dieran á conocer por la prensa, la parte relativa á la salud pública, contenida en el informe enviado por el Señor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos á su Gobierno, respecto del comercio y las industrias en Cuba durante el año próximo pasado. En esa parte del informe se hace la afirmación de no haberse desarrollado en este país un sólo caso de fiebre amarilla, y se consigna el resultado satisfactorio que ha obtenido el Gobierno de su empeño en conservar y mejorar las condiciones de salubridad de la Isla.

Para justificar la anterior felicitación, respecto de la fiebre amarilla, bastará citar los dos casos importantes, ocurridos en Punta de Sal—Santiago de Cuba—en octubre último. Apenas se presentaron y se fijó el diagnóstico, tomáronse todas las medidas necesarias de aislamiento y desinfección, para impedir que el mal se propagara, lo que en efecto se logró de la manera más completa.

En el siguiente mes de noviembre llegaron á la Habana, en buques procedentes de Colón y Veracruz, otros cuatro casos. Los pacientes fueron trasladados al Hospital *Las Animas*, en donde murieron tres de ellos, sin correrse el menor riesgo de transmisión de la enfermedad.

Á la entrada del invierno ocurrieron en la Habana algunos casos de

escarlatina, como consecuencia de la epidemia que el año anterior invadió la capital. Generalmente sucede que después de haberse presentado la escarlatina en alguna localidad y cuando se cree que ha desaparecido por completo, aparece de nuevo, si bien con carácter benigno, durante uno ó dos inviernos sucesivos. Han ocurrido también casos de difteria en algunos puntos de la Isla, pero sin llegar á tomar incremento, porque á virtud de nuestro actual sistema sanitario, organizado en toda la República, se tiene inmediato conocimiento de esta clase de enfermedades transmisibles, y se adoptan sin demora las medidas convenientes para evitar su propagación.

El Ejecutivo no se cansará de repetir la necesidad que existe de que los Departamentos de Sanidad y Beneficencia, que son dependencias del Estado muy costosas, se organicen y se regulen de modo que el Poder Central pueda ejercer sobre ellos fácilmente una inspección eficaz, y exigir directamente á los funcionarios de ambos Departamentos las responsabilidades á que se hicieren acreedores. El de Beneficencia, sobre todo, requiere con urgencia amplia reforma en aquel sentido; pues, además de otros defectos notorios, resultan, conforme á su actual organización, irreconciliables entre sí, la autonomía casi absoluta de las Juntas de Patronos encargadas de la administración de Hospitales y Asilos, y la responsabilidad del Poder Central, que tiene que proveer de los fondos necesarios para sostener dichos establecimientos. Semejante anomalía no puede menos de producir abusos, descuidos é irregularidades, que dañan el crédito de la benéfica institución.

En mayo de 1903 se concedió un crédito de \$1,500 para la publicación de un "Manual de Práctica Sanitaria, Marítima y Terrestre," con destino á las Juntas de Sanidad de la Isla y á los Médicos en ejercicio. Se demoró la terminación de la obra por distintas causas, transcurrió el plazo fijado para cerrar definitivamente las cuentas del año fiscal de 1903-4, y, no habiéndose hecho uso de la mencionada cantidad de \$1,500, se devolvió á la Tesorería General. Pero es el caso, que ya hoy se halla á punto de quedar terminada la impresión del Manual, y no existiendo en los Presupuestos consignación alguna para atender á ese gasto, es indispensable que se conceda un crédito extraordinario con ese fin.

En el Mensaje de 4 de abril del pasado, llamé la atención del Congreso sobre lo defectuoso de la Ley Electoral de 25 de diciembre de 1903, que dió lugar por sus notorias deficiencias á muchos abusos, injusticias y fraudes, y lo que es peor aún á que resultase incumplida en parte en la provincia de Pinar del Río. Me permito reiterar, pues, la recomendación hecha entonces de que se enmiende cuidadosamente la Ley, sirviendo la experiencia de práctica ilustración para hacer en ella las reformas necesarias.

La inundación del Cobre (provincia de Cuba), ocurrida en julio de 1904, arrastró consigo los Archivos de aquel Ayuntamiento, desapa-

reciendo así, no sólo el libro del censo electoral, formado en virtud de la Ley citada de 1903, sino también cuantos datos pudieran servir para rehacerlo. Siendo indispensables esos antecedentes para justificar la condición de electores á favor de los vecinos que la tenían en dicho término municipal, y para otros casos que en la misma Ley se determinan, es necesario que el Congreso autorice la formación de un nuevo censo allí, ya que el Ejecutivo carece de facultad para hacerlo por sí propio.

En 11 de enero último, presentó su Carta Credencial como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú, el Señor MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN. Por nuestra parte se han iniciado relaciones diplomáticas con la República de Haití, acreditando cerca de su Gobierno, como Encargado de Negocios, al Señor JORGE H. CAMPUZANO; y tan pronto como el Senado apruebe el nombramiento del Señor EMILIO FERRER Y PICABIA para el cargo de Ministro Plenipotenciario en Francia é Italia, quedará establecida nuestra Legación en Roma, correspondiendo así al honor con que nos distinguió, desde largo tiempo hace, el Gobierno italiano.

Elementales deberes de cortesía internacional me obligan á reiterar la indicación hecha en anteriores Mensajes, sobre la conveniencia de enviar una Misión Especial á los países de Centro y Sur América, con el fin de establecer relaciones amistosas con esos pueblos hermanos y fortalecer las corrientes de simpatía con que siempre nos distinguieron, siendo posible además, la celebración de Tratados de Comercio que sirvan para favorecer algunas de nuestras industrias nacionales.

Ciento veinticinco Consulados forman la representación consular de Cuba en países extranjeros, de los cuales 35 están á cargo de funcionarios de carrera y 93 de agentes honorarios. Diez nombramientos más de la última clase se hallan pendientes de la aprobación del Senado. Á su vez, todos los países que por algún concepto tienen relaciones comerciales con nosotros, han constituido su representación en Cuba, existiendo actualmente distribuidos entre la capital y demás puertos y ciudades, 134 funcionarios extranjeros de carácter consular.

Previo la aprobación del Senado, se ha adherido Cuba á los Convenios y Arreglos, concernientes al Registro internacional de las marcas de fábrica y de comercio y á la Represión de las falsas indicaciones de procedencia sobre mercancías. Dichos Arreglos y Convenios son el complemento de la Unión Internacional para la protección de la Propiedad industrial, á que ya nos habíamos adherido. Han sido canjeadas las ratificaciones del Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación con Italia, de Extradición de criminales con la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos, debiendo serlo en breve, las relativas al Tratado de la misma índole que se negoció con Bélgica.

El Senado de los Estados Unidos terminó sus sesiones en el último Congreso, sin haber llegado á sancionar el Tratado en que reconoce á

nuestro favor la soberanía de la Isla de Pinos. Sin embargo, conociendo como todos conocemos en Cuba, el carácter esencialmente moral del pueblo americano y el noble desinterés, sin ejemplo en la Historia del mundo, con que nos prestó su ayuda para que pudiéramos constituirnos en Nación independiente, no hay motivo alguno para dudar de que, durante el Congreso próximo, aquel Alto Cuerpo, inspirado como siempre en un recto espíritu de justicia, impartirá su aprobación al Tratado, correspondiendo así á los honrados propósitos del ilustre ciudadano que ejerce hoy la Primera Magistratura de la Gran República.

Cuba ha sido invitado á varios Certámenes y Congresos, por ejemplo: el de Ferrocarriles, que en mayo del año próximo se celebrará en Washington, el de las Cámaras de Comercio y Asociaciones Comerciales é Industriales de Bélgica, el de Navegación que tendrá efecto en Milán el año entrante.

Á fin de estimular la inmigración de braceros procedentes de España, se dieron instrucciones á nuestros Agentes Consulares allí, para que hicieran conocer, principalmente en los distritos rurales, las ventajas que obtiene en Cuba el trabajador honrado, por el buen trato que recibe y el alto jornal que gana, el cual le permite cubrir holgadamente sus necesidades y acumular algunos ahorros. Dichos funcionarios cumplen eficazmente las instrucciones recibidas.

El Consulado de la República en Liverpool ha comenzado la instalación de un Museo Comercial, donde los expositores cubanos, además de exhibir de una manera adecuada sus mercancías, podrán obtener cuantos informes y referencias consideren de provecho para la mejor colocación de los productos de Cuba.

Me permito recordar la alusión hecha en mis Mensajes de abril y noviembre del año anterior, relativa á la Convención azucarera de Bruselas, y la indicación que hice en el de dos de marzo último sobre la conveniencia de que se autorice al Ejecutivo para modificar las Partidas 293 á 294 del Arancel de Aduana; reforma con la cual tendremos abierto para nuestros azúcares el mercado inglés, ya nos adhiramos ó no á la expresada Convención.

Respecto á la Administración de Justicia, aún quedan sin satisfacerse las necesidades de que adolece, expuestas en anteriores Mensajes.

Mientras no exista una ley orgánica que garantice la inamovilidad de los funcionarios, y establezca un sistema regular para el ingreso y ascenso en la carrera, no será posible que el poder judicial posea las condiciones que necesita para que pueda girar independientemente dentro de su propia esfera.

La reorganización de la justicia municipal debe ser de preferente atención, aunque sea parcialmente, á reserva de completar la obra cuando se redacte la ley orgánica del poder judicial. Aparte de ser en extremo defectuoso el funcionamiento de los jueces municipales, se

continuará violando la Constitución, en tanto que dichos funcionarios no disfruten de sueldo para que puedan prestar al público gratuitamente sus servicios.

Desde que comenzó el corriente año económico, se ha visto obligado el Ejecutivo á negar el pago de una gran parte de los gastos hechos por funcionarios del orden judicial á consecuencia de ser muy reducida la cantidad consignada en los presupuestos para cubrir esa atención. Esta última circunstancia es debida al espíritu restrictivo que prevalece en las disposiciones vigentes, según las cuales sólo deben correr por cuenta del Erario los gastos que se hacen en comisiones de servicio, pero no aquellos que naturalmente irroga el desempeño de las funciones propias de cada funcionario. Con este motivo, los jueces de primera instancia, y sobre todo los de instrucción y los municipales, se quejan con frecuencia de no poder soportar las erogaciones que á ellos y á sus auxiliares les origina el ejercicio de su cargo, cuando tienen que salir fuera del lugar de su residencia.

De igual manera se reciben quejas de los particulares contra funcionarios del orden judicial, que, á fin de evitarse gastos extraordinarios, no practican á tiempo en aquellos casos las diligencias que sus deberes les imponen. Estos hechos demuestran que en efecto el Estado no atiende cumplidamente á ciertas necesidades de la esfera judicial. Por tanto, el Ejecutivo se permite recomendar á la consideración del Congreso la conveniencia de dictar una ley con amplio criterio, encaminada á poner á cubierto á los jueces de que se trata, de esa carga que sobre ellos pesa, cuando salen del lugar en que residen para ejercer actos propios de sus funciones. También se evitará de este modo el daño que hoy sufre la administración de Justicia por las razones que se dejan expuestas.

Respecto á la necesidad de una nueva Sala de lo civil para la Audiencia de la Habana, de cuya creación se ocupa actualmente el Congreso, debo hacer constar, para que no se extravíe la opinión, que el Ejecutivo tiene plena confianza en la competencia y laboriosidad de los Magistrados que forman la actual Sala, y estima, por tanto que el atraso en el despacho de los asuntos pendientes se debe sólo al excesivo número de éstos. En efecto, desde el año 1899 hasta 1904, inclusive, el número de autos ingresados en la Sala de lo civil de la Audiencia de la Habana ha ido aumentando en la notable proporción siguiente: En 1899, hubo 211; en 1900, 272; en 1901, 512; en 1902, 571; en 1903, 662, y en 1904, 735.

Las demás Audiencias, aunque á veces se ven recargadas de trabajo, especialmente las de Santa Clara y Santiago de Cuba, lo vencen siempre y marchan con regularidad.

Excuso repetir aquí lo que se ha expuesto en otros Mensajes sobre la necesidad de acometer formalmente las reformas que demandan la actual legislación, así en lo criminal como en lo civil.

Respecto á los servicios auxiliares de la Administración de Justicia, sólo he de referirme á los abogados de oficio, haciendo mención de las frecuentes quejas dirigidas al Ejecutivo por litigantes pobres, que no encuentran quien los defienda en los asuntos civiles. Ante la repetición de estos casos, parece indicada la necesidad de que se nombren abogados con sueldo fijo, encargados de llevar la defensa de los pobres en aquellos asuntos, ó que de algún otro modo se provea á suplir la falta indicada.

En el presupuesto vigente está consignada la suma de \$1,200 para proveer de libros al Registro del Estado Civil. Esta cantidad, que al formularse dicho presupuesto se estimó suficiente, ha resultado no ser bastante para la referida atención, por el extraordinario aumento de las inscripciones verificadas, con motivo de los plazos concedidos para efectuar las de los nacimientos que no habían sido inscritos dentro del término legal, y á virtud del crecido número de defunciones correspondientes al período de la guerra, inscritas con el fin de justificar el carácter de herederos de aquellos que se consideran con derecho á reclamar los haberes de los que fallecieron en campaña.

En la actualidad, el referido crédito presupuesto está agotado, y se hace necesario, para atender á dicho servicio, la concesión de otro de \$2,500, para lo que resta del año fiscal en curso. Con él podrá atenderse al propio tiempo, á la reconstrucción de los Registros que fueron destruidos durante la guerra.

Se registran algunos casos de matrimonios celebrados con arreglo á las leyes dictadas en el período de la revolución, que aún no han sido inscritos en el Registro del Estado Civil, no obstante les distintos plazos que durante la intervención americana se concedieron. No está en las atribuciones del Ejecutivo otorgar nuevos plazos para que tales matrimonios se inscriban y pierdan el carácter que hoy tienen, de meros concubinatos, á pesar de haberse celebrado por los contrayentes en la creencia de que realizaban un acto lícito y de que por él quedaban legítimamente casados. Los que se encuentran en el caso referido están en situación que perjudica á sus intereses y los de su descendencia, por hallarse privados de todos los derechos que nacen de la sociedad conyugal.

En atención á lo expuesto, las Cámaras resolverán lo que estimen conveniente, en el concepto de que los referidos matrimonios adquieran la legitimidad que han menester, para que surtan los efectos legales correspondientes, ya que la revolución que les dió existencia ha triunfado, y no parece lógico ni moral que en el seno de la República, traída por esa misma revolución, vivan como espúreos los que acataron sus leyes y realizaron á su amparo el matrimonio.

Es necesario, para la marcha regular del registro de la propiedad, que por una ley se determine la circunscripción que cada registro debe tener actualmente. La orden 23, de la serie de 1902, alteró la división

administrativa, la cual correspondía á la judicial, que es la que debe servir para el registro de la propiedad. De esta manera se evitará la anomalía que se advierte de que dueños de terrenos en un partido judicial determinado tengan forzosamente que acudir, para efectuar las inscripciones de sus inmuebles y derechos reales á un registro de otro partido judicial.

Los excelentes resultados obtenidos en el servicio de notarios lo evidencia el extraordinario aumento de la contratación pública, debida á la facilidad y baratura de la misma, desde que se efectuó la demarcación notarial, conforme á lo dispuesto en la orden 112 de 1900.

Las disposiciones vigentes no exigen, en el sentir del Ejecutivo, reforma alguna, siendo además justo consignar que en el desempeño de sus funciones, nuestros notarios pueden resistir con éxito satisfactorio la comparación con los de otros países en que la organización notarial es análoga.

Durante los últimos cinco meses se han continuado las obras de carreteras que estaban pendientes y que tenían crédito por la ley de presupuestos ó por leyes especiales.

Se ha terminado el puente sobre el río Bayate, en Pinar del Río; el de San Andrés, en Alacranes, Matanzas; un puente y una alcantarilla en el camino de Jíbaro á Sancti-Spíritus, en Santa Clara; y el importante puente sobre el río Ullao, en la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Están en ejecución los puentes sobre los ríos Mantua y Santa Clara, en la Provincia de Pinar del Río; la instalación de la estructura de acero del puente sobre el río Sagua la Grande, tres puentes y dos alcantarillas en el camino de Tuinucú á Cabaiguán, y el del río Damují, en Cartagena, Provincia de Santa Clara; un puente sobre el arroyo Jobabo y otro sobre el de Santa Teresa, en el camino de Puerto Príncipe á Santa Cruz del Sur, en la Provincia de Camagüey. De estas obras quedarán concluídas, durante el presente mes de abril, siete puentes y dos alcantarillas.

Se han terminado trece nuevos tramos de carreteras, dos de ellos realizados por administración y once por contrato; dichos tramos de carretera son los siguientes:

De Paso Real á San Diego, en la Provincia de Pinar del Río; de Punta Brava á San Pedro, de Vereda Nueva á Saladrigas, de Ceiba del Agua á Capellanías, de San Antonio de los Baños á Güira de Melena (primer tramo), de Managua á Batabanó, kilómetros 13 al 16, y de Bejucal á Quivicán, en la Provincia de la Habana; de Santa Clara á Camajuaní, kilómetros 1 al 4, y de Vueltas á Vega de Palma, en la Provincia de Santa Clara; de Guantánamo á Yateras, kilómetros 1 al 4, y del Cristo al Songo, primer kilómetro, en la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

En la actualidad se construyen 21 tramos de carreteras, 6 de los



cuales se ejecutan por administración y 15 por contrata, á saber: camino de San Juan y Martínez á Luis Lazo, de Consolación del Norte al Embarcadero de Río Blanco, de Bahía Honda á Buenaventura, hacia la Palma, de Artemisa á Cayajabos en su último tramo, de Paso Real á San Diego, kilómetros 2 y 4, en la Provincia de Pinar del Río; de Bejucal á San Felipe, de San Antonio de los Baños á Güira de Melena (segundo tramo), en la Provincia de la Habana; de Matanzas á Canasí (cuarto tramo), de Cárdenas á Camarioca, kilómetros 9 al 12, de Matanzas á Cidra, kilómetros 10 al 12, en la Provincia de Matanzas; de Guaos á Cumanayagua, kilómetros 6 y 7, de Trinidad al Condado, kilómetros 5 al 7 y camino de Punta Gorda, en la Provincia de Santa Clara; dos tramos de Camagüey á Santiago de Cuba, kilómetros 11 al 18, de la Gloria á Viaro y reparación del camino al Asilo "Padre Valencia," en la Provincia de Camagüey.

Respecto á la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, se continúan, en relación de las cantidades asignadas, los trabajos de las carreteras de Manzanillo á Calicito, de Manzanillo á Bayamo, de Bayamo á Baire y de Baire hacia Bayamo.

Las obras de la Avenida de la República (Malecón), aunque se continúan, se ejecutan por ahora con menor actividad, á causa del fuerte oleaje que reina en la presente estación, pero en el próximo verano se les dará nuevo impulso, dentro de lo que permita el crédito concedido para la obra.

Por la Jefatura de Construcciones Civiles se han realizado obras de reparaciones y ampliaciones en treinta y un edificios del Estado. En la actualidad se verifica poco trabajo de esta índole, porque el crédito que figura con ese objeto en el vigente presupuesto es reducido, con relación al gran número de edificios del Estado en todo el territorio de la República, que necesitan reparaciones. En el próximo presupuesto se consigna mayor cantidad para dicha atención.

Por la Jefatura del servicio correspondiente se han realizado las reparaciones de seis faros.

Han comenzado por administración las obras del acueducto de Guanabacoa y por contrata las del acueducto de Santiago de Cuba.

No ha podido comenzarse aún el de Pinar del Río, porque ha resultado insuficiente el crédito concedido, después de hecho el estudio definitivo de los trabajos, y los de Camagüey, Santa Clara y Unión de Reyes, porque se están practicando en la actualidad las investigaciones necesarias para encontrar agua suficiente á las necesidades de cada una de esas poblaciones, á fin de proceder, después de analizadas, á la redacción de los proyectos.

Se han hecho reparaciones en los muelles del Estado, en Gibara, Cienfuegos y Santiago de Cuba, y obras de dragado y limpieza en esta capital, así como en otros puertos, en que era de mayor urgencia,

puesto que se halla casi agotado el crédito que para esta índole de trabajos figura en el actual presupuesto. Las obras de dragado del puerto de Cárdenas están próximas á terminarse. Las de construcción del canal de la zanja en Nuevitas se han ejecutado hasta donde ha sido posible realizarlas á mano. Para continuarlas se necesitará de una draga que se adquirirá con lo que resta del crédito en el presente año fiscal, y parte de lo consignado en el próximo año económico.

Por la Jefatura de la ciudad se han continuado en la forma en que estaban organizados los servicios de aguas y cloacas, reparación de calles y parques y limpieza de la población. Dentro del crédito para el primero de estos servicios se han realizado trabajos especiales, á fin de conseguir la ventilación de las cloacas, evitando las inconvenientes que la actual forma presenta, si bien estos trabajos no se han verificado en gran escala, por no contarse con crédito destinado al efecto. Todos los trabajos de esta sección se realizan teniendo presente el plan del nuevo alcantarillado y pavimentación de la capital.

No hace un año que se dió principio al establecimiento de la Estación Central Agronómica en Santiago de las Vegas, y ya se tocan los efectos de su fundación por los ensayos prácticos y útiles estudios que se realizan, que han de convertirse en provechosa enseñanza para el mayor y más perfecto desarrollo de las diferentes ramas de nuestra agricultura. Las colecciones que ya enriquecen los Departamentos de Botánica, Horticultura y Patología Vegetal, ponen de manifiesto el interés y la competencia de los profesores que los tienen á su cargo, y revelan claramente la utilidad de la Estación. A la fecha ha dado ésta á luz once circulares para conocimiento de los agricultores, tratándose en ellas, entre otros particulares interesantes, el que se refiere al cultivo del tabaco, al de la caña en terrenos cansados, á los abortos infecciosos en el ganado vacuno, á las enfermedades del mismo y del caballo lanar y de cerda, al origen de dichas enfermedades, y al tratamiento que debe emplearse para combatirlas; ocupándose la última circular publicada, con toda claridad, de la manera de preparar los semilleros para que resulten plantas sanas, y dando á conocer los métodos prácticos para alcanzar en el importante ramo de horticultura éxito satisfactorio.

El Departamento de Industria Animal, llamado á producir grandes beneficios á nuestro país, está á cargo de un profesor en veterinaria muy competente, el Dr. Mayo; pero no será posible que se obtenga de aquél todo el resultado que nos prometemos, mientras no se le provea de los elementos que necesita y se le ponga en condiciones de que pueda llenar el fin de su creación. Con este motivo pedí al Congreso en mensajes anteriores un crédito de \$40,000, destinados á comprar algunas caballerías de tierra, para instalar en ellas dicho departamento, construir los edificios necesarios y adquirir ejemplares de raza superior que sirvan para ensayo en el mejoramiento de nuestra indus-

tria pecuaria, caballar, etc. La inversión de esa suma será un gasto reproductivo, razón por la cual recomiendo de nuevo la concesión del crédito pedido.

Entre tanto y haciendo uso de la consignación ordinaria de la Estación Agronómica, se han comprado los ejemplares siguientes: Tres toros y nueve novillas de las razas "Herefords," "Shorthorns," ó "Durham" y "Abendeen Angus," cuatro novillas "Jersey," seis cerdos "Tomworth" y "Berkenshires," y cuatro cabras de Angora. Todos estos animales son de pura raza, y se hallan inscritos como tales en el "American Herd Book." Previamente á su embarque, fueron vacunados para protegerlos contra el mal conocido con el nombre de Fiebre de Texas, "Texas fever," á que están sujetos los que proceden de lugares al norte de la región meridional de Texas. El período de *inmunización* duró siete semanas.

Como la inmensa mayoría de los productos que forman nuestro comercio de exportación provienen de la industria agrícola, á ella estamos íntimamente ligados y es deber nuestro auxiliarla y protegerla en cuanto sea posible. En nuestro interés está su crecimiento y su desarrollo en la variedad, la cantidad y la calidad de los productos, así como en conseguir que sea cada día menor el costo de producción y mayor la facilidad de los trasportes. De recursos pecuniarios dispone el Estado y facultades tiene para imprimir con medidas acertadas un gran impulso á esta fuente inagotable de riqueza, que en todos los países civilizados es objeto de atención preferente y especial interés. La construcción de buenos caminos, la garantía de un interés razonable sobre el capital que se invierta en nuevas vías férreas que se extiendan á comarcas inexploradas, ó el que se aplique á empresas de irrigación para asegurar las cosechas en todo época y en cualesquiera circunstancias, leyes bancarias que favorezcan el cultivo de nuestros campos, una ley bien meditada para promover la colonización agrícola con familias procedentes de los distritos rurales de países europeos, premios y recompensas, ofrecidos con amplitud y generosidad por el éxito realizado en la aplicación de nuevos métodos de cultivo ó mejoras de otro orden de resultado práctico, son medios, entre otros, que se hallan á nuestro alcance, para elevar la agricultura en la Isla al nivel que le corresponde en armonía con nuestro grado de civilización.

Cerrada la Exposición de Saint Louis el día primero de diciembre último, se dieron instrucciones oportunas para retirar los efectos exhibidos pertenecientes á Cuba y embarcarlos para ésta, á fin de que sean devueltos á los respectivos expositores; pero no es posible precisar la fecha en que estarán de vuelta, porque estando encargada una sola Compañía "The General Service Co.," de lo que pertenece á todos los países que concurren á la Exposición, el embarque tiene que hacerse por turno y aún no sabemos cuándo nos tocará el nuestro.

Ya han presentado en la Secretaría de Agricultura sus respectivos informes, con excepción de uno sólo, que no se ha concluído, los miembros de la Comisión Técnica creada por Ley de 20 de julio de 1903, con objeto de estudiar en Saint Louis los adelantos realizados en Agricultura, Química y Mecánica Industriales, aplicables á nuestras industrias, y en Instrucción é Higiene Públicas. Tan pronto como se reciba el informe que falta, se procederá á la publicación en los términos que dispone la citada Ley.

En Mensaje reciente pedí un crédito de \$2,533.96 para la inmediata instalación de una Oficina de Marcas en la Secretaría de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, y para el funcionamiento de ella hasta el 30 de junio, en que termina el ejercicio del presente año fiscal. Pedí al mismo tiempo, otro crédito de \$6,610, con destino al propio servicio durante los doce meses del siguiente año. Como ya la Oficina Internacional de Berna nos ha remitido 4,335 marcas, que es preciso examinar una por una, clasificarlas, compararlas con las vigentes en Cuba, tanto nacionales como extranjeras, abrir los correspondientes Libros Registros para verificar la inscripción de las que se han aceptado, rehusar en tiempo oportuno la protección de las que no deban ser protegidas en esta República, preparar los nuevos Albums, establecer el correspondiente Archivo, etc. etc.; y como debemos dar cuenta de las marcas que han sido aceptadas ó no lo han sido dentro del improrrogable término de un año, queda plenamente justificada la creación de la mencionada Oficina y por consiguiente, la necesidad de las cantidades pedidas, que juntas suman \$9,143.96.

En mi Mensaje de siete de noviembre del año próximo pasado, y al mencionar el número de niños que asistían á las escuelas públicas, decía que, si todos los padres de familia cuidaran, como es su deber, de la educación de sus hijos, resultaría mucho mayor la asistencia, y añadía que, faltando la cooperación de la familia, se haría indispensable emplear los medios coercitivos para que se cumpla el precepto constitucional de ser obligatoria la enseñanza primaria. Con mayor razón proceden hoy estas reflexiones en virtud de advertirse mayor descuido en la asistencia á las escuelas. En efecto, comparada la de este año escolar con la del anterior en los meses septiembre, octubre, noviembre y diciembre, aparece una notable disminución de 29,410. Tan alarmante diferencia no puede menos de hacer que se adopten medidas para poner remedio al creciente mal, que es de graves y trascendentales consecuencias para el porvenir de la Patria. Precisamente en la educación del pueblo descansa el cambio radical de los actuales hábitos y costumbres que tanto dejan que desear. Si los conocimientos de la instrucción primaria no penetran firmemente en todos los hogares, si la generación que se levanta no crece nutrida con el pan de la enseñanza, cultivada su inteligencia y robustecida su moral,

ni el pueblo estará al nivel de las instituciones que nos rijen, ni dejarán de repetirse esos crímenes horribles como el de los brujos del Gabriel, nacidos de la ignorancia y la superstición, deshonrosos para la República.

Todos estamos interesados en que nuestro sistema de educación, basado en la enseñanza gratuita y obligatoria, produzca los benéficos resultados á que se aspira, para el mejoramiento gradual y constante de la comunidad. El Ejecutivo, por su parte, no ha de omitir esfuerzo con ese fin; pero al mismo tiempo considera indispensables las reformas en la Ley Escolar otras veces apuntadas. Desde luego, aparece como un contrasentido, que, corriendo de cuenta del Estado todos los gastos de Instrucción Pública, sueldos de maestros, alquiler de edificios, provisión de material, etc., existan otros organismos que ejercen con suma independencia facultades muy importantes, con las cuales puede influirse en el buen ó mal funcionamiento de las escuelas públicas: me refiero á las Juntas de Educación. Bien se comprende que existan con semejantes facultades, en los países como el de los Estados Unidos, en donde cada localidad paga su escuela; pero no se explican aquí, en Cuba, en donde los vecinos no contribuyen con un sólo centavo á sostener esos establecimientos de enseñanza local, y en muchos casos, como en los distritos rurales, poseen escasa competencia para el desempeño de las funciones atribuidas á dichas juntas, ó demuestran, con raras excepciones, muy poco interés en cumplir satisfactoriamente el encargo que se les ha conferido. Las juntas, como están constituidas, son en su mayoría una rémora, más bien que un auxilio eficaz para la buena marcha de nuestro sistema de educación, y se impone la necesidad de reformar su organización. Esto, aparte de otras modificaciones en la Ley Escolar.

Habiéndome extendido largamente en el Mensaje de noviembre sobre varias otras materias concernientes á Instrucción Pública, no es necesario exponerlas de nuevo aquí.

El primero de julio de 1904 empezaron á regir los Presupuestos aprobados por el Congreso en 26 de enero del propio año, ajustándose á la distribución mensual de fondos para el pago de las obligaciones del Estado, á los créditos en los mismos consignados y á los concedidos por leyes especiales. Como el Presupuesto anual terminará el 30 de junio próximo, me permito llamar la atención del Congreso sobre la necesidad de que antes de esa fecha quede apobado, en la forma que se estime conveniente, el Proyecto de Presupuestos para el año fiscal de 1905-6, presentado á la consideración de ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores el 15 de noviembre último.

El 30 de enero se entregó á los señores Speyer y Compañía, el resto de los Bonos del Empréstito de \$35,000,000, recibíendose en cambio su importe, ascendente á \$10,557,730 que ingresaron desde luego en la Tesorería General de la República.

El total recibido por el empréstito ha sido de \$31,675,000. De esta cantidad se ha pagado á los individuos del Ejército Libertador, hasta el 31 de marzo, incluyendo créditos negociados y haberes correspondientes á los fallecidos, \$13,554,624.45. Se han invertido en gastos correspondientes al empréstito y al pago de los haberes, \$149,007.75, quedando en Tesorería General y en poder del Banco del Canadá \$17,971,367.80.

Á pesar del empeño que se pone en expeditar el pago de créditos negociados y de herederos, la operación se verifica lentamente, por ser necesario llenar requisitos previos de que no se puede prescindir, para evitar errores que no sería posible subsanar después.

En la lista de individuos del Ejército Libertador, con haberes liquidados, existe un gran número que tienen idénticos nombres y apellidos, y aun que pertenecen al mismo Cuerpo de Ejército. Hay entre ellos quienes han transferido sus créditos, y resulta que muchos de los que no los han negociado, sufren demora en percibir su valor, porque la Hacienda, antes de ordenar el pago, necesita cerciorarse de quiénes son, entre los que llevan el mismo nombre, los que realmente no han transferido sus haberes. Estos incidentes dan lugar á quejas y reclamaciones que son siempre atendidas, pero sobre las cuales no puede recaer resolución con la brevedad que se quisiera.

Durante el año de 1904, el movimiento comercial de la República se elevó á la suma de \$172,820,200, descompuestos así:

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Importación ..... | \$82, 842, 000 |
| Exportación ..... | 89, 978, 200   |
| Total .....       | 172, 820, 200  |

Estas cifras acusan, respecto del año anterior, un aumento de \$15,764,000 en el comercio de importación y de \$11,492,000 en el de importación, ó sean \$27,256,000 conjuntamente.

Descontando la moneda importada, queda reducido á \$13,617,000 el aumento en el valor de las importaciones de 1904 sobre 1903. De esta suma corresponden á los productos de los Estados Unidos, \$7,039,000; á los de Inglaterra, \$1,884,000; á los de Alemania, \$1,100,000; á los de Francia, \$852,000; \$594,000 á los de España; \$1,349,000 á distintos países de América, y \$797,000 á los demás países.

El aumento de las importaciones procedentes de los Estados Unidos, revela los efectos del Tratado de Reciprocidad en el primer año de estar en vigor, debiendo advertirse que si bien nuestro comercio de importación ha tenido en general un notable aumento, el derivado de los Estados Unidos, que en 1903 representaba el 40.5 por ciento de todas nuestras importaciones, en 1904 se ha elevado al 42.5 por ciento, mientras que el promedio respecto de los demás países se ha mantenido casi estacionario.

En cuanto al comercio de exportación, lo sigue alimentando, princi-

palmente, el mercado de los Estados Unidos, que nos compraron por valor de \$74,466,000—el 83.7 por ciento—ó sean \$14,400,000 más que el año de 1903. La exportación para los demás países ha disminuido en \$2,600,000, de los cuales \$1,340,000 corresponde á Alemania; \$700,000 á Inglaterra, y \$542,000 á España. Para esta última se exportaban antes de la guerra mercancías por valor de \$7,600,000—promedio de los años 1894 y 1895—mientras el año pasado la exportación fué sólo de \$731,000.

Innecesario es decir que el azúcar y el tabaco forman la gran masa de nuestra exportación, llegando la del primero de dichos productos á \$54,258,000, y del segundo á \$24,958,000 en todo el año de 1904.

Durante el segundo semestre de 1904, han llegado al puerto de la Habana 18,723 inmigrantes, en su inmensa mayoría procedentes de España, siendo 15,817, mayores de catorce años y menores de cuarenta y cinco: de los cuales eran braceros, 10,862. La afluencia de inmigrantes ha continuado en lo que llevamos del año actual, contándose hasta el 10 de marzo unos 7,587.

Esta corriente de inmigración espontánea, de trabajadores aptos para las faenas agrícolas, demuestra que es fácil con el simple estímulo de buenos jornales y buen trato, atraer á Cuba muchos millares de braceros, quizás todos los que se necesitan en los meses de zafra.

Con los \$60,000 votados recientemente por el Congreso, se dará al Campamento de Inmigrantes y á la Estación de Cuarentena de Triscornia la amplitud que requieren, y se pondrán en condiciones adecuadas al importante objeto á que se destinan. Pero, téngase presente que también por el puerto de Santiago de Cuba acude á la Isla una corriente de inmigración, y que es indispensable adoptar para dicho puerto los mismos métodos empleados en el de la Habana, erigiéndose allí un Campamento saludable y cómodo, en donde puedan ser alojados holgadamente los inmigrantes, mientras se les proporcione colocación. Otro crédito de \$60,000, destinado á aquel puerto, sería necesario para construir el Campamento y adaptarlo al objeto de que se trata.

El servicio de cuarentenas se cumple con estricta sujeción á las leyes vigentes, y sólo así ha podido impedirse la importación de enfermedades infecciosas, especialmente la fiebre amarilla, que al menor descuido hubiera penetrado en nuestras poblaciones, por medio de pasajeros procedentes de puertos infestados.

Sin embargo, el ramo de Sanidad Marítima que comprende el de Cuarentenas, requiere ser colocado en mejores condiciones, para atender con mayor facilidad y eficacia á la delicada y trascendental misión que le está encomendada.

Al efecto, necesita de un crédito de \$43,000, no sólo para adquirir aparatos generadores de gas sulfuroso Clayton, para la desinfección, barcas en qué colocarlos, tanques para bicloruro, etc., sino para hacer urgentes reparaciones en el magnífico Lazareto del Mariel.

Ha sido arrendado el ferrocarril de Casilda á Trinidad, y en Mensaje especial se dará cuenta del Contrato.

Habiéndose dispuesto que una Comisión presidida por el SubSecretario de Hacienda practicara un arqueo en la Tesorería General de la República, comenzóse la operación el día 2 de febrero último, y duró veinte días. Examinadas las cuentas, á partir de la última aprobada por la Intervención General, se procedió al recuento de dinero, resultando de completa conformidad, según consta del acta levantada al efecto.

La situación del Tesoro en 31 del pasado mes de marzo era:

|                                                          |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Existencia .....                                         | \$29, 815, 453. 74     |
| Á deducir:                                               |                        |
| Para pago de Giros postales .....                        | \$203, 056. 92         |
| Para pago de Checks pendientes.....                      | 7, 247. 09             |
| Para pago de derechos de Cónsules honorarios...          | 175. 96                |
| Sobrante de Impuesto del Empréstito.....                 | 1, 799, 711. 45        |
| Depósito por cuenta del Empréstito.....                  | 15, 541, 579. 18       |
| Para pagar sumas comprometidas por leyes especiales..... | 1, 498, 939. 42        |
|                                                          | <hr/> 19, 050, 710. 02 |
| Saldo disponible .....                                   | 10, 764, 743. 72       |

Es, pues, en extremo satisfactorio el estado de nuestra Hacienda, que cuenta, después de cubiertos los gastos generales de la Nación, con ese crecido sobrante. Mas no se entienda que ha sido, ni es el deseo del Ejecutivo, mantener indefinidamente en depósito tan gran suma de dinero. Quisiera, al contrario, que separándose dos millones de pesos para emergencias, se diese al resto una aplicación razonable de pública utilidad, obedeciéndose á un plan ordenado ó á un pensamiento uniforme, no de ningún modo á la impresión del momento ó á intereses parciales que no redundarían en bien general de la comunidad. Raciocinando así y teniendo pleno conocimiento de las necesidades apremiantes del Estado, pidió al Congreso en el mes de octubre del año anterior, en dos Mensajes de distinta índole, créditos por valor de más de un millón quinientos mil pesos para cubrir atenciones urgentes relativas á obras de carácter ineludible y á servicios incompletos ó á obligaciones contraídas, que el Ejecutivo no puede satisfacer á pesar de estar repletas las Arcas del Tesoro. Y no son éstas las únicas necesidades que demandan atención inmediata; otras han surgido con posterioridad, por lo cual cree el Ejecutivo que debe darse atención preferente á las necesidades conocidas, invirtiendo en ellas la suma que haga falta, pudiéndose invertir después una parte de la existencia restante bajo un plan bien estudiado de interés general.

Como ejemplo de una de tantas serias atenciones que importa tener á la vista, bastará recordar que en julio del año próximo venidero expira el contrato de arrendamiento de los edificios de San Francisco y Santo Domingo, que ocupan, respectivamente, la Aduana y el Instituto



de Segunda Enseñanza. Si no se provee durante estos quince meses—á contar desde la fecha—de locales adecuados para instalar los dos establecimientos citados, nos sorprenderá la expiración del contrato y quedamos á merced de las circunstancias. Consecuente con el pensamiento apuntado de que el Congreso teniendo pleno conocimiento de las necesidades que afectan á la Administración Pública, debe proveer á remediarlas con preferencia á todo otro proyecto de nuevos gastos; y no siendo propio del actual Mensaje que se trate en él, detalladamente, de este asunto concreto, lo haré en Mensaje especial con la extensión que la importancia del particular exige.

Palacio de la Presidencia, Habana, á tres de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

### **EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LA REPÚBLICA.**

[Del "Nuevo País," Habana, marzo 22 de 1905.]

Es muy interesante el trabajo que ha publicado la Sección de Estadística General de la Secretaría de Hacienda, á cargo hoy del Señor FRANCISCO SELLÉN, acerca del comercio exterior de la República en el primer semestre de 1904 y año fiscal de 1903 á 1904. Los datos que contiene demuestran, como se dice en el documento analítico de que están precedidos, que el movimiento comercial entre Cuba y los países extranjeros durante el último año económico, ofrece resultados superiores á los de años anteriores, pues el valor total de la importaciones y exportaciones reunidas alcanza la suma de \$168,890,000, contra \$141,000,000 en el año económico próximo pasado, ó sea un aumento de cerca de \$28,000,000 sobre dicho año y de más de \$38,000,000 comparado con el promedio correspondiente al trienio anterior.

Las importaciones ascendieron á \$74,492,000, cantidad que supera en casi \$12,000,000 al total del año anterior y en más de \$9,500,000 al promedio del citado trienio.

Las exportaciones subieron á \$94,399,000, que son más de \$16,000,000 sobre las de 1903 á 1904, y cerca de \$29,000,000 sobre el promedio del trienio anterior.

El Jefe de la Sección de Estadística hace notar que nos vamos acercando á las cifras que arrojaba nuestro comercio exterior antes de la guerra de independencia, aunque todavía faltan algunos millones para alcanzarlas, sobre todo en las importaciones; porque—dice con oportunidad y acierto—"si no queremos engañarnos en la comparación, de los \$74,500,000 que suma el año 1903-4, deben descontarse \$2,000,000 correspondientes al ganado, el cual se importa ahora accidentalmente y no figurará mucho más tiempo en tan notable proporción entre las importaciones, á causa del fomento de nuestras haciendas ganaderas."

Separando las monedas acuñadas, que no deben figurar junto con los

artículos de consumo, asciende el valor de la exportación á \$93,122,000 en el año 1903-4; y en este total el azúcar crudo representa \$57,735,000 (61 por ciento)—\$15,000,000 más que el año anterior. Agregando \$1,124,000, importe de mieles, alcoholes y otros productos derivados de la fabricación de azúcar, el total del rendimiento de la caña se eleva á \$58,860,000 (62.3 por ciento de la exportación total).

En la exportación de tabaco se advierte un descenso de \$669,000; pero los demás productos agrícolas ó que dependen de la agricultura—tales como frutas, cacao, hortalizas, viandas, productos forestales, de ganadería y apícolas—han venido progresivamente subiendo, desde \$2,373,100 en 1900, hasta \$7,028,400 en el año próximo pasado, durante el cual la producción agrícola y de las industrias derivadas de la agricultura se ha elevado á la suma total de \$90,694,700.

Los demás productos nacionales exportados—mineros, de pesquería y otros de escasa importancia—representan juntos la suma de \$2,292,200; de modo que la exportación general de artículos de producción nacional ha ascendido á la cantidad de \$92,986,900. Si agregamos la exportación de artículos de procedencia extranjera y la moneda, que importan en junto \$1,411,900, se obtendrá la suma de \$94,398,800 como gran total del movimiento de exportación de la República en el año económico de 1903-4.

Del resumen del comercio por países, según los cuadros que contiene el trabajo estadístico que analizamos, resulta: que la importación norteamericana en Cuba durante el año precedente ascendió á la cantidad de \$29,513,437; la de los demás países de la América del Norte \$2,394,749; la de Centro América y las Antillas á \$1,337,131; la de la América del Sur á \$5,199,313; la de Europa á \$35,031,426; y la del Africa inglesa, Australia, Canarias y otros países á \$415,714; sumas parciales que dan un total general de \$74,491,770.

El Señor SELLEN advierte que de los \$11,871,000 de aumento habido en nuestras importaciones, las procedentes de los Estados Unidos, que durante el año anterior habían disminuido cerca de \$3,000,000, han aumentado en el transcurso del año económico de 1903-4 \$3,800,000. El resto del aumento se reparte de este modo: Inglaterra \$3,300,000, casi todos por tejidos; Alemania, \$900,000; Francia, \$1,600,000; España, \$720,000; y los países de la América del Sur (principalmente Venezuela) \$1,860,000.

De los \$16,000,000 de aumento habido en las exportaciones de Cuba á todos los países con que sostiene relaciones mercantiles, corresponden \$15,400,000 á los Estados Unidos, \$1,400,000 á Alemania y \$66,000 á Francia.

Nuestras exportaciones para Inglaterra y España han tenido una disminución de \$540,000 y \$500,000 respectivamente.

## ECUADOR.

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE SOBRE LÍMITES ENTRE COLOMBIA Y EL ECUADOR, FIRMADO POR SUS RESPECTIVOS PLENIPOTENCIARIOS EN BOGOTÁ, Á 5 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1904.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de Bogotá de diciembre 22 de 1904.]

Las Repúblicas de Colombia y del Ecuador, deseosas de llevar á ejecución el artículo 26 del Tratado de 9 de julio de 1856, como un medio de estrechar más todavía las relaciones de amistad que felizmente las unen, han juzgado necesario celebrar una convención que ponga término á sus actuales diferencias sobre límites, y con este fin han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos, á saber:

Colombia á su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en España, Sr. D. JULIO BETANCOURT, investido del carácter de Plenipotenciario especial para todo lo relativo á este asunto de límites; y el Ecuador á su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Colombia, Sr. General D. JULIO ANDRADE.

Quienes, después de exhibidos sus plenos poderes, que hallaron en debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente tratado:

ARTÍCULO 1. Los Gobiernos de Colombia y del Ecuador someten á la decisión, absolutamente inapelable, de Su Majestad el Emperador de Alemania y Rey de Prusia, la cuestión de límites pendientes entre las dos Repúblicas.

ART. 2. Ambos Gobiernos solicitarán, por medio de Plenipotenciarios, la aceptación de Su Majestad Imperial inmediatamente después del canje de las ratificaciones de este Tratado.

ART. 3. Dentro de quince meses contados desde la fecha en que el augusto Arbitro notifique su aceptación á las partes, los Plenipotenciarios de éstas le presentarán las memorias en que consten las pretensiones de sus respectivos Gobiernos y los documentos que las apoyen.

ART. 4. Cumplido este término de quince meses las partes no podrán presentar otras exposiciones ni producir otros documentos que los que el augusto Arbitro juzgare necesarios para esclarecer plenamente los puntos controvertidos.

ART. 5. Los dos Gobiernos convienen desde luego en que se practique la inspección ocular de los territorios en litigio, si el augusto Arbitro estimare necesario este medio de prueba.

ART. 6. El Ecuador y Colombia reconocen que las bases principales para la deducción de sus derechos en este arbitraje son las siguientes:

(a) La Ley colombiana de 25 de junio de 1824 sobre división territorial;

(b) El tratado de paz de 22 de setiembre de 1829 entre la antigua República de Colombia y el Perú; y

(c) El Tratado de 9 de julio de 1856, en la parte que está vigente, entre la República de Nueva Granada (hoy Colombia) y el Ecuador; sin excluir los demás antecedentes histórico-jurídicos que las partes juzguen oportuno alegar y que no sean contrarios á las tres bases susodichas.

ART. 7. Para los efectos de este arbitraje el Ecuador hace constar que los territorios de la región oriental desde el curso del río Napo hasta el del Caquetá ó Yapurá no están comprendidos en el arbitraje que el Ecuador y el Perú sometieron á Su Majestad el Rey de España, conforme al Tratado de 1º de agosto de 1887.

ART. 8. Antes de dictarse el Laudo arbitral podrán ambas partes arreglar, por medio de negociaciones directas, todos ó algunos de los puntos comprendidos en este litigio; y si se realizaren dichos arreglos en la forma debida para que tengan validez de tratados públicos, así se pondrá en conocimiento del augusto Arbitro, y se dará por concluído el arbitraje, ó bien se limitará éste á los puntos no acordados.

ART. 9. Para el caso inesperado de que S. M. el Emperador de Alemania no aceptare la designación hecha en su augusta Persona, se elige para el mismo cargo á S. E. el Sr. Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y subsistirán en todo lo demás los términos de esta convención.

ART. 10. Los Gobiernos de Colombia y el Ecuador sufragarán por iguales partes los gastos del proceso arbitral.

ART. 11. Este Tratado, previas las formalidades constitucionales para su aprobación en una y otra República, será canjeado en Bogotá ó en Quito, dentro del más breve término posible.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado con sus respectivos sellos, en Bogotá, á cinco de noviembre de mil novecientos cuatro.

[L. S.]

JULIO BETANCOURT.

[L. S.]

JULIO ANDRADE.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 154 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y

también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1905 comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta abril.

**ARBITRAJE INTERNACIONAL PARA RECLAMACIONES POR INDEMNIZACIÓN PECUNIARIA.**

*Tratado entre los Estados Unidos y ciertas Potencias para el arbitraje de reclamaciones pecuniarias.*

Firmado en México, enero 30 de 1902.

Aprobado por el Senado, enero 11 de 1905.

Ratificado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, enero 28 de 1905.

Ratificación depositada en manos del Gobierno de México, febrero 10 de 1905.

Proclamado, marzo 24 de 1905.

**PROCLAMA.**

**EL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.**

Por cuanto en 30 de enero de 1902 se concluyó y firmó en la capital de México por plenipotenciarios debidamente acreditados de los Estados Unidos de América, la República Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, la República Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, y Uruguay, un tratado para el arbitraje de reclamaciones pecuniarias, cuyo original en castellano dice como sigue:

“TRATADO SOBRE RECLAMACIONES POR DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS PECUNIARIOS.

“Sus Excelencias, el Presidente de la República Argentina, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Costa Rica, el de Chile, el de la República Dominicana, el del Ecuador, el de El Salvador, el de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Guatemala, el de Haití, el de Honduras, el de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el de Nicaragua, el del Paraguay, el del Perú y el del Uruguay;

“Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de la América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

*"Por la Argentina:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ANTONIO BERMEJO, Excmo. Sr. D. MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. LORENZO ANADÓN.

*"Por Bolivia:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

*"Por Colombia:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Excmo. Sr. General D. RAFAEL REYES.

*"Por Costa Rica:* Excmo. Sr. D. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO.

*"Por Chile:* Excmo. Sr. D. ALBERTO BLEST GANA, Excmo. Sr. D. EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, Excmo. Sr. D. JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Excmo. Sr. D. AUGUSTO MATTE.

*"Por la República Dominicana:* Excmo. Sr. D. FEDERICO HENRÍQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Excmo. Sr. D. QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.

*"Por Ecuador:* Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

*"Por El Salvador:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FRANCISCO A. REYES, Excmo. Sr. D. BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.

*"Por los Estados Unidos de América:* Excmo. Sr. HENRY G. DAVIS, Excmo. Sr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Excmo. Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Excmo. Sr. VOLNEY W. FOSTER, Excmo. Sr. JOHN BARRETT.

*"Por Guatemala:* Excmo. Sr. D. ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Excmo. Sr. Coronel D. FRANCISCO ORLA.

*"Por Haití:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. J. N. LÉGER.

*"Por Honduras:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. JOSÉ LEONARD, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FAUSTO DÁVILA.

*"Por México:* Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. GENARO RAIGOSA, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Excmo. Sr. Lic. PABLO MACEDO, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. EMILIO PARDO, Jr., Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. ALFREDO CHAVERO, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. ROSENDO PINEDA.

*"Por Nicaragua:* Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS F. COREA, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FAUSTO DÁVILA.

*"Por el Paraguay:* Excmo. Sr. D. CECILIO BÁEZ.

*"Por el Perú:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ISAAC ALZAMORA, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ALBERTO ELMORE, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN.

*"Por el Uruguay:* Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. JUAN CUESTAS.

"Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, con excepción de los exhibidos por los representantes de Sus Excelencias el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Nicaragua y el del Paraguay, los cuales obran *ad referendum*, han convenido en celebrar un Tratado para someter á la decisión de árbitros las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que no hayan sido resueltas por la vía diplomática, en los términos siguientes:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios, que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.

“ART. 2°. En virtud de la facultad que reconoce el artículo 26 de la convención de La Haya, para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someter á la decisión de la Corte Permanente de arbitraje, que dicha Convención establece, todas las controversias que sean materia del presente Tratado, á menos que ambas partes prefieran que se organice una jurisdicción especial, conforme al artículo 21 de la citada convención.

“En caso de someterse á la Corte Permanente de La Haya, las Altas Partes Contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la referida Convención, en lo relativo á la organización del Tribunal arbitral, respecto á los procedimientos á que éste haya de sujetarse y en cuanto á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

“ART. 3°. El presente Tratado no será obligatorio sino para los Estados que hayan suscrito la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, firmada en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899, y para los que ratifiquen el Protocolo unánimemente adoptado por las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, para la adhesión á las Convenciones de la Haya.

“ART. 4°. Siempre que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse á alguna ó á algunas de las Altas Partes Contratantes la Corte Permanente de la Haya, se obligan á consignar en un tratado especial, las reglas conforme á las cuales se establecerá y funcionará el Tribunal que haya de conocer de las cuestiones á que se refiere el artículo 1° del presente Tratado.

“ART. 5°. Este Tratado será obligatorio para los Estados que lo ratifiquen, desde la fecha en que cinco Gobiernos signatarios lo hayan ratificado, y estará en vigor durante cinco años. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firmen será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el cual comunicará á los demás las notas de ratificación que reciba.

“En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman el presente Tratado y ponen en él el sello de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

“Hecho en la ciudad de México, el día treinta de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares escritos en castellano, inglés y francés, respectivamente, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos,

á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

“Por la República Argentina: ANTONIO BERMEJO,  
LORENZO ANADÓN.

“Por Bolivia: FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

“Por Colombia: RAFAEL REYES.

“Por Costa Rica: J. B. CALVO.

“Por Chile: AUGUSTO MATTE, JOAQU. WALKER M.,  
EMILIO BELLO C.

“Por la República Dominicana: FRED. HENRÍQUEZ  
I CARVAJAL.

“Por Ecuador: L. F. CARBO.

“Por el Salvador: FRANCISCO A. REYES, BALTASAR  
ESTUPINIAN.

“Por los Estados Unidos de América: W. I. BUCHANAN,  
CHARLES M. PEPPER, VOLNEY W. FOSTER.

“Por Guatemala: FRANCISCO ORLA.

“Por Haití: J. N. LÉGER.

“Por Honduras: J. LEONARD, F. DAVILA.

“Por México: G. RAIGOSA, JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS,  
E. PARDO (jr.), JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS,  
PABLO MACEDO, F. L. DE LA BARRA, ALFREDO  
CHAVERO, M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL, ROSENDO  
PINEDA.

“Por Nicaragua: F. DÁVILA.

“Por Paraguay: CECILIO BAEZ.

“Por Perú: MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, ALBERTO  
ELMORE.

“Por Uruguay: JUAN CUESTAS.

“Es copia del original que ha sido depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

“México, Marzo 15 de 1902.

“El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

[SEAL.]

IGNO. MARISCAL.”

Y por cuanto está acordado en el artículo 5° de dicho Tratado que sus estipulaciones serán obligatorias para los Estados que lo ratifiquen, desde la fecha en que cinco de las naciones signatarias hayan efectuado esa ratificación.

Y por cuanto el Tratado fué ratificado por los Estados Unidos de América el 28 de enero de 1905, por Guatemala el 29 de abril de 1902, por el Salvador el 19 de mayo de 1902, por el Peru el 29 de octubre de 1903, y por Honduras el 6 de Julio de 1904;



Por tanto, sépase que yo, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, he hecho publicar dicho tratado, á fin de que todo lo que en él, y en cada una de sus cláusulas, está dicho, se observe y cumpla en buena fe por los Estados Unidos y sus ciudadanos.

En cuyo testimonio, así lo firmo y hago sellar con el sello de los Estados Unidos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington, hoy veinte y cuatro de marzo del año del Señor mil novecientos cinco y el ciento veinte y nueve de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América.

[L. S.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Por mandado del Presidente.

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Secretario de Estado Interino.*

#### NUEVA LEY DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

El Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos de América reunidos en Congreso disponen:

Que el dueño de una marca de fábrica usada en el comercio con naciones extranjeras, ó entre los varios Estados, ó con las tribus indias, podrá obtener el registro de ella, con tal que dicho dueño esté domiciliado en los Estados Unidos, ó resida ó esté establecido en un país extranjero que por virtud de tratado, convención ó ley ofrezca igual privilegio á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Á ese efecto, habrá de cumplir con los siguientes requisitos:

Primero: presentar con tal fin en la Oficina de Patentes, una solicitud por escrito dirigida al Comisionado de Patentes, firmada por el solicitante, en que se exprese su nombre, domicilio, residencia local y ciudadanía, el género de mercancía, y la clase especial de artículos comprendidos en dicho género, á que se ha de aplicar la dicha marca, una descripción de ella, y una explicación del modo de aplicarla y fijarla á los artículos ó mercancías, así como la extensión del tiempo durante el cual ha sido usada. Junto con esta relación se ha de presentar un dibujo de la marca, firmado por el solicitante ó por su apoderado, y el número de muestras de la misma marca, tal como se usa realmente, que el Comisionado de Patentes exija. Segundo: pagar en el Tesoro de los Estados Unidos la suma de diez pesos, y cumpliendo además con los requisitos de esta ley y con las reglas que dicte sobre el punto el Comisionado de Patentes.

ART. 2. Que á fin de que la solicitud prescrita en el artículo precedente pueda crear un derecho á favor de la persona que la presente, habrá de acompañársela con una declaración por escrito, bajo juramento, en que el solicitante ó un miembro ó funcionario de la corporación ó sociedad propietaria exprese poseer el dominio de la marca cuyo registro se solicita, y que ninguna otra persona, razón social, corporación ó sociedad, hasta donde el solicitante haya podido averiguar y

según su leal saber y entender, tiene derecho á dicho uso, ya sea en una forma completamente idéntica, ya en otra que se le asemeje tanto, que pueda dar lugar á engaño; que la dicha marca se usa en el comercio entre los varios Estados ó con naciones extranjeras, ó con las tribus indias, y que la descripción y dibujos presentados corresponden verdaderamente con la marca cuyo registro se solicita. Si el solicitante residiese ó se hallase en un país extranjero, la declaración exigida explicará, además, que la marca ha sido registrada por el solicitante, ó que él ha presentado una solicitud para su registro, en el país extranjero en que resida ó se encuentre, y dará la fecha de dicho registro, ó la de la solicitud para obtenerlo; pero en estos casos no será necesario expresar en la solicitud que la marca ha sido usada en el comercio de la Unión ó entre los Estados.

El juramento que este artículo exige puede prestarse en los Estados Unidos, ante cualquiera funcionario que esté autorizado por la ley para recibirlo. Fuera de ellos se prestará ante cualquier ministro, encargado de negocios, cónsul ó agente comercial nombrado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ó ante cualquier notario público, juez ó magistrado que tenga un sello oficial y esté autorizado para juramentar en el país extranjero donde se halle el solicitante. Esta autorización se probará mediante un certificado de un funcionario diplomático ó consular de los Estados Unidos.

ART. 3. Que todo solicitante del registro ó renovación de una marca de fábrica, que no esté domiciliado en los Estados Unidos, deberá antes de la expedición del certificado de registro, tal como más adelante se prescribirá, designar por medio de escrito, presentado en la Oficina de Patentes, una persona que resida en los Estados Unidos, con quien puedan seguirse las diligencias relativas al derecho de propiedad de la marca que se practiquen con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta ley, ó de otras de los Estados Unidos, y se haga todo con la misma fuerza y vigor, que si se hubiera practicado con el solicitante en persona. Para los efectos de esta ley, se considerará suficiente para notificar al solicitante ó su representante, enviarle á la última dirección de que se haya dado noticia al Comisionado de Patentes una copia del auto ó diligencia de que se trate.

ART. 4. Que las solicitudes para el registro de una marca de fábrica presentadas en este país por una persona, que con anterioridad haya hecho lo mismo en un país extranjero, que por virtud de un tratado, convención, ó ley, conceda igual privilegio á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, tendrán el mismo efecto, y gozarán de los mismos derechos, que si hubieran sido hechas en este país en la misma fecha en que lo fueron en el extranjero—con tal que entre las fechas de la presentación de la solicitud en este país y en el país extranjero de que se trate no hayan mediado más de cuatro meses; y que no se expida el certificado de registro de una marca solicitado por alguno que se

encuentra en país extranjero hasta después que la tal marca haya sido registrada en el país donde está establecido el solicitante.

ART. 5. Que no se negará el registro de ninguna marca de fábrica por la cual puedan distinguirse mercancías de la misma clase, á causa de la índole de dicha marca, á menos que esta última

(a) Consista en, ó comprenda, algo inmoral ó escandaloso.

(b) Que consista en, ó comprenda, la bandera, escudo de armas ú otras insignias de los Estados Unidos, ó su imitación, ó la bandera, escudo de armas, ú otras insignias de cualquier Estado, municipio ó nación extranjera: Quedando entendido, que no se registrarán las marcas de fábrica que sean idénticas á las registradas como de la propiedad y uso de otra persona, y se apliquen á mercancías que puedan describirse del mismo modo, ó que se asemejen tanto á ellas, que puedan dar lugar á confusión ó error en la mente del público, ó engañen á los compradores. Quedando entendido, asimismo, que no se registrará con arreglo á esta ley ninguna marca que consista meramente en el nombre de un individuo, razón social, corporación ó sociedad no escrito, impreso, estampado ó tejido de una manera especial ó distintiva, ó en asociación ó combinación con un retrato del individuo, ó que consista simplemente en palabras ó expresiones descriptivas de las mercancías ó artículos con que se usen, ó de la índole ó calidad de dichos artículos, ó en un nombre ó término geográfico: Quedando entendido, además, que no se podrá registrar como marca de fábrica el retrato de ningún individuo, sin su consentimiento por escrito, y quedando entendido, asimismo, que nada en esta ley ha de impedir el registro de una marca usada por el solicitante ó sus predecesores ó causantes, en el comercio con naciones extranjeras ó entre los Estados, ó con las tribus indias, durante los diez años que precedieron á la aprobación de esta ley.

ART. 6. Que antes de despachar una solicitud para el registro de una marca de fábrica que llene los requisitos de esta ley, y al efectuarse el pago de los derechos que en ella se establecen, el Comisionado de Patentes ordenará el examen de dicha marca, y si al llevarse á cabo dicho examen apareciese que el solicitante tiene derecho á que se le registre su marca de fábrica con arreglo á los preceptos de esta ley, el referido Comisionado hará que la marca se publique por lo menos una vez en la "Gaceta Oficial" de la Oficina de Patentes. Todo el que se creyere perjudicado por el registro de una marca, puede oponerse á él presentando en la Oficina de Patentes dentro de treinta días después de la publicación de la marca cuyo registro se solicita, un escrito que se llamará de oposición, cuyas manifestaciones se sostendrán bajo juramento prestado, ante uno de los funcionarios mencionados en el artículo 2 de esta Ley. Si no hiciere oposición dentro del expresado plazo, el Comisionado expedirá un certificado de registro de la dicha marca, según se expresará más adelante. Si fuere negada la solicitud, el

Comisionado deberá notificarlo al solicitante expresándole las razones que ha habido para ello.

ART. 7. Que en todos los casos en que se haya presentado un escrito de oposición, el Comisionado de Patentes notificará el hecho al solicitante del registro, y le informará de las razones en qué se funda el opositor.

Siempre que se haga una solicitud para obtener el registro de una marca de fábrica que sea prácticamente idéntica á otra que se aplique á artículos de las mismas propiedades características, de la que antes se haya expedido un certificado de registro en favor de otra persona, ó para cuyo registro otra persona haya hecho previamente otra solicitud, ó que se asemeje tanto á dicha marca de fábrica ó á una marca de fábrica conocida de la propiedad de otra persona y que otra persona use, que á juicio del Comisionado pueda resultar confusión para el público, se declarará que existe una interposición respecto de dicha marca de fábrica, y en todo caso de interposición ó de oposición á un registro, el Comisionado ordenará que el Examinador encargado de las interposiciones determine la cuestión relativa al derecho de registro de dicha marca y á la suficiencia de las objeciones que se hayan hecho contra éste, efectuándose todo en el modo y forma, y con la citación contraria que el Comisionado determine.

El Comisionado puede negar el registro de la marca de fábrica contra el que se haya hecho objeción, ó el de dos marcas que se opongan entre sí ó puede registrar la marca en nombre de la persona que haya adoptado y usado primeramente, si por lo demás tuviere derecho á ello, á menos que la parte interesada apele de su decisión dentro del término que el Comisionado prescriba (que no ha de ser menor de veinte días).

ART. 8. Que todo solicitante de un registro de marca de fábrica, ó de la renovación del dicho registro, cuya solicitud se haya negado, ó cualquiera persona interesada en una interposición contra quien se haya pronunciado una decisión, ó cualquier persona que haya presentado un escrito de oposición á una marca de fábrica, puede apelar de la decisión del examinador encargado del ramo, para ante el Comisionado en persona, una vez que haya pagado los derechos establecidos para dicha apelación.

ART. 9. Si el que solicita el registro de una marca de fábrica ó es parte en una oposición al registro de ella, ó en una solicitud para cancelar el registro efectuado no estuviere satisfecho con la decisión del Comisionado de Patentes, podrá apelar de ella para ante el tribunal de apelaciones del Distrito de Colombia llenando todas las condiciones que se requieren cuando se trata de un recurso de esta clase en materias de patentes de invención. El recurso se sustanciará con arreglo al mismo procedimiento hasta donde pueda éste aplicarse.

ART. 10. Toda marca de fábrica registrada y toda marca para cuyo registro se haya hecho una solicitud, así como la solicitud de registro de la misma, podrá ser cedida y traspasada, junto con el crédito ó reputación del negocio en que se use la marca. Dicha cesión ha de efectuarse por medio de una escritura debidamente autorizada en conformidad con las leyes del país ó Estado en el cual se haya otorgado. La cesión será nula respecto de cualquier comprador posterior bajo título oneroso si se hace sin notificación, á menos que se inscriba en la Oficina de Patentes dentro de tres meses, á contar de su fecha. El Comisionado llevará un registro de dichas cesiones.

ART. 11. Los certificados de registro de las marcas de fábrica se expedirán á nombre de los Estados Unidos de América, con el sello de la Oficina de Patentes y los firmará el Comisionado de Patentes, debiendo llevarse un registro de ellos, junto con copias impresas del dibujo y de la exposición del solicitante en libros destinados á ese fin. El certificado deberá expresar la fecha en que la solicitud de registro fué recibida en la Oficina de Patentes. Pueden expedirse certificados de registro de marcas de fábrica en favor del cesionario del solicitante, pero la cesión tiene primeramente que inscribirse en el registro en la Oficina de Patentes.

Las copias manuscritas ó impresas de cualesquiera asientos, libros, documentos ó dibujos relativos á las marcas de fábrica que pertenezcan á la Oficina de Patentes, y de los certificados de registro, autorizados con el sello de la Oficina de Patentes y certificados por el Comisionado de ella, constituirán prueba en todos los casos en que los originales puedan serlo; y cualquiera persona que haga una solicitud para ello y pague los derechos que la ley exige, podrá obtener dichas copias.

ART. 12. Los certificados de registro permanecerán vigentes durante veinte años, excepto cuando se trate de marcas de fábrica registradas antes en un país extranjero, en cuyo caso dichos certificados dejarán de estar vigentes el día en que la marca de fábrica deje de ser protegida en dicho país extranjero. En ningún caso permanecerá vigente más de veinte años, á menos que se renueve. Los certificados de registro pueden renovarse por períodos de igual extensión, cuando así lo pidan el interesado en persona, ó sus representantes legales ó los cesionarios que aparezcan inscritos en el registro de la Oficina de Patentes, y paguen los derechos que establece esta ley; y dicha petición puede hacerse en cualquier tiempo que no exceda de seis meses antes del vencimiento del plazo por el cual se expidieron ó renovaron los certificados de registro. Los certificados de registro que estuvieren vigentes en la fecha en que esta ley empiece á regir, seguirán en fuerza durante el período por el cual fueron expedidos, pero podrán renovarse bajo las mismas condiciones y por iguales períodos ó términos, que los certificados que se expiden con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta ley, y cuando así se renueven tendrán la misma fuerza y

surtirán los mismos efectos que los certificados expedidos en conformidad con esta ley.

ART. 13. Toda persona que se considere perjudicada por el registro de una marca de fábrica en la Oficina de Patentes podrá acudir en cualquier tiempo al Comisionado de Patentes en solicitud de que lo cancele. El Comisionado pasará la solicitud á informe del Examinador encargado de las interposiciones que está facultado para oír y determinar esta cuestión, y hará la debida notificación de ella á la persona en cuyo nombre se haya hecho el registro. Si después de una audiencia ante el Examinador, aparece que la persona que efectuó el registro no tenía derecho á usar la marca en la fecha de su solicitud, ó que la marca no la usa la persona que la ha registrado, ó que ha sido abandonada, y así lo decide el Examinador, se cancelará el registro. Puede apelarse al Comisionado de la decisión del Examinador.

ART. 14. Los derechos en asunto de marcas de fábrica serán los siguientes:

Al presentar la solicitud para el registro de una marca de fábrica, diez pesos; quedando entendido, que una solicitud de registro de una marca de fábrica que esté pendiente en la fecha de la aprobación de esta ley, y cuyo certificado de registro no se haya expedido en dicha fecha, puede continuarse á voluntad del solicitante haciéndose el registro con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta ley, sin el pago de nuevos derechos.

Al presentar la solicitud para la renovación del registro de una marca de fábrica, diez pesos.

Al presentar un escrito de oposición al registro de una marca de fábrica, diez pesos.

Al interponer una apelación del fallo del Examinador encargado de las marcas de fábrica para ante el Comisionado de Patentes, quince pesos.

Al interponer una apelación de la decisión del Examinador encargado de las interposiciones, adjudicando el dominio de una marca de fábrica ó cancelando un registro para ante el Comisionado de Patentes, quince pesos.

Por copias certificadas ó no de certificados del registro y otros documentos y por la inscripción de cesiones y otros documentos, se pagarán los mismos derechos que la ley exige por las copias de patentes y por el asiento de cesiones y otros documentos relativos á las patentes.

ART. 15. Los artículos cuatro mil novecientos treinta y cinco y cuatro mil novecientos treinta y seis de los Estatutos Revisados relativos al pago de derechos de patente y al reembolso de los satisfechos por equivocación, se hacen extensivos á los derechos de marcas de fábrica.

ART. 16. El registro de una marca de fábrica con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta ley, constituirá prueba *prima facie* del título de

dominio. Cualquiera persona que sin el consentimiento de su dueño reproduzca, falsifique, copie ó imite por medio de colores cualquiera marca de fábrica y la fije á mercancías que tengan prácticamente las mismas propiedades características, ó á marbetes, rótulos impresos, paquetes, envolturas ó receptáculos que se destinen á mercancías de las mismas propiedades características que las que se expongan en dicho registro, y use ó haya usado dicha reproducción, falsificación, copia ó imitación por medio de colores en el comercio entre los varios Estados, ó con una nación extranjera, ó con las tribus indias, será responsable al dueño, por daños y perjuicios. Siempre que en el juicio que al efecto se siga, se pronuncie un veredicto á favor del demandante, el tribunal podrá conceder una suma mayor que la que el jurado haya determinado, según las circunstancias del caso, siempre que no sea tres veces mayor que la cantidad fijada en el veredicto, junto con las costas.

ART. 17. Los tribunales de circuito de los Estados Unidos, los de los Territorios y el Tribunal Supremo del Distrito de Columbia, tendrán jurisdicción en primera instancia, y los tribunales de circuito de apelación de los Estados Unidos y el tribunal de apelaciones del Distrito de Columbia tendrán jurisdicción en segunda instancia, en todos los pleitos en derecho ó en equidad relativos á marcas de fábrica registradas en conformidad con las prescripciones de esta ley, que surjan con arreglo á la misma, sea cual fuere la cantidad en litigio.

ART. 18. El Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos puede conceder mandamientos de certiorari para la revisión de los casos que surjan con arreglo á esta ley de la misma manera que se prescribe para los casos de patente por la ley que crea el tribunal de circuito de apelaciones.

ART. 19. Los tribunales que con arreglo á la presente ley son competentes para conocer de asuntos de marcas de fábrica tendrán poder para conceder con arreglo á los principios de equidad, los interdictos prohibitorios que sean necesarios para impedir la violación de cualquier derecho del dueño de una marca registrada en conformidad con esta ley. Esto se hará en los términos que el tribunal juzgue razonables, y cuando quiera que se expida un fallo declarando indebido el uso de una marca de fábrica, el demandante tendrá derecho á percibir, además de las ganancias de que ha de dar cuenta el demandado, una indemnización por los daños que con tal motivo haya sufrido, y el tribunal los tasará ó hará que se tasen. El tribunal tendrá también la facultad de aumentar á su discreción, conforme al artículo dieciséis de esta ley, el importe de la indemnización. Al apreciar las ganancias se le exigirá al demandante que pruebe solamente las ventas del demandado, y este último tiene que probar todos los elementos de costo que se reclamen.

ART. 20. El Tribunal podrá también disponer que en todo asunto que envuelva el derecho de propiedad de una marca de fábrica regis-

trada conforme á lo dispuesto en esta ley, ó en que se haya expedido un mandato de interdicción, se entreguen y destruyan todas las papeletas, señales, distintivos, impresos, paquetes, cubiertas ó receptáculos que se encuentren en poder del usurpador, y lleven la marca de cuyo uso indebido se trata en el caso, ó una reproducción, copia, fac-símile ó imitación de la misma. Los mandatos de interdicción que se expidan en algún juicio, bien sea por un tribunal de circuito de los Estados Unidos, bien por uno de sus jueces, con objeto de impedir que se infrinjan los derechos del propietario legítimo, se notificarán á las personas contra quienes estén expedidos en cualquiera lugar de los Estados Unidos donde puedan ser habidas, y tendrán pleno efecto, y sujetarán á quien los desobedezca á las penas y apremios que correspondan, según dispongan, bien el tribunal que los expidió, bien cualquier otro federal de circuito, ó alguno de sus jueces, ó el Supremo del Distrito de Columbia, ó alguno de sus magistrados. La jurisdicción de los referidos tribunales y magistrados para hacer guardar, cumplir y ejecutar los mandamientos prohibitorios de que aquí se trata será idéntica á la de que ellos mismos estarían investidos, si hubiesen sido suyos los mandamientos. El secretario del tribunal que expida un mandamiento de esta clase estará obligado á transmitir sin demora á cualquier tribunal que se lo pida, y ante quien se trate de hacer cumplir y ejecutar el dicho mandamiento, una copia certificada del expediente en que aquél fué expedido, y cuyo original se encuentre en sus archivos.

ART. 21. No tendrá éxito ninguna acción, ó juicio, aunque se entable de conformidad con las prescripciones de esta ley, cuando la marca de fábrica se use en un negocio ilícito ó en un artículo que sea nocivo de por sí, cuando envuelva la intención de engañar al público en la compra de mercancías, cuando haya sido abandonada, ó cuando esté apoyada en un certificado de registro obtenido fraudulentamente.

ART. 22. Siempre que haya marcas de fábrica registradas en oposición las unas con las otras, cualquiera persona que esté interesada en una de ellas tiene una acción en equidad contra el registrador opositor, y contra todas las personas que estén interesadas con él en el asunto, y podrá ejercitarla por medio del correspondiente pleito, y al notificarse á las partes contrarias, el tribunal, después de los procedimientos debidos, podrá adjudicar y declarar nulo por completo, ó en parte, cualquiera de los registros, según el interés que las partes tengan en la marca de fábrica, y podrá ordenar que el certificado de registro se le entregue al Comisionado de Patentes para la debida cancelación.

ART. 23. Nada que se disponga en esta ley podrá impedir, disminuir, atacar, ni anular ningún recurso en derecho ó en equidad que cualquier interesado que se sienta agraviado por el uso indebido de una marca de fábrica, pudiera tener si no se hubiesen observado las prescripciones de esta Ley.



ART. 24. Todas las solicitudes de registro que estén pendientes de resolución en la Oficina del Comisionado de Patentes en la fecha de la aprobación de esta ley, podrán ser enmendadas con el fin de que, tanto ellas como el certificado que se expida por virtud de las mismas concuerden con dichas prescripciones de esta Ley.

ART. 25. Todos los que obtengan el registro de una marca de fábrica ó la inscripción de ella en la Oficina del Comisionado de Patentes, por medio de una declaración ó representación falsa, estarán sujetos á pagar los daños y perjuicios que resulten á consecuencia de ello á la parte perjudicada, los cuales se recobrarán por medio del correspondiente juicio.

ART. 26. El Comisionado de Patentes está autorizado para dictar reglamentos y disposiciones que no sean incompatibles con la ley, para la tramitación de los expedientes relativos al registro de marcas de fábrica que esta Ley prescribe.

ART. 27. Ningún artículo de mercancía importada, que copie ó imite el nombre de una manufactura doméstica ó de un fabricante ó comerciante, establecido en el país ó en el extranjero, si por virtud de un tratado, convención ó ley ofrezca en este último caso semejantes privilegios á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, ó que copie ó imite una marca de fábrica registrada en conformidad con las prescripciones de esta Ley, ó que lleve un nombre ó marca que dé lugar á que el público crea que el artículo de mercancía de que se trata ha sido manufacturado en los Estados Unidos, ó en cualquier país extranjero, ú otra localidad que no sea el país ó localidad en que efectivamente se haya fabricado, podrá ser admitido en ninguna aduana de los Estados Unidos; y á fin de auxiliar á los oficiales de aduanas á que hagan observar esta prohibición, cualquier fabricante ó comerciante extranjero que con arreglo á las prescripciones de un tratado, convención, declaración ó convenio entre los Estados Unidos y cualquier país extranjero, tenga derecho á las ventajas que ofrece la ley á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos en cuanto á marcas de fábrica y nombres comerciales, puede exigir que su nombre y residencia, así como el nombre de la localidad en la cual se fabriquen sus mercancías y una copia del certificado de registro de su marca de fábrica expedido en conformidad con las prescripciones de esta Ley, sean inscritos en libros que se han de llevar con este fin en el Departamento del Tesoro, conforme al Reglamento que el Secretario del Tesoro prescriba, y puede presentar al Departamento facsímiles de su nombre, el nombre de la localidad en la cual se fabriquen sus mercancías, ó el de su marca de fábrica registrada; y seguidamente el Secretario del Tesoro hará que se transmita una ó más copias de aquéllos á cada administrador de aduana ú otro empleado correspondiente de ésta.

**ART. 28.** La persona que hace el registro deberá notificar al público que ha registrado una marca de fábrica, ya sea fijándole las palabras “Registrada en la Oficina de Patentes de los Estados Unidos,” ó con la siguiente abreviatura “Reg. en la O. P. de los E. U.,” ó cuando debido á la índole ó al tamaño de la marca de fábrica ó la manera de fijarla al artículo de mercancía en el cual se usa, no sea posible hacer esto, entonces cumplirá dicho requisito fijando una papeleta que contenga una notificación semejante en el envase ó receptáculo dentro del cual se coloque el artículo ó los artículos; y en ningún juicio entablado por infracción del privilegio, por una persona que ha dejado de dar así el aviso del registro, podrán recuperarse daños, excepto al probarse que el demandado fué debidamente notificado de la infracción y la continuó después de dicha notificación.

**ART. 29.** En la interpretación de esta ley deberán cumplirse las siguientes reglas, salvo cuando una intención contraria resulte evidente del texto de ella: La palabra Estados Unidos incluye y comprende todo territorio que está bajo la jurisdicción y dominio de los Estados Unidos. La palabra “Estados,” incluye y comprende el Distrito de Columbia, los Territorios de los Estados Unidos, y cualquier otro territorio que está bajo la jurisdicción y dominio de los Estados Unidos. Los términos “Persona” y “Dueño,” y cualquiera otra palabra ó término que se use para indicar al solicitante ó á otra persona que tenga derecho á un beneficio ó privilegio, ó que se haga responsable con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta Ley, incluye una razón social, corporación ó sociedad, así como una persona natural. Las palabras “solicitante y registrador” comprenden los sucesores y cesionarios de dicho solicitante ó registrador. Las palabras “marca de fábrica” incluyen cualquiera marca que tenga derecho á ser registrada con arreglo á los términos de esta Ley, esté ó no registrada, y se considerará que una marca de fábrica se ha fijado á un artículo de mercancía, cuando de cualquiera manera se coloca sobre el artículo propiamente dicho ó dentro de él ó del receptáculo ó paquete, ó en el sobre ú otra cosa en el cual, por virtud del cual, ó con el cual las mercancías se empaquetan ó colocan ó se preparan de otra manera para venderlas ó distribuir las.

**ART. 30.** Esta ley empezará á regir el día primero de abril de mil novecientos cinco. Todas las anteriores que sean incompatibles con ella se entienden derogadas, salvo en cuanto sean aplicables á los certificados de registro expedidos en conformidad con la ley de marzo tres de mil ochocientos ochenta y uno, intitulada “Ley para autorizar el registro de marcas de fábrica y protegerlas,” ó con la aprobada el cinco de agosto de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, intitulada “Ley relativa al registro de marcas de fábrica.”

Aprobada febrero 20 de 1905.

**INMIGRACIÓN POR LA VÍA DE BREMEN EN 1904, Y TOTALES  
DE LOS CUATRO AÑOS DE 1900 Á 1903.**

| Mes.                | De—       |          |          |        |                         | Total de 1904. | Total de 1903. |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                     | Alemania. | Austria. | Hungría. | Rusia. | Todos los demás países. |                |                |
| Enero .....         | 673       | 1,224    | 1,274    | 1,354  | 145                     | 4,670          | 9,199          |
| Febrero .....       | 651       | 1,661    | 2,187    | 2,028  | 140                     | 6,667          | 13,687         |
| Marzo .....         | 1,545     | 2,907    | 4,371    | 3,654  | 266                     | 12,743         | 18,825         |
| Abril .....         | 1,700     | 2,972    | 3,071    | 3,111  | 76                      | 10,930         | 14,983         |
| Mayo .....          | 1,605     | 3,712    | 4,286    | 4,140  | 133                     | 13,876         | 22,999         |
| Junio .....         | 1,002     | 2,470    | 2,688    | 3,966  | 48                      | 10,174         | 12,456         |
| Julio .....         | 1,097     | 1,545    | 1,870    | 3,606  | 66                      | 8,184          | 11,347         |
| Agosto .....        | 1,179     | 1,553    | 2,378    | 3,647  | 64                      | 8,821          | 10,130         |
| Septiembre .....    | 1,562     | 2,299    | 3,032    | 2,583  | 90                      | 9,566          | 16,065         |
| Octubre .....       | 1,390     | 3,166    | 3,338    | 4,391  | 189                     | 12,474         | 17,215         |
| Noviembre .....     | 911       | 3,704    | 4,105    | 4,438  | 148                     | 13,306         | 11,749         |
| Diciembre .....     | 422       | 2,653    | 4,176    | 3,133  | 85                      | 10,469         | 6,426          |
| Total .....         | 13,727    | 29,866   | 36,776   | 40,051 | 1,450                   | 121,870        | 164,271        |
| Total de 1903 ..... | 15,838    | 44,076   | 69,510   | 31,304 | 3,543                   | 164,271        | .....          |
| 1902 .....          | 13,140    | 50,271   | 47,642   | 22,650 | 897                     | 134,600        | .....          |
| 1901 .....          | 8,560     | 36,675   | 42,159   | 15,459 | 371                     | 103,214        | .....          |
| 1900 .....          | 8,565     | 26,729   | 31,523   | 19,589 | 1,131                   | 87,537         | .....          |

## GUATEMALA.

### COSECHA DE CAFÉ EN 1904.

Según informe oficial del Señor ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos de América en Guatemala, la cosecha del café en aquella República no ha sido en el año citado tan productiva como lo hubiera sido, si no hubiesen ocurrido las fuertes lluvias que se presentaron cuando la estación estaba ya avanzada, é hicieron caer de los árboles considerable cantidad de fruto.

En algunas localidades, sin embargo, no se ha sentido disminución. En la región de Santa María más bien ha habido aumento, debido al efecto, benéfico desde el punto de vista agronómico, de las cenizas volcánicas depositadas en aquella localidad, por consecuencia de la erupción de 24 de octubre de 1902, depósito que varía en espesor de seis pulgadas cuando menos á tres pies cuando más. Al principio se había creído que estas cenizas producirían la ruina del territorio en que cayeron, pero por fortuna ha resultado lo contrario, pues los árboles han crecido allí con mucho más vigor y lozanía.

Los precios del café al principio del corriente año eran muy buenos, y el resultado financiero para los dueños de los cafetales ha sido más ó menos el mismo que en los años anteriores, á pesar de que los jornales son ahora más crecidos, y de que hoy se tiene que pagar un derecho de exportación de 1 centavo por libra.

La cosecha de 1904 llega á muy cerca de 700,000 quintales (70,700,000 libras). Los Estados Unidos recibirán de esta cosecha una cantidad mayor de la acostumbrada. También vendrá café de mejor calidad.

## HONDURAS.

PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS PARA EL  
AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1904 Á 1905.

[Del Suplemento á "La Gaceta" No. 2443.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se presupone como producto líquido de las rentas que ingresarán al Tesoro Nacional en el expresado año económico, la suma de 3,043,500 pesos.

## INGRESOS.

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Renta aduanera .....            | \$1, 350, 000. 00 |
| Renta de aguardiente .....      | 900, 000. 00      |
| Renta de licores .....          | 90, 000. 00       |
| Renta de pólvora .....          | 25, 000. 00       |
| Papel sellado y timbres .....   | 80, 000. 00       |
| Impuesto pecuario .....         | 31, 000. 00       |
| Ramo de correos .....           | 24, 000. 00       |
| Línea telegráfica y cable ..... | 64, 000. 00       |
| Papel de aduanas .....          | 16, 000. 00       |
| Impresos .....                  | 2, 000. 00        |
| Extracción de ganado .....      | 75, 000. 00       |
| Extracción de productos .....   | 30, 000. 00       |
| Lotería y muelle .....          | 225, 000. 00      |
| Producto de tierras .....       | 15, 000. 00       |
| Imprenta y encuadernación ..... | 4, 000. 00        |
| 2 por ciento montepío .....     | 3, 500. 00        |
| Casa de Moneda .....            | 1, 000. 00        |
| Escuela de Artes .....          | 5, 000. 00        |
| Litografía .....                | 1, 000. 00        |
| Producto de vapores .....       | 2, 000. 00        |
| Ingresos eventuales .....       | 100, 000. 00      |
| Total .....                     | 3, 043, 500. 00   |

ART. 2°. Para los gastos públicos que deben hacerse durante el año económico de 1904 á 1905 se presupone la cantidad de 3,043,500 pesos.

## EGRESOS.

## Departamento de—

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Gobernación .....           | \$464, 525. 50  |
| Justicia .....              | 149, 020. 00    |
| Instrucción Pública .....   | 337, 173. 00    |
| Hacienda .....              | 259, 788. 30    |
| Crédito Público .....       | 130, 284. 55    |
| Relaciones Exteriores ..... | 58, 520. 00     |
| Fomento .....               | 478, 020. 00    |
| Guerra .....                | 1, 166, 168. 65 |
| Total .....                 | 3, 043, 500. 00 |

**RELACIONES EXTERIORES.****INFORME DEL CÓNSUL GENERAL DE HONDURAS EN NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, 12 de diciembre de 1904.

SEÑOR MINISTRO: Tengo el honor de presentar á Ud. una Memoria detallada acerca del movimiento ocurrido en este Consulado General, durante el año económico que transcurrió desde el 1° de agosto de 1903 hasta el 31 de julio de 1904. Además de los datos oficiales del Consulado, va un informe del movimiento comercial habido en esta plaza y en el país en general, lo mismo que los datos referentes á la inmigración y emigración, adelantos científicos é industriales alcanzados en el año, etc.

*Oficina.*—La oficina de este Consulado General está situada en la parte comercial de la ciudad y muy cerca de los embarcaderos, bancos, bolsas, aduana, correo y oficinas de los demás Consulados y casas exportadoras más importantes, siendo de este modo de fácil acceso al público. Está provista de todo lo necesario para el buen servicio y expedición; y presenta toda la limpieza y decencia que debe existir en establecimientos de su clase. El personal de ella se compone del Cónsul General y un Secretario. El último, además de las obligaciones inherentes á su empleo, tiene á su cargo el Archivo del Consulado. Las horas de oficina son de las 10 a. m. á las 4 p. m.

Durante el año económico de 1903-4 ha dirigido esta oficina 290 oficios, ha contestado 987 cartas en relación con los intereses generales del país y ha dado todos los datos é informes que se le han pedido.

*Facturas consulares.*—De conformidad con lo ordenado por esa Secretaría de Estado de su cargo, en oficio del 16 de marzo del año en curso, se mandaron tirar nuevos esqueletos para las facturas consulares, en las cuales está expresado:

1°. Lugar de procedencia, fecha, nombre de la nave, nombre del remitente y de la persona por cuya cuenta se despachan, puerto de destino y consignatario á quien van dirigidas;

2°. Marcas ó contramarcas, numeración de cada bulto, cantidad de bultos, peso bruto de cada bulto y calidad del contenido, especificando el objeto ó tela que sea;

3°. El valor de la factura, pormenorizando el de cada bulto ó lotes de bultos del mismo contenido;

4°. Declaración jurada y firmada por el interesado ó por su representante legal sobre el peso y contenido de los bultos, valor de ellos y calificación de los artículos. Además, declaración de que está bien impuesto, de la responsabilidad y de la sanción penal á que por cualquiera inexactitud comprobada y con tendencia á defraudar intereses fiscales ó comerciales, queda sujeta la firma que representa, en cuyo nombre se somete, de antemano, para este efecto, á los tribunales y leyes de la nación destinataria, renunciando en absoluto, desde luego y para siempre, á toda queja ó reclamación de su parte fuera de dichos tribunales.

Para mayor claridad, serán divididas las mercaderías en dos clases, las embarcadas para el comercio y las remitidas al Gobierno. Para las primeras, se ha firmado en esta oficina, en el año económico de 1903-4, 1,047 facturas consulares, con un contenido de 50,193 bultos, con peso de 2,867,760 kilogramos y representando un valor de \$574,420.32. Para el Gobierno se embarcaron 3,168 bultos, con peso de kilogramos 158,583 y un valor de \$56,275.35. El total general de lo embarcado en este puerto es por consiguiente:

Bultos, 53,361; kilogramos, 3,026,343; valor, \$630,695.67.

De los 53,361 bultos corresponden á Amapala, 18,971; Puerto Cortés, 23,567; Ceiba, 3,752; Trujillo, 3,264; en tránsito, 3,807.

Los 3,026,343 kilos fueron distribuidos así:

Amapala, 1,159,096; Cortés, 1,296,411; Ceiba, 184,638; Trujillo, 169,941; en tránsito, 216,257.

Del valor total de \$630,695.67 corresponden á Amapala, \$355,775.52; Cortés, \$214,924.52; Ceiba, \$28,274.95; Trujillo, \$12,455.54; en tránsito, \$19,265.14.

La distribución de la carga destinada para el comercio á los diferentes puertos, fué como sigue:

|                   | Bultos. | Kilos.    | Valor.       |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Amapala .....     | 16,732  | 1,041,784 | \$315,755.35 |
| Cortés .....      | 22,858  | 1,264,199 | 200,491.95   |
| Ceiba .....       | 3,547   | 176,334   | 26,736.19    |
| Trujillo .....    | 3,249   | 169,186   | 12,171.69    |
| En tránsito ..... | 3,087   | 216,257   | 19,265.14    |

De los 3,168 bultos, con peso de 158,583 kilos y valor de \$56,275.35 embarcados para el Gobierno, corresponden á:

|                | Bultos. | Kilos.  | Valor.      |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Amapala .....  | 2,239   | 117,312 | \$40,020.17 |
| Cortés .....   | 709     | 32,212  | 14,432.57   |
| Ceiba .....    | 205     | 8,304   | 1,538.76    |
| Trujillo ..... | 15      | 715     | 283.85      |

La distribución del total de lo embarcado (comercio y Gobierno) durante el año económico, con relación á los meses, es como sigue:

| Meses.           | Amapala.       | Cortés.        | Ceiba.         | Trujillo.      |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                  | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> |
| Agosto .....     | 1,875          | 3,311          | 714            | 525            |
| Septiembre ..... | 1,742          | 090            | 8              | .....          |
| Octubre .....    | 1,773          | 512            | 149            | .....          |
| Noviembre .....  | 1,850          | 054            | 421            | .....          |
| Diciembre .....  | 1,173          | 3,722          | 507            | 733            |
| Enero .....      | 1,750          | 322            | 17             | 14             |
| Febrero .....    | 2,076          | 2,106          | 18             | .....          |
| Marzo .....      | 1,350          | 2,31           | 865            | 1,615          |
| Abril .....      | 1,460          | 2,034          | 148            | 1              |
| Mayo .....       | 1,297          | 1,489          | 283            | .....          |
| Junio .....      | 1,183          | 2,979          | 617            | 376            |
| Julio .....      | 1,442          | 635            | 5              | .....          |
| Total .....      | 18,971         | 23,567         | 3,752          | 3,264          |

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El peso total de 3,026,343 kilos, se repartió en los diferentes meses así:

| Meses.           | Amapala.      | Cortés.       | La Ceiba.     | Trujillo.     |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                  | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Agosto .....     | 108,917       | 184,280       | 34,276        | 27,418        |
| Septiembre ..... | 99,465        | 64,035        | 874           | .....         |
| Octubre .....    | 118,196       | 112,157       | 10,555        | .....         |
| Noviembre .....  | 122,844       | 61,213        | 15,594        | .....         |
| Diciembre .....  | 77,130        | 197,943       | 24,857        | 36,912        |
| Enero .....      | 100,286       | 67,898        | 1,617         | 690           |
| Febrero .....    | 119,251       | 102,812       | 1,642         | .....         |
| Marzo .....      | 89,778        | 103,420       | 38,360        | 87,531        |
| Abril .....      | 97,360        | 117,511       | 7,859         | 65            |
| Mayo .....       | 66,776        | 67,400        | 14,463        | .....         |
| Junio .....      | 62,290        | 179,351       | 33,900        | 17,325        |
| Julio .....      | 96,803        | 38,391        | 641           | .....         |
| Total .....      | 1,159,096     | 1,296,411     | 184,638       | 169,941       |

Del valor total de \$630,695.67, corresponden á cada mes:

| Meses.           | Amapala.    | Cortés.     | La Ceiba.  | Trujillo.  |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Agosto .....     | \$35,103.08 | \$27,403.02 | \$2,101.02 | \$2,532.36 |
| Septiembre ..... | 46,944.85   | 16,523.81   | 461.11     | .....      |
| Octubre .....    | 33,688.36   | 33,270.49   | 3,652.10   | .....      |
| Noviembre .....  | 34,847.28   | 18,408.70   | 2,807.56   | .....      |
| Diciembre .....  | 29,031.75   | 21,585.62   | 2,465.40   | 2,315.56   |
| Enero .....      | 26,263.22   | 16,739.21   | 1,275.25   | 258.51     |
| Febrero .....    | 28,351.63   | 13,600.09   | 788.00     | .....      |
| Marzo .....      | 27,058.69   | 13,124.80   | 4,727.27   | 5,669.73   |
| Abril .....      | 27,185.80   | 14,546.96   | 3,819.00   | .....      |
| Mayo .....       | 24,509.49   | 12,320.97   | 1,596.52   | .....      |
| Junio .....      | 21,145.10   | 17,868.62   | 4,134.21   | 1,354.04   |
| Julio .....      | 21,626.27   | 10,547.24   | 645.52     | .....      |
| Total .....      | 355,575.52  | 214,924.52  | 24,274.95  | 12,455.54  |

Los 50,193 bultos exportados por las diferentes casas para los comerciantes del país, fueron embarcados en los diferentes meses, así:

| Meses.           | Amapala.       | Cortés.        | La Ceiba.      | Trujillo.      |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                  | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> | <i>Bultos.</i> |
| Agosto .....     | 1,437          | 3,211          | 714            | 625            |
| Septiembre ..... | 1,174          | 1,090          | 8              | .....          |
| Octubre .....    | 1,919          | 1,242          | 30             | .....          |
| Noviembre .....  | 1,789          | 1,043          | 421            | .....          |
| Diciembre .....  | 1,140          | 3,722          | 507            | 733            |
| Enero .....      | 1,026          | 1,821          | 14             | .....          |
| Febrero .....    | 2,073          | 2,106          | 18             | .....          |
| Marzo .....      | 893            | 2,308          | 862            | 1,615          |
| Abril .....      | 1,424          | 2,032          | 148            | .....          |
| Mayo .....       | 1,266          | 1,169          | 203            | .....          |
| Junio .....      | 1,182          | 2,979          | 617            | 376            |
| Julio .....      | 1,379          | 635            | 5              | .....          |
| Total .....      | 16,732         | 22,858         | 3,547          | 3,249          |

En tránsito, 3,807 bultos.

El peso de 2,867,760 kilos, que representan los bultos anteriores, embarcados para el comercio, fué distribuido, en los diferentes meses, como sigue:

| Meses.           | Amapala.      | Cortés.       | La Ceiba.     | Trujillo.     |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                  | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Agosto .....     | 89,941        | 179,890       | 34,276        | 27,418        |
| Septiembre ..... | 78,162        | 64,035        | 874           | .....         |
| Octubre .....    | 91,804        | 88,892        | 3,594         | .....         |
| Noviembre .....  | 118,024       | 61,086        | 15,594        | .....         |
| Diciembre .....  | 75,283        | 197,943       | 24,857        | 36,912        |
| Enero .....      | 94,164        | 67,856        | 1,440         | .....         |
| Febrero .....    | 199,096       | 102,812       | 1,642         | .....         |
| Marzo .....      | 59,622        | 103,118       | 38,199        | 87,531        |
| Abril .....      | 95,246        | 117,418       | 7,859         | .....         |
| Mayo .....       | 65,060        | 68,417        | 19,468        | .....         |
| Junio .....      | 62,216        | 179,351       | 38,900        | 17,325        |
| Julio .....      | 93,229        | 39,391        | 641           | .....         |
| Total .....      | 1,041,784     | 1,264,199     | 176,334       | 169,186       |

En tránsito, 216,257 kilos.

El valor de \$574,420.32 á que asciende la suma embarcada en este puerto para el comercio del país, en los diferentes meses, fué así:

| Meses.           | Amapala.    | Cortés.     | La Ceiba.  | Trujillo.  |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Agosto .....     | \$26,922.83 | \$25,648.85 | \$2,101.02 | \$2,832.36 |
| Septiembre ..... | 30,859.76   | 16,523.81   | 464.11     | .....      |
| Octubre .....    | 30,217.90   | 22,694.08   | 2,685.10   | .....      |
| Noviembre .....  | 33,606.68   | 18,109.69   | 2,687.56   | .....      |
| Diciembre .....  | 27,995.17   | 21,585.62   | 2,465.40   | 2,315.56   |
| Enero .....      | 23,126.24   | 15,751.79   | 1,195.46   | .....      |
| Febrero .....    | 27,786.57   | 13,600.09   | 788.00     | .....      |
| Marzo .....      | 22,247.09   | 13,010.54   | 4,659.83   | 5,669.73   |
| Abril .....      | 26,730.30   | 14,511.95   | 3,819.00   | .....      |
| Mayo .....       | 24,031.60   | 10,654.67   | 1,170.99   | .....      |
| Junio .....      | 21,125.43   | 17,853.62   | 4,134.21   | 1,354.04   |
| Julio .....      | 21,086.78   | 10,547.24   | 645.52     | .....      |
| Total .....      | 315,755.35  | 200,491.95  | 26,736.19  | 12,171.69  |

En tránsito, \$19,265.14.

## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904-5.

Las estadísticas del comercio exterior de México durante los primeros seis meses del año fiscal de 1904-5 muestran que durante este período mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$41,449,597.96 oro fueron importadas, comparados con \$37,171,963.09 importados durante el igual período del año fiscal procediente.



66 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Las importaciones de la República con los seis principales países extranjeros durante los períodos mencionados fueron como sigue:

| Países.              | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Estados Unidos ..... | \$22,777,654.17 | \$20,244,286.32 |
| Alemania .....       | 5,271,875.34    | 4,779,625.32    |
| Bélgica .....        | 758,949.35      | 914,715.64      |
| España .....         | 1,799,055.39    | 1,504,092.05    |
| Francia .....        | 4,073,639.21    | 3,422,737.00    |
| Gran Bretaña .....   | 4,992,979.55    | 4,879,564.70    |

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

[Valor en oro.]

|                                                     | Diciembre—   |              | Seis primeros meses— |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                     | 1904.        | 1903.        | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.        |
| Materias animales .....                             | \$685,608.31 | \$614,238.19 | \$3,329,334.66       | \$2,703,892.11 |
| Materias vegetales .....                            | 1,740,405.80 | 1,564,976.91 | 6,653,390.30         | 7,122,906.17   |
| Materias minerales .....                            | 3,342,674.12 | 1,847,233.07 | 12,087,030.04        | 10,415,870.99  |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....                    | 892,264.95   | 799,673.88   | 5,749,823.09         | 4,962,964.54   |
| Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....            | 293,830.54   | 324,840.63   | 1,610,031.07         | 1,483,533.26   |
| Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales ..... | 311,359.01   | 263,568.82   | 1,534,804.18         | 1,529,608.54   |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones .....                      | 245,863.64   | 227,742.38   | 1,281,770.66         | 1,100,809.63   |
| Máquinas y aparatos .....                           | 884,093.49   | 898,429.05   | 5,709,118.34         | 4,838,282.74   |
| Vehículos .....                                     | 155,025.87   | 160,031.85   | 1,057,095.18         | 922,973.39     |
| Armas y explosivos .....                            | 123,604.75   | 200,742.69   | 1,308,286.59         | 941,357.58     |
| Diversos .....                                      | 223,301.39   | 233,651.84   | 1,228,913.85         | 1,159,765.14   |
| Total de importación .....                          | 8,898,031.87 | 7,135,129.31 | 41,449,597.96        | 37,171,963.09  |

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

|                           | Diciembre—   |              | Seis primeros meses— |               |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                           | 1904.        | 1903.        | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.       |
| <b>América Central:</b>   |              |              |                      |               |
| Guatemala .....           | \$473.96     | \$1,144.17   | \$2,952.46           | \$4,519.72    |
| Honduras Británica .....  | 101.50       | .....        | 2,477.64             | 2,068.00      |
| Demás países .....        | 2,775.00     | 760.00       | 20,010.14            | 1,429.00      |
| Total .....               | 3,350.46     | 1,904.17     | 25,440.24            | 8,016.72      |
| <b>América del Sur:</b>   |              |              |                      |               |
| Brasil .....              | 329.00       | 8,670.00     | 11,709.00            | 9,804.20      |
| Colombia .....            | .....        | 3,474.00     | 10,580.00            | 6,059.00      |
| Chile .....               | .....        | 603.00       | 3,302.00             | 3,763.90      |
| Ecuador .....             | 25,983.00    | 11,224.00    | 74,963.63            | 41,508.00     |
| Perú .....                | 96.00        | .....        | 3,217.00             | 14,042.00     |
| República Argentina ..... | .....        | 2,168.67     | 12,849.00            | 2,854.67      |
| Venezuela .....           | 2,876.00     | 1,082.00     | 20,119.00            | 9,329.60      |
| Demás países .....        | 138.00       | .....        | 2,330.00             | 446.50        |
| Total .....               | 29,422.00    | 27,221.67    | 139,069.63           | 87,807.87     |
| <b>América del Norte:</b> |              |              |                      |               |
| Canadá .....              | 2,237.75     | 4,282.50     | 9,572.75             | 19,278.50     |
| Estados Unidos .....      | 5,392,354.86 | 4,022,847.64 | 22,777,654.17        | 20,244,286.32 |
| Total .....               | 5,394,592.61 | 4,027,130.14 | 22,787,226.92        | 20,263,564.82 |
| <b>Antillas:</b>          |              |              |                      |               |
| Cuba .....                | 15,035.00    | 9,172.00     | 44,968.00            | 59,307.00     |
| Demás países .....        | 1,895.00     | 452.00       | 6,384.00             | 3,547.00      |
| Total .....               | 16,930.00    | 9,624.00     | 51,352.00            | 62,854.00     |
| <b>Europa.</b>            | 3,394,458.76 | 3,010,091.98 | 18,059,591.23        | 16,419,596.45 |
| <b>Asia.</b>              | 57,808.04    | 56,476.35    | 313,859.68           | 296,423.23    |
| <b>África.</b>            | 1,204.00     | 562.00       | 48,314.00            | 31,146.00     |
| <b>Oceanía.</b>           | 266.00       | 2,179.00     | 24,744.26            | 2,554.00      |
| Gran total .....          | 8,898,031.87 | 7,135,129.31 | 41,449,597.96        | 37,171,963.09 |

Las siguientes estadísticas publicadas en el boletín oficial muestran el valor (en plata) de las exportaciones de México á los mismos seis países:

| Países.              | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Estados Unidos ..... | \$62,864,332.22 | \$69,181,653.38 |
| Gran Bretaña .....   | 7,043,590.38    | 14,666,379.24   |
| Alemania .....       | 6,862,140.03    | 4,598,722.41    |
| Bélgica .....        | 4,654,613.46    | 2,578,230.35    |
| Francia .....        | 2,553,730.40    | 2,889,963.91    |
| España .....         | 916,551.00      | 1,424,870.00    |

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

|                                      | Diciembre.    |               | Primeros seis meses. |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                                      | 1904.         | 1903.         | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.       |
| Oro acuñado mexicano .....           |               | \$640.00      | \$60,911.00          | \$11,422.00   |
| Oro acuñado extranjero .....         | \$8,379.00    | 215.00        | 13,686.50            | 1,237.00      |
| Oro en pasta .....                   | 1,035,974.18  | 936,228.79    | 6,048,655.65         | 5,266,041.58  |
| Oro en otras especies .....          | 164,796.23    | 35,201.22     | 475,877.40           | 214,554.32    |
| Total oro .....                      | 1,209,148.41  | 972,285.01    | 6,599,130.55         | 5,493,254.90  |
| Plata acuñada mexicana .....         |               | 67,000.00     | 632,407.25           | 12,143,337.00 |
| Plata acuñada extranjera .....       | 15,190.00     | 23,580.00     | 45,944.00            | 42,476.00     |
| Plata en pasta .....                 | 4,042,902.39  | 4,678,074.95  | 24,186,933.39        | 24,545,018.66 |
| Plata en otras especies .....        | 976,397.54    | 1,283,479.79  | 5,097,557.39         | 6,894,274.08  |
| Total plata .....                    | 5,034,489.93  | 6,052,134.74  | 29,962,842.03        | 43,625,105.74 |
| Cobre .....                          | 2,624,052.84  | 1,436,553.34  | 14,401,577.91        | 9,751,130.32  |
| Plomo .....                          | 338,238.00    | 449,277.00    | 2,781,048.00         | 2,530,290.45  |
| Demás productos minerales .....      | 116,308.90    | 57,825.00     | 523,405.27           | 735,640.36    |
| Café .....                           | 370,972.80    | 710,002.11    | 1,455,923.88         | 1,630,589.91  |
| Henequén en rama .....               | 3,496,285.00  | 3,715,065.00  | 14,577,263.12        | 16,085,151.00 |
| Maderas .....                        | 268,118.40    | 302,127.10    | 1,221,912.64         | 1,344,082.00  |
| Palo de tinte .....                  | 85,360.00     | 26,032.75     | 453,000.68           | 343,274.83    |
| Tabaco en rama .....                 | 27,676.00     | 10,560.00     | 725,982.00           | 139,436.00    |
| Demás productos vegetables .....     | 1,075,111.63  | 1,202,560.64  | 6,764,364.92         | 8,269,311.69  |
| Ganados .....                        | 217,082.50    | 175,973.00    | 1,479,324.50         | 1,985,430.00  |
| Pieles sin curtir .....              | 882,658.51    | 748,322.70    | 3,092,159.00         | 3,193,208.05  |
| Demás productos animales .....       | 45,961.30     | 99,788.28     | 260,807.90           | 341,653.28    |
| Henequén, jarcia .....               |               | 2,800.00      | 189.00               | 503,105.00    |
| Tabaco labrado .....                 | 43,663.00     | 32,031.65     | 258,844.55           | 174,819.41    |
| Demás productos manufacturados ..... | 484,393.80    | 228,917.90    | 2,541,622.63         | 1,712,521.25  |
| Diversos .....                       | 42,165.50     | 39,637.15     | 305,110.04           | 264,832.75    |
| Total .....                          | 16,361,686.52 | 16,261,883.37 | 87,404,508.62        | 98,122,836.94 |

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

|                           | Diciembre—  |             | Primeros seis meses— |              |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
|                           | 1904.       | 1903.       | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.      |
| América Central:          |             |             |                      |              |
| Guatemala .....           | \$63,278.30 | \$30,702.30 | \$290,120.56         | \$150,712.65 |
| Honduras Británica .....  | 21,027.00   | 16,591.00   | 136,177.00           | 63,737.00    |
| Demás países .....        | 3,345.00    | 1,370.00    | 10,113.42            | 6,045.00     |
| Total .....               | 87,650.30   | 48,663.30   | 436,410.98           | 220,494.65   |
| América del Sur:          |             |             |                      |              |
| Colombia .....            |             | 2,630.00    |                      | 89,475.00    |
| Chile .....               |             |             | 2,490.00             |              |
| Perú .....                |             | 75.00       |                      | 75.00        |
| República Argentina ..... | 700.00      |             | 34,739.00            | 4,709.00     |
| Demás países .....        | 2,780.00    |             | 40,014.80            |              |
| Total .....               | 3,480.00    | 2,705.00    | 76,243.80            | 94,259.00    |

|                           | Diciembre—           |                      | Primeros seis meses— |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                           | 1904.                | 1905.                | 1904-5.              | 1905-6.              |
| <b>América del Norte:</b> |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| Canadá .....              | \$13,580.00          |                      | \$15,496.00          |                      |
| Estados Unidos .....      | 13,279,068.19        | \$13,427,824.82      | 62,864,332.22        | \$69,131,653.38      |
| <b>Total.....</b>         | <b>13,292,648.19</b> | <b>13,427,824.82</b> | <b>62,879,828.22</b> | <b>69,131,653.38</b> |
| <b>Antillas:</b>          |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| Cuba .....                | 269,713.00           | 289,874.00           | 1,931,145.00         | 2,475,355.00         |
| Demás países .....        |                      |                      |                      | 2,700.00             |
| <b>Total.....</b>         | <b>269,713.00</b>    | <b>289,874.00</b>    | <b>1,931,145.00</b>  | <b>2,478,055.00</b>  |
| Europa.....               | 2,707,695.03         | 2,487,705.25         | 22,080,880.62        | 26,192,957.91        |
| Asia.....                 | 500.00               | 5,111.00             | 500.00               | 5,417.00             |
| <b>Gran total .....</b>   | <b>16,861,686.62</b> | <b>16,261,883.37</b> | <b>87,404,508.62</b> | <b>98,122,836.94</b> |

## SALVADOR.

### **MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, LEÍDO EN EL ACTO DE LA SOLEMNE APERTURA DE LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL EL DÍA 18 DE FEBRERO DE 1905.**

**SEÑORES DIPUTADOS:** Por segunda vez, en mi período constitucional, tengo el honor de presentarme ante vosotros, con el fin de rendiros cuenta de los principales actos del Poder Ejecutivo en los diversos Ramos de la Administración Pública. Os doy en nombre del Gobierno la más cordial bienvenida, y os ofrezco el testimonio de mis respetos. El contingente de ideas y conocimientos que estáis llamados, por voluntad del pueblo soberano, á prestar á la obra del engrandecimiento nacional, contribuirá en alto grado á facilitar la tarea del Gobierno, que espera obtener de vosotros la más inteligente iniciativa y el más eficaz concurso en sus tareas. Hago, pues, muy sinceros votos porque el noble y grandioso sentimiento del amor á la patria inspire vuestras deliberaciones, para honra de ella, á la que todos estamos obligados á servir, y de vosotros mismos.

Por el breve análisis de los actos del Poder Ejecutivo que voy á hacer ante vosotros, podréis juzgar si he sabido cumplir ó no con los altos deberes de mi cargo, y si mi Gobierno ha hecho cuanto ha estado en sus manos para corresponder dignamente á la confianza de la Nación.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cábeme la satisfacción de manifestaros, en primer término, que el país se ha mantenido en completa calma y tranquilidad, sin que el Gobierno haya tenido que hacer frente al más ligero trastorno, ni que emplear tampoco medida alguna extraordinaria para la conservación del orden público. Tal estado de cosas al que hemos llegado sin esfuerzo alguno y sin apelar á recursos extraordinarios, es para mí, como debe serlo para todo buen patriota, motivo de íntima satisfacción, porque él demuestra que el pueblo salvadoreño ha palpado las ventajas de

la paz, de que hace algún tiempo viene disfrutando, y se esmera en conservarla, como el supremo bien de los pueblos y base imprescindible de su engrandecimiento. Y esto que os digo respecto al pueblo salvadoreño, puede hacerse igualmente extensivo á los demás de Centro América y á los Gobiernos que los rigen, empeñados todos en mantener la armonía y cordialidad entre estos Estados, que tarde ó temprano tendrán que fundir sus destinos en uno solo. A ellos se debe, pues, que mi Gobierno, enteramente libre de cuidados en cuanto se refiere á la paz interior y exterior, haya podido dedicar todas sus energías al desarrollo y fomento de los elementos de riqueza nacional.

\* \* \* \* \*

Muy importantes trabajos se han llevado á cabo en el Ramo de Fomento, cuya misión es la de organizar los diversos elementos de que el país dispone, para emplearlos con provecho en la obra del progreso general, creando todo aquello que haga falta en lo que se refiere á la vida material de los pueblos. Así se explica fácilmente la cuidadosa atención que todo Gobierno bien intencionado presta á cuanto se relaciona con dicho ramo, y por lo que al mío toca, puedo aseguraros que no se la ha negado un momento.

Entre los principales trabajos de este ramo, debo mencionáros la introducción del agua á varias poblaciones que carecían de tan indispensable elemento de vida, teniendo que procurárselo de parajes muy distantes. En el presupuesto del año pasado consignó el Gobierno una partida destinada á este objeto, con la que ha podido dotar de cañerías á varias poblaciones, cuya agricultura é industrias se encontraban estacionarias por carecer de agua en sus alrededores.

Una de nuestras ciudades principales, la de Santa Tecla, ha sufrido hasta hoy grave perjuicio por la deficiencia de la cañería que la surte de agua, en cantidad muy inferior á la que exigen las necesidades de aquella población. Gracias al Decreto Legislativo que destinó á la mejora de la cañería el sobre-impuesto establecido sobre cada quintal de café que produzca aquel Departamento, cuenta hoy la respectiva Junta de Fomento con los fondos necesarios para la obra, y ha celebrado ya los arreglos necesarios para hacer venir del exterior la tubería y accesorios, que pronto serán colocados en su puesto, de acuerdo con los estudios hechos por ingenieros competentes.

Siguiendo mi Gobierno la senda trazada por el de mi ilustre antecesor, que estableció las Juntas de Agricultura, dotándolas de recursos propios, con objeto de sustraer este ramo de la riqueza pública de las prácticas rutinarias á que se hallaba sujeto, se decretó, con fecha 4 de mayo, la concentración de los mencionados fondos en manos de la Junta Central, y la creación de una Escuela de Agronomía, bajo la dependencia de dicha junta. Se ha comprado ya una buena finca, con todas las condiciones necesarias á un establecimiento de esta clase, y pronto se harán venir de México los profesores que deben dirigirlo.

Está nombrada ya la comisión que, en virtud del Decreto Legislativo de 17 de mayo, debe redactar el proyecto de un nuevo Código de Agricultura, más en armonía con las necesidades y modo de ser actual de este ramo. Oportunamente será sometido dicho proyecto á la Asamblea, para su discusión.

Intencionalmente he dejado para lo último, en cuanto se refiere al Ramo de Fomento, hablaros de la Exposición Nacional, verificada á mediados del año próximo pasado. Puedo aseguraros que los resultados de ese interesante certamen superaron en mucho á las esperanzas del Gobierno, si se atiende al corto espacio de tiempo de que se dispuso para prepararlo, y á la circunstancia de ser el primero de su género en el país. Todos vosotros sabéis, por las publicaciones de la prensa, y muchos por haberlo podido apreciar personalmente, que ese concurso vino á poner de manifiesto cuanto en el país hay digno de conocerse, llenando de admiración á los visitantes, no sólo por la cantidad, sino también por la calidad de los objetos expuestos. Alentado el Gobierno por tan feliz éxito, se propone llevar á cabo en no lejana época otro certamen, para lo cual ha seguido y sigue siempre mejorando el local en que se verificó el primero. Vosotros convendréis conmigo en que los gastos ocasionados por esta simpática fiesta del progreso, nada significan ante los beneficios incalculables que de ella derivan la Agricultura, las Industrias y el Comercio del país.

Antes de concluir, debo daros cuenta de los proyectos de capital importancia que el Gobierno espera llevar pronto á la práctica. Es el primero la continuación del Ferrocarril de La Unión, siquiera hasta la ciudad de San Miguel, por ahora, para lo cual está en estudio un proyecto de contrata con capitalistas de la Metrópoli oriental. Si este convenio se llegare á formalizar, pronto os será presentado para que lo toméis en consideración. El segundo es la reconstrucción del Palacio Nacional, destruido como sabéis por un siniestro que llenó de consternación á todo el país. Esta obra, á más de su indiscutible conveniencia y necesidad, por el servicio que está llamada á prestar, ha venido á convertirse en uno de los más fervientes anhelos del pueblo salvadoreño, que á la vista de las ruinas del que fué el mejor de nuestros edificios nacionales, siente revivir el recuerdo de la catástrofe que lo redujo á escombros. Bien convencido de esto, fué que incluí como uno de los puntos principales en mi programa de Gobierno, en los días de la lucha electoral, la reconstrucción del mencionado edificio. Debo hacer cuanto esté en mis manos por pagar la deuda que entonces contraje con el pueblo salvadoreño, y es por esto que mi Gobierno viene preparándose desde sus principios para llevar á cabo tan importante obra. Practicados todos los estudios indispensables, listos los planos y presupuestos de la construcción, se ha dado principio á los trabajos preliminares, en el mismo local que ocupó el antiguo palacio, y se ha hecho al exterior el pedido del material de hierro que debe entrar en

su armadura, enviándose á uno de los ingenieros oficiales para que inspeccione la preparación de ese material, que será todo de primera calidad. Abrigo la esperanza de poder llevar á su término esta obra en lo que resta de mi período de Gobierno, ó por lo menos, dejarla casi concluída.

El Ramo de Correos ha seguido tomando marcado incremento, debido, entre otros factores, no sólo á la marcha progresiva del país en el vasto campo de la Industria y del Comercio, sino al activo, acertado y moralizador impulso que en estos últimos años se le ha dado á ese importantísimo servicio de la administración pública. Otro tanto me es grato consignar aquí con respecto al Ramo de Telégrafos y Teléfonos, en el cual se han venido introduciendo notables mejoras, como lo veréis en los informes que se acompañan á la Memoria del Ministerio de Gobernación.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ya he tenido el honor de manifestaros que las relaciones con los Gobiernos de los otros estados centroamericanos se han conservado inalterables, gracias á los sanos propósitos de que todos ellos se encuentran animados. Con el fin de cimentar más esa armonía y disipar toda nube que pudiera venir á turbarla, se verificó en el Puerto de Corinto, á mediados del año, una conferencia, á la que asistimos en persona los Presidentes de Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, y por medio de un representante, el de Guatemala. Los benéficos resultados de esa entrevista, en la que reinó la más sincera cordialidad, se palpan, por la franqueza, libre de todo recelo, que reina en las relaciones de los Gobiernos allí representados.

Como es del dominio público, el Estado de Panamá proclamó hace algún tiempo su separación de Colombia, constituyéndose en República independiente. Mi Gobierno esperó á que la formación de la nueva República fuera un hecho cumplido, y entonces procedió á su reconocimiento oficial, nombrando á continuación un Representante Consular, encargado de velar por nuestros intereses comerciales en el Istmo.

Por lo que toca á las demás naciones, nada ha ocurrido durante el año que merezca especial mención en las relaciones que con ellas mantenemos. La Secretaría del Ramo ha estado tratando respecto á algunos reclamos pendientes, de ciudadanos extranjeros; pero ninguno de éstos ha llegado á asumir un carácter alarmante para el país, manteniéndose la discusión en un tono amistoso y cordial con los Representantes respectivos. En la Memoria del Ramo se os dará cuenta circunstanciada de estos asuntos.

\* \* \* \* \*

El Ramo de Instrucción Pública, que en épocas pasadas, debemos reconocerlo, ha obtenido poca atención, desconociéndose la importancia que él entraña en la vida de los pueblos, viene adquiriendo notable

impulso desde la Administración del General REGALADO, que comenzó por dotarlo de rentas propias é introdujo notables reformas en la organización de los establecimientos de enseñanza. Mi Gobierno no podía permanecer indiferente en asunto de tanta trascendencia, y ha hecho cuanto ha podido por continuar el movimiento iniciado por su antecesor. En esta empresa tropezamos constantemente con la resistencia que opone la rutina; con la falta de suficientes maestros idóneos para todas las escuelas de la República, y aun con cierta apatía é indiferencia de parte del pueblo, especialmente en las poblaciones menores, en donde no se ha llegado aún á comprender toda la importancia de la instrucción. Sin embargo, el Gobierno continúa la obra sin vacilación, convencido de que sólo instruyendo al pueblo se le puede llevar á su verdadera felicidad, sustrayéndolo, por medio de la luz, á toda influencia corruptora y perjudicial á su adelanto.

Base indispensable de la buena marcha de la Enseñanza Primaria, es la formación de un personal competente para el Magisterio, y á este respecto puedo informaros que la Escuela Normal Central, con asiento en la ciudad de Santa Tecla, funciona á entera satisfacción del Gobierno, brindando muy halagüeñas esperanzas para el porvenir.

Por lo que toca á la Enseñanza Secundaria y á la Professional, han recibido igual impulso de parte del Gobierno. Las Facultades Profesionales, organizadas en virtud del decreto de disolución de la Universidad Nacional, funcionan con toda regularidad, contando con Profesores de lo más competente en cada materia.

\* \* \* \* \*

El Ramo de Justicia no se ha quedado atrás en el movimiento impreso á todos los departamentos de la Administración Pública, contándose, entre otros actos importantes, el de haberse puesto ya al servicio público la nueva edición de los Códigos, hecha en virtud de un contrato. Ella comprende todas las reformas, adiciones y supresiones que han sufrido las leyes del Ramo hasta la fecha, y creo innecesario detenerme á exponer las ventajas de esa publicación, llamada á establecer claridad en la interpretación y aplicación de nuestras leyes.

Durante el curso del año transcurrido han sido organizados en la Penitenciaría de Santa Ana los talleres de Artes y Oficios, que ya comienzan á rendir sus frutos. En cuanto á la Penitenciaría Central, se ha organizado completamente el servicio interior, en especial el de los talleres, que hoy funcionan con éxito notable. Ellos suministran ya casi todo el trabajo manual que necesita el Gobierno en sus diferentes Ramos; mobiliario para las oficinas públicas, tejidos de géneros de diversas clases para la Oficialidad y tropa, hechura de uniformes, calzado, correajes y toda clase de accesorios para el Ejército y la Policía.

Gracia á la nueva organización, ya no se mantienen en aquel Establecimiento centenares de brazos ociosos, de individuos que eran una carga para el Estado. Todo el que allí ingresa, sea llevado por su des-

gracia ó por sus perversas inclinaciones, tiene que dedicarse á su oficio, si lo tiene, ó á aprender uno, si carece de él. Del valor de las obras ejecutadas, se asigna una parte á los presos, y con ella se les va formando un fondo de masita que se les entrega al salir libres. Así, aquellos hombres que antes eran una amenaza para la sociedad, salen, al cumplir su condena, acostumbrados al trabajo, poseedores de un oficio y de una cantidad en dinero que les sirve para hacer frente á sus primeras necesidades ó para establecerse honradamente.

Al tratar de este importante asunto, no puedo menos que expresaros la profunda satisfacción con que mi Gobierno mira los resultados obtenidos, tanto en lo moral como respecto á la parte material. Baste deciros que la Penitenciaría casi alcanza á cubrir sus gastos con el producto de los talleres, cosa que se obtendrá muy pronto, con tal que el Establecimiento siga la marcha que hoy lleva. Para que podáis convenceros de ello, voy á exponeros sumariamente su movimiento rentístico.

|                                                                                                                                                |                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ascienden los gastos del Establecimiento durante el año, inclusive la compra de materiales de toda clase para el trabajo de los talleres, á... | \$193, 908. 45      |
| El valor de los trabajos ejecutados, con cargo á los varios Ramos de la Administración Pública, asciende á.....                                | \$112, 966. 76      |
| El valor de los materiales existentes en almacén, ascienden á.....                                                                             | 54, 858. 44         |
| <b>Suman estas dos últimas partidas.....</b>                                                                                                   | <b>167, 825. 20</b> |
| Que deducidos de los gastos, dejan un saldo á cargo del Establecimiento, de .....                                                              | 26, 083. 25         |
| Ha costado, pues, el mantenimiento de la Penitenciaría casi una cuarta parte de la suma asignada en el Presupuesto, que fué de.....            | 90, 000. 00         |
| * * * * *                                                                                                                                      |                     |

Paso ahora, señores Diputados, á exponeros, siquiera sumariamente, la situación rentística del país, el estado de la Deuda Pública, y los recursos de que el Gobierno ha podido disponer para hacer frente á los gastos de los diferentes Ramos de la Administración.

Bien sabido es de vosotros que, por fortuna para nuestra Patria, no pesa hoy sobre ella más deuda exterior que la resultante de la reclamación Burrell, en pago de la cual se emitieron los Bonos de Indemnización Nacional. El monto de esta deuda es de \$353,145.59 de principal, y \$99,889.72 de intereses reconocidos desde la fecha del arreglo celebrado en Washington hasta la total cancelación de la deuda, en un período de siete años. El día 8 de mayo del año proximo pasado efectuó el Gobierno el primer pago á cuenta de esta deuda, entregándose por nuestro Cónsul General en San Francisco, California, al Union National Bank de Oakland, en cuyo poder se encuentran depositados los Bonos como fideicomisario, la suma de \$56,503.29 oro americano, correspondiendo al principal \$50,449.37 y á los intereses \$6,053.92. En cambio recibió nuestro Cónsul igual cantidad de Bonos, debidamente cancelados.



## 74 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

El estado de la deuda interior convertida en Bonos del Salvador, es como sigue:

|                                                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Existencia en bonos el 1° de enero de 1904.....   | \$4, 987, 452. 26 |
| Intereses de los mismos hasta aquella fecha ..... | 895, 811. 64      |
| Suma.....                                         | 5, 883, 263. 90   |
| Amortizados durante el año por medio de subastas: |                   |
| De principal .....                                | \$828, 543. 68    |
| De intereses.....                                 | 199, 192. 35      |
|                                                   | 1, 027, 736. 03   |
| Saldo.....                                        | 4, 855, 527. 87   |
| Intereses sobre el saldo durante el año .....     | 91, 137. 78       |
| Diciembre de 1904.....                            | 4, 946, 665. 65   |

Esta es la suma que quedaba por amortizar el último día del año de que os doy cuenta.

Respecto á la deuda representada por Bonos de varias otras clases, su estado es como sigue:

|                                                  |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bonos en circulación el 1° de enero de 1904..... | \$4, 622, 329. 04 |
| Puestos en circulación durante el año .....      | 1, 790, 042. 83   |
| Suma.....                                        | 6, 412, 371. 87   |
| Menos la suma amortizada en el año.....          | 2, 648, 822. 79   |
| Saldo al 31 de diciembre de 1904 .....           | 3, 763, 549. 08   |

Como podéis ver, la deuda representada en Bonos del Salvador ha tenido una disminución de \$936,598.25 y la representada en Bonos de varias otras clases se ha disminuido en \$858,779.96.

### MOVIMIENTO RENTÍSTICO

#### INGRESOS.

|                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Existencia en Caja el 1° de enero de 1904..... | \$254, 179. 00  |
| Renta de Aduanas:                              |                 |
| Importación y Exportación .....                | 5, 124, 085. 11 |
| Renta de Licores .....                         | 2, 143, 369. 66 |
| Rentas y servicios diversos.....               | 793, 234. 28    |
| Contratas, negociaciones, etc.....             | 826, 158. 13    |
| Suma.....                                      | 9, 141, 026. 18 |

#### EGRESOS.

|                                        |                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Asamblea Nacional.....                 | \$42, 713. 13   |
| Presidencia de la República.....       | 53, 510. 00     |
| Cartera de Gobernación.....            | 1, 171, 310. 96 |
| Cartera de Fomento .....               | 451, 895. 63    |
| Cartera de Instrucción Pública.....    | 566, 806. 95    |
| Cartera de Beneficencia.....           | 153, 727. 25    |
| Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores ..... | 59, 369. 38     |
| Cartera de Justicia .....              | 569, 213. 91    |
| Cartera de Guerra y Marina.....        | 1, 687, 154. 23 |
| Cartera de Hacienda.....               | 518, 870. 24    |

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Cartera de Crédito Público..... | \$3, 484, 832. 95      |
| Depósitos .....                 | 2, 514. 56             |
| Devoluciones.....               | 48, 101. 87            |
| <b>Total .....</b>              | <b>8, 810, 021. 06</b> |

Deducidas del total de ingresos las partidas correspondientes al saldo en Caja, del año anterior y al producto de negociaciones, queda como producto neto de las Rentas la suma de \$8, 060, 689. 05.

## COMPARACIÓN.

|                                                                   |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Producto de las Rentas en el año de 1904.....                     | \$8, 060, 689. 05      |
| Producto de las Rentas en el año de 1903.....                     | 6, 792, 045. 69        |
| <b>Diferencia á favor de las Rentas en 1904.....</b>              | <b>1, 268, 643. 36</b> |
| <b>Egresos en el año de 1904 .....</b>                            | <b>8, 810, 021. 06</b> |
| <b>Egresos en el año de 1903.....</b>                             | <b>7, 755, 372. 69</b> |
| <b>Diferencia en contra en los egresos de 1904 .....</b>          | <b>1, 054, 648. 37</b> |
| Producto de la Renta de Aduanas en 1904.....                      | 5, 124, 085. 11        |
| Producto de la misma Renta en 1903.....                           | 4, 273, 133. 92        |
| <b>Diferencia á favor de esta Renta en 1904.....</b>              | <b>850, 951. 19</b>    |
| Producto de la Renta de Licores en 1904 .....                     | 2, 143, 369. 66        |
| Producto de la misma en 1903.....                                 | 1, 945, 706. 19        |
| <b>Diferencia á favor del año de 1904 .....</b>                   | <b>197, 663. 47</b>    |
| Producto de las Rentas menores y servicios en el año de 1904..... | 793, 234. 28           |
| Producto de las Rentas menores y servicios en el año de 1903..... | 573, 205. 58           |
| <b>Diferencia á favor del año de 1904 .....</b>                   | <b>220, 028. 70</b>    |

La nueva Ley de Papel Sellado y Timbres fué puesta en vigor el 1° de julio, un mes después que empezó á regir el Presupuesto Nacional. En los seis meses, de julio á diciembre, produjo esta Renta \$114,474.81, habiéndose elevado, por consiguiente, á más del doble de la suma calculada en el Presupuesto, y que fué de \$100,000 para todo el año económico.

\* \* \* \* \*

Por los datos que anteceden, veréis que la situación fiscal, en el año de que vengo á daros cuenta, se muestra bastante halagadora, habiendo producido todas las rentas, sin excepción, mayor rendimiento que en el año de 1903. Ello acusa un notable aumento de la vitalidad del país, que parece ir saliendo ya de la aguda crisis por que viene atravesando desde hace más de ocho años.

No obstante tan plausible situación, mi Gobierno, sin dejarse llevar por un entusiasmo irreflexivo, ha procurado mantenerse siempre dentro de los límites de una razonable prudencia, aprovechando de la

mejor manera posible el incremento de las rentas para atender á los diversos ramos de la Administración Pública, sin comprometer indebidamente el crédito del país. Vosotros juzgaréis si en ese empeño he sabido interpretar debidamente las aspiraciones y deseos de la Nación, de quien sois los legítimos y más autorizados representantes. Si así lo creyereis, quedarán con ello satisfechos mis anhelos de patriota y recompensados con creces mis afanes de Gobernante.

Al dar principio, Señores Diputados, á las laboriosas y delicadas tareas de que vais á ocuparos, me prometo que vuestros actos y deliberaciones en favor de los bien entendidos intereses de El Salvador, sean inspirados por la ilustración y la más completa imparcialidad y rectitud, cual cumple á los honorables delegados del pueblo reunidos en este augusto recinto.

Señores Diputados:

P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN.

San Salvador, febrero 18 de 1905.

## URUGUAY.

### COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN DICIEMBRE Y EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de diciembre, y durante el año de 1904, comparada con el de 1903, fueron como sigue:

#### BUQUES.

|                 | 1904.    |          | 1903.    |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                 | Vapores. | Veleros. | Vapores. | Veleros. |
| Enero.....      | 40       | 4        | 52       | 8        |
| Febrero.....    | 41       | 5        | 63       | 8        |
| Marzo.....      | 44       | 2        | 51       | 6        |
| Abril.....      | 48       | .....    | 48       | 8        |
| Mayo.....       | 42       | 5        | 47       | 16       |
| Junio.....      | 37       | 6        | 45       | 9        |
| Julio.....      | 57       | 2        | 34       | 2        |
| Agosto.....     | 51       | 3        | 40       | 1        |
| Septiembre..... | 41       | 3        | 32       | 2        |
| Octubre.....    | 43       | 1        | 30       | 1        |
| Noviembre.....  | 45       | .....    | 40       | 3        |
| Diciembre.....  | 49       | 2        | 41       | 1        |
| Total.....      | 538      | 33       | 523      | 65       |

#### EXPORTACIONES.

|                                    | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Estados Unidos:                    |                     |         |         |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....unidades. | 114,060             | 457,863 | 435,665 |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id.     | .....               | 44,392  | .....   |
| Cerda.....fardos.                  | 200                 | 606     | 665     |
| Lana.....id.                       | 3,258               | 3,315   | 200     |
| Cueros laneros.....id.             | 82                  | 82      | 1       |
| Tasajo.....id.                     | 750                 | 14,581  | 16,427  |
| Id.....toneladas.                  | 45                  | 1,220   | 567     |
| Huesos y ceniza.....id.            | .....               | 2,047   | 833     |
| Astas.....unidades.                | .....               | .....   | 228,536 |

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

|                              |            | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.    | 1903.    |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>Alemania:</b>             |            |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades   | 13, 140             | 123, 211 | 100, 208 |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id.        | 272                 | 202, 376 | 209, 528 |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos     |                     | 126      | 113      |
| Lana .....                   | id.        | 3, 725              | 21, 381  | 19, 062  |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id.        | 36                  | 1, 226   | 2, 371   |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id.        |                     | 8        |          |
| Tasajo .....                 | id.        |                     | 1, 269   |          |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas      |                     | 75       | 58       |
| Id. ....                     | bordalesas |                     | 1, 592   |          |
| Afrecho .....                | bolsas     | 4, 401              | 81, 645  | 72, 735  |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas  |                     |          | 96       |
| Afrechillo .....             | bolsas     |                     | 2, 010   | 8, 688   |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas  |                     |          | 30       |
| Maíz .....                   | bosas      | 12, 747             | 108, 815 | 12, 563  |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas  | 300                 | 800      |          |
| Lino .....                   | bolsas     |                     | 16, 274  |          |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas  |                     |          | 40       |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones    |                     | 555      |          |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas  |                     | 1, 347   | 982      |
| Ovejas .....                 |            |                     |          | 300      |
| Tripas .....                 | tercerolas |                     | 242      | 149      |
| Id. ....                     | cascos     |                     |          | 101      |
| Astas .....                  | unidades   |                     |          | 23, 750  |
| <b>Francia:</b>              |            |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades   | 13, 325             | 24, 742  | 31, 102  |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id.        | 5, 539              | 158, 260 | 143, 683 |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos     | 16                  | 296      | 355      |
| Lana .....                   | id.        | 2, 300              | 25, 675  | 32, 010  |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id.        | 1, 777              | 10, 985  | 10, 376  |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id.        | 18                  | 45       |          |
| Tasajo .....                 | id.        |                     | 6, 713   |          |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas      |                     | 478      | 234      |
| Afrechillo .....             | bolsas     |                     | 1, 325   |          |
| Maíz .....                   | id.        | 38, 815             | 76, 846  | 10, 622  |
| Lino .....                   | id.        | 2, 971              | 1, 592   | 2, 239   |
| Alpiste .....                | id.        | 930                 | 930      | 484      |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones    |                     | 5        | 2        |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas  |                     | 3, 851   | 4, 144   |
| Id. ....                     | bolsas     | 1, 665              | 26, 894  | 17, 402  |
| Tripas .....                 | fardos     |                     | 20       | 67       |
| Id. ....                     | tercerolas |                     | 54       | 182      |
| Ovejas .....                 |            |                     | 450      | 250      |
| Caballos .....               |            |                     | 1        |          |
| Astas .....                  | unidades   | 53, 312             | 748, 797 | 586, 166 |
| Sangre seca .....            | bolsas     | 2, 494              | 8, 984   |          |
| Carne conservada .....       | cajones    |                     |          | 786      |
| <b>España:</b>               |            |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades   | 52, 631             | 176, 334 | 112, 479 |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id.        |                     | 1, 979   | 3, 841   |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos     |                     | 13       | 11       |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id.        | 561                 | 561      | 1        |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id.        |                     | 22       |          |
| Tasajo .....                 | id.        |                     | 29       | 6, 686   |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas  |                     | 2        | 158      |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas      | 969                 | 1, 092   | 3, 034   |
| Id. ....                     | bordalesas | 100                 | 4, 326   | 3, 057   |
| Grasa .....                  | cajones    |                     | 2, 596   | 100      |
| Alpiste .....                | bolsas     |                     |          | 588      |
| Afrechillo .....             | id.        |                     |          | 100      |
| Maíz .....                   | id.        | 802                 | 802      | 16, 519  |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas  |                     | 48       | 1        |
| Tripas .....                 | fardos     |                     | 185      | 172      |
| Id. ....                     | tercerolas |                     | 50       | 32       |
| Id. ....                     | cascos     |                     |          | 3        |
| Ovejas .....                 |            |                     | 800      |          |
| Astas .....                  | unidades   |                     |          | 43, 152  |
| <b>Italia:</b>               |            |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades   | 17, 358             | 99, 378  | 114, 939 |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id.        |                     | 3, 889   | 815      |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos     | 56                  | 162      | 350      |
| Lana .....                   | id.        | 4                   | 550      | 553      |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id.        | 241                 | 1, 318   | 2, 058   |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id.        | 89                  | 370      |          |
| Tasajo .....                 | id.        |                     | 150      |          |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas      | 487                 | 6, 279   | 4, 497   |
| Id. ....                     | bordalesas | 403                 | 3, 016   | 263      |
| Afrecho .....                | bolsas     |                     |          | 803      |
| Afrechillo .....             | id.        |                     | 400      | 418      |
| Harina .....                 | id.        |                     |          | 5        |
| Maíz .....                   | id.        | 6, 499              | 21, 840  | 16, 354  |
| Trigo .....                  | id.        |                     | 490      | 156      |

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

|                              |                  | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.    | 1903.    |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>Italia—Continúa.</b>      |                  |                     |          |          |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | bolsas .....     |                     |          | 85, 173  |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  |                     | 4, 834   | 1, 818   |
| Tripas .....                 | fardos .....     |                     | 49       | 125      |
| Id .....                     | tercerolas ..... |                     | 5        | 50       |
| Astas .....                  | unidades .....   |                     | 339, 875 | 178, 566 |
| Caballos .....               |                  |                     |          | 25       |
| Ovejas .....                 |                  |                     |          | 10       |
| Vacuno .....                 |                  |                     |          | 801      |
| <b>Bélgica:</b>              |                  |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades .....   | 6, 400              | 52, 918  | 91, 775  |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id .....         | 12, 319             | 301, 279 | 207, 778 |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos .....     |                     | 281      | 250      |
| Lana .....                   | id .....         | 2, 529              | 18, 575  | 23, 004  |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id .....         |                     | 271      | 624      |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id .....         |                     | 124      |          |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas .....      | 127                 | 488      | 480      |
| Id .....                     | bordalesas ..... |                     | 300      | 50       |
| Harina .....                 | bolsas .....     |                     | 171      |          |
| Id .....                     | id .....         | 12, 658             | 96, 634  | 12, 910  |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  | 2, 322              | 2, 322   |          |
| Trigo .....                  | bolsas .....     |                     | 7, 640   |          |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  |                     | 1, 690   |          |
| Lino .....                   | bolsas .....     | 2, 391              | 23, 569  | 17, 570  |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones .....    | 1, 198              | 7, 752   | 5, 514   |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | bolsas .....     |                     | 5, 652   | 585      |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  |                     | 98       |          |
| Tripas .....                 | cajones .....    |                     |          | 9        |
| Astas .....                  | unidades .....   | 52, 749             | 187, 179 | 251, 501 |
| <b>Portugal:</b>             |                  |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos, secos .....  | unidades .....   | 400                 | 62, 231  | 101, 889 |
| Lana .....                   | fardos .....     |                     | 31       | 5        |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id .....         |                     |          | 813      |
| Tasajo .....                 | id .....         | 120                 | 9, 862   | 4, 031   |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  | 22                  | 1, 515   | 543      |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas .....      |                     | 100      | 105      |
| Trigo .....                  | bolsas .....     |                     |          | 500      |
| Id .....                     | id .....         | 20, 653             | 20, 653  |          |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas .....  |                     | 41       |          |
| Astas .....                  | unidades .....   |                     | 10, 430  |          |
| Carne conservada .....       | cajones .....    |                     | 666      | 109      |
| Vacuno .....                 |                  |                     |          | 399      |
| Ovejas .....                 |                  |                     |          | 250      |
| Caballos .....               |                  |                     |          | 4        |
| <b>Inglaterra:</b>           |                  |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades .....   |                     | 5, 824   | 28, 086  |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id .....         |                     |          | 10, 472  |
| Cerda .....                  | fardos .....     | 9                   | 60       | 12       |
| Lana .....                   | id .....         | 608                 | 5, 148   | 11, 206  |
| Cueros lanares .....         | id .....         |                     | 163      | 1, 256   |
| Diversos cueros .....        | id .....         |                     | 1        |          |
| Tasajo .....                 | id .....         | 200                 | 19, 216  | 1, 655   |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  | 2                   | 223      | 237      |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas .....      |                     | 3, 671   | 1, 352   |
| Id .....                     | bordalesas ..... |                     | 7, 428   | 291      |
| Alpiste .....                | bolsas .....     |                     |          | 50       |
| Harina .....                 | id .....         |                     | 1, 410   |          |
| Afrecho .....                | id .....         |                     | 320      | 2, 383   |
| Afrechillo .....             | id .....         |                     |          | 500      |
| Maíz .....                   | id .....         | 14, 999             | 130, 589 | 104, 613 |
| Trigo .....                  | id .....         |                     | 5, 816   | 42, 491  |
| Lino .....                   | id .....         |                     | 34, 231  | 21, 493  |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones .....    | 374                 | 16, 705  | 9, 610   |
| Id .....                     | cascos .....     |                     |          | 1, 843   |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas .....  |                     | 1, 070   | 1, 675   |
| Id .....                     | bolsas .....     | 549                 | 5, 150   | 10, 031  |
| Ovejas .....                 |                  |                     | 200      |          |
| Carne conservada .....       | cajones .....    | 43                  | 965      | 1, 538   |
| Astas .....                  | unidades .....   |                     |          | 87, 000  |
| Sangre seca .....            | bolsas .....     |                     | 1, 727   |          |
| Tripas .....                 | fardos .....     |                     |          | 16       |
| Id .....                     | bordalesas ..... |                     |          | 22       |
| <b>Brasil:</b>               |                  |                     |          |          |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades .....   |                     | 1, 100   | 4, 484   |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id .....         |                     |          | 39, 689  |
| Cueros lanares .....         | fardos .....     | 3                   | 154      | 155      |
| Cerda .....                  | id .....         |                     |          | 4        |
| Lana .....                   | id .....         |                     |          | 511      |
| Tasajo .....                 | id .....         | 33, 068             | 504, 554 | 588, 165 |
| Id .....                     | toneladas .....  | 2, 626              | 41, 603  | 21, 313  |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas .....      |                     | 1, 889   | 4, 226   |

## URUGUAY.

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## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

|                              |             | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Brasil—Continúa.</b>      |             |                     |         |         |
| Sebo .....                   | bordalesas  | 50                  | 1,256   | 4,282   |
| Harina .....                 | bolsas      |                     | 67,218  | 16,758  |
| Afrecho .....                | id.         | 1,000               | 2,400   | 12,282  |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas   |                     |         | 25      |
| Maíz .....                   | bolsas      | 700                 | 81,218  | 22,876  |
| Trigo .....                  | id.         |                     | 318     | 324     |
| Lino .....                   | id.         |                     | 25      | 369     |
| Alpiste .....                | id.         |                     | 2,976   | 2,528   |
| Cebada .....                 | id.         |                     |         | 34      |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones     |                     | 191     | 180     |
| Id. ....                     | cascos      |                     |         | 32      |
| Id. ....                     | bordalesas  |                     |         | 28      |
| Huesos y ceniza .....        | toneladas   |                     | 29      |         |
| Tripas .....                 | fardos      |                     | 42      | 33      |
| Id. ....                     | cajones     |                     |         | 10      |
| Vacuno .....                 |             |                     |         | 1,008   |
| Mulas .....                  |             |                     |         | 242     |
| Ovejas .....                 |             | 1,048               | 12,163  | 15,223  |
| Toros .....                  | cajones     |                     |         | 8       |
| Caballos .....               | id.         |                     | 9       | 39      |
| Pasto .....                  | fardos      |                     |         | 7,468   |
| Carne conservada .....       | cajones     |                     | 46      | 2       |
| <b>Cuba:</b>                 |             |                     |         |         |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | unidades    |                     |         | 13,185  |
| Tasajo .....                 | fardos      | 1,000               | 178,541 | 209,780 |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas   | 60                  | 12,181  | 4,568   |
| Maíz .....                   | bolsas      | 6,000               | 6,000   | 9,600   |
| Alpiste .....                | id.         |                     | 385     |         |
| Carne conservada .....       | cajones     |                     |         | 20      |
| <b>Indias Occidentales:</b>  |             |                     |         |         |
| Tasajo .....                 | fardos      |                     | 1,045   | 750     |
| Id. ....                     | toneladas   |                     | 64      | 15      |
| Maíz .....                   | bolsas      |                     | 6,000   |         |
| Sebo .....                   | bordalesas  |                     |         | 74      |
| Alpiste .....                | bolsas      |                     |         | 40      |
| Harina .....                 | id.         |                     |         | 171     |
| Afrecho .....                | id.         |                     |         | 100     |
| Cebada .....                 | id.         |                     |         | 150     |
| Mulas .....                  |             |                     |         | 140     |
| Toros .....                  |             |                     |         | 2       |
| Caballos .....               |             |                     |         | 22      |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones     |                     |         | 2       |
| Carne conservada .....       | id.         |                     |         | 4       |
| Pasto .....                  | fardos      |                     |         | 300     |
| <b>Chile:</b>                |             |                     |         |         |
| Tasajo .....                 | id.         |                     |         | 3       |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas       |                     | 1,217   | 4,177   |
| Id. ....                     | bordalesas  | 74                  | 4,965   | 6,522   |
| Harina .....                 | bolsas      | 846                 | 10,626  | 2,330   |
| Trigo .....                  | id.         |                     |         | 10      |
| Afrecho .....                | id.         |                     | 255     | 85      |
| Afrechillo .....             | id.         |                     | 70      | 167     |
| Lino .....                   | id.         |                     |         | 50      |
| Maíz .....                   | id.         | 149                 | 9,610   | 6,657   |
| Alpiste .....                | id.         | 110                 | 1,714   | 175     |
| Lenguas .....                | cajones     |                     | 10      | 10      |
| Grasa .....                  | id.         | 450                 | 3,455   | 5,088   |
| Id. ....                     | cascos      | 50                  | 1,021   | 917     |
| Id. ....                     | cuarterolas | 25                  | 5,390   | 4,432   |
| Id. ....                     | tercerolas  |                     | 125     | 279     |
| Ovejas .....                 |             |                     | 72      | 20      |
| <b>Islas Malvinas:</b>       |             |                     |         |         |
| Harina .....                 | bolsas      |                     | 2,145   | 796     |
| Afrecho .....                | id.         |                     | 32      | 211     |
| Afrechillo .....             | id.         |                     | 42      | 347     |
| Maíz .....                   | id.         |                     | 435     | 745     |
| Trigo .....                  | id.         |                     | 25      |         |
| Ovejas .....                 |             |                     |         | 125     |
| <b>Holanda:</b>              |             |                     |         |         |
| Sebo .....                   | pipas       |                     |         | 100     |
| Maíz .....                   | bolsas      | 15,868              | 15,868  |         |
| Trigo .....                  | id.         |                     | 4,612   |         |
| Afrecho .....                | id.         |                     |         | 5,696   |
| <b>Austria:</b>              |             |                     |         |         |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades    |                     | 1,933   | 2,750   |
| <b>Las Palmas:</b>           |             |                     |         |         |
| Caballos .....               |             |                     | 2       |         |
| <b>Órdenes:</b>              |             |                     |         |         |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | unidades    |                     |         | 1,467   |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | id.         |                     | 23,949  | 12,735  |

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

|                               | Diciembre,<br>1904. | 1904.  | 1903.  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Órdenes—Continúa.             |                     |        |        |
| Diversos cueros .....fardos.. |                     | 6      |        |
| Cerda .....id.....            |                     |        | 8      |
| Lana .....id.....             |                     |        | 1,934  |
| Cueros lanares .....id.....   |                     |        | 350    |
| Sebo .....pipas..             | 618                 |        | 1,706  |
| Id .....bordalesas..          | 1,433               |        | 645    |
| Mals .....bolsas..            | 1,600               |        | 26,739 |
| Id .....toneladas..           |                     |        | 90     |
| Harina .....bolsas..          |                     |        | 3,675  |
| Trigo .....id.....            |                     |        | 730    |
| Afrecho .....toneladas..      |                     |        | 70     |
| Huesos y ceniza .....id.....  |                     |        | 2,278  |
| Mulas .....id.....            |                     |        | 62     |
| Astas .....unidades..         |                     | 41,178 |        |

**MONTHLY BULLETIN**  
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**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,**  
**International Union of American Republics.**

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VOL. XX.

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No. 1.

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**CHANGE OF BUREAU CHIEF.**

Mr. WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL, who has been Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics since May 20, 1899, resigned on March 6, 1905, to accept the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China from the United States. Mr. ROCKHILL was succeeded in the Directorship by Mr. WILLIAMS CARLTON FOX, who was promoted by the Governing Board of the Bureau at its meeting on April 5, 1905, at the suggestion of the President of the United States.

Mr. Fox entered the Bureau in 1898 as Chief Clerk, and represented the Bureau at the International Conference of American States in Mexico in 1901-2.

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**ARBITRATION OF AMERICAN PECUNIARY  
CLAIMS.**

Under the heading of the United States of America the present BULLETIN publishes the full text of a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on March 24, 1905, of a treaty concluded on January 30, 1902, for the settlement by arbitration of pecuniary claims between the nations of America. Said treaty was concluded at the Second International Conference of American States in the capital of the Mexican Republic. It is impossible to duly express the importance attached to the sanction of this treaty by the Government at Washington among the independent nations of America. The treaty is already in force between the United States of America, Guatemala,



Salvador, Peru, and Honduras, these nations being the five signatory Powers, as required by Article V of the treaty to render effective the provisions of the same. The ratification of the treaty by the nations other than the United States has been previously recorded in the archives of the International Bureau of American Republics, and it is greatly to be desired that the remaining nations of the Union should hasten to profit by the advantages offered by this peaceful settlement of differences.

While the arrangement effected may not be the utmost desideratum in the matter, which as previously indicated in the *BULLETIN* might be better met by the establishment of a purely American tribunal for the settlement of American pecuniary claims in accordance with the letter of instructions furnished the delegates to the Second International Conference of American States by President ROOSEVELT, that is a point for which there will be ample time for discussion before the lapse of the five years provided for as the life of the present treaty. It may be well said that, should this be the only outcome of the Conference of Mexico, this act would alone entitle the Conference to the gratitude of the peoples of the New World.

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## COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is a memorandum presented to the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War, by several of the Ministers who represent the countries interested in the commerce between the United States and the West Coast of Central and South America. The points considered in it have been discussed for a long time, but without result, due to certain conditions which have prevented the attainment of the desired success in promoting by this means closer commercial relations with these countries.

After several meetings had been held, in which the matter was carefully considered, a memorandum was prepared by the Minister from Peru, Señor ALVAREZ CALDERON, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, Señor WITHER; the Ministers of Costa Rica and Bolivia, Señores CALVO and CALDERON, and the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, cooperating in its final preparation.

The Minister from Peru was the spokesman for his colleagues at the meeting with the Secretary of War, held at the office of the Secretary on Saturday, April 8, 1905. He spoke briefly on the different points treated in the memorandum, and Secretary TAFT, after having been informed of all the circumstances, showed that he was greatly interested in the matter. During the interview, the Ministers from Chile,

Costa Rica, and Nicaragua took part in illustrating by certain demonstrable facts that the movement initiated will produce favorable results, especially as concerns the United States, as well as the other countries, all of which form the International Union of American Republics.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 8, 1905.*”

“HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,

*Secretary of War.*

“MR. SECRETARY: The Isthmus of Panama has offered two great obstacles to the exchange of products between the eastern coast of the United States and the Latin-American countries, which we have the honor to represent, and which countries carry on their commerce on the coast of the Pacific. Of these two obstacles one is physical, being the land which separates the two oceans; the other is artificial, and has been produced as much by the monopoly which the railroad line from Colon to Panama has had and still enjoys as by the monopolies which that same railroad company has created for the navigation between Colon and New York and between Panama and the western coast of North and South America.

“The United States with its noted energy is about to sweep away the physical obstacle, which, however, will require many years. The same is not the case with the artificial obstacles. The American Government is now absolute owner of that railroad and of the steamers which ply between Colon and New York. We are informed by the press that Your Excellency must decide very shortly the manner in which that railroad and those steamers are to be administered, and we hasten for that reason to invite your excellency's attention to the end that no measure can be adopted which will be more effective in making closer the commercial relations of all our countries with the United States than the systematizing of the transit on the Isthmus upon equitable and liberal basis. The opportunity is an exceptional one and it is advisable to take advantage of it for reasons of mutual interest.

“The first evil consequence of the monopolies has been the high tariff rates, which we may call almost prohibitory, and which have diverted the commercial current toward Europe. Some data which we give below prove this assertion:

“The nitrate of Chile can not be brought via Panama. The combined tariff rates between the railroad company and the trust of the steamers of the southern Pacific coast fix a freight of 47 shillings sterling a ton. That same nitrate reaches New York by steamers via Magellan, paying 23 shillings sterling a ton.

“The Peruvian sugar pays by the Isthmus 30 shillings sterling a ton, and 23 shillings sterling a ton via Magellan.

“The cocoa of Guayaquil via Panama pays to Europe from 52 to

58 shillings sterling a ton and for New York 65 to 68 shillings sterling a ton.

"Coffee is exported from Central America to Europe via Magellan cheaper than by way of Panama.

"The metals of Bolivia, especially tin, can not be brought to the United States via Panama.

"Frequently the case arises that products from our coasts are imported into the United States after being transshipped either in Liverpool, Havre, or Hamburg, because of the lower freight rates for Europe as against the United States.

"It may be calculated that the most distant ports of our respective Republics are from New York 4,500 miles via Panama. From those same ports to New York there is a distance of over 11,000 miles via Magellan, and, nevertheless, the transportation by this last route and the transportation by steamer from our ports to Europe is on an average from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than our commerce with New York via Panama.

"From this considerable difference of freight rates it is apparent that the European consumer has the advantage of buying our products cheaper than the American consumer.

"So that Your Excellency may perceive that the injustice of the high freight rates is found in the railroad tariff rates, it will suffice to know that from the freight of the 4,500 miles between the extreme ports and New York the Panama Railroad Company takes for itself the 33 per cent for the 46 miles of transit.

"Looking into this question, now, from the point of view of the exportation from this country into our countries, it is interesting to make a comparison of the freight rates from New York and our coasts via Panama and those of similar articles between Europe and the western coast of the Pacific, also via Panama.

"By taking articles of little value we find that:

"Rice, for example: From Hamburg shipments of rice from India are constantly being made to Ecuador via Panama at the rate of from 30 to 33 shillings sterling per ton of 2,240 pounds, or, say, from \$7.50 to \$8 per ton, while the same article from New York pays at the rate of \$0.60 per 100 pounds, or, say, \$13.20 per ton, an overcharge of almost 75 per cent. And what is said of rice may be applied to all articles given as second class in the Panama Railroad Company's tariff, of which we herewith transmit a copy. This difference in the freight rates tips the scales in favor of the European markets, almost excluding, or at least limiting to a narrow circle, the exportations of the same class of articles from New York, to the detriment of the commerce of the United States.

"It is to be observed at the same time that on certain articles on which the Panama Railroad Company collects by cubic measurement

the freight from New York to the Pacific ports of South and Central America is so high that it represents from 40 to 50 per cent of the cost of the merchandise. For example:

"Twelve coal-oil stoves which in New York, free on board, cost from \$45 to \$48 pay on the coast of Ecuador and of Peru 30 and 37½ cents, respectively, per cubic foot, or, say, \$19.20 to \$21, which represents 42.66 per cent upon the cost price. The same article bought in Germany would hardly pay a freight of from \$6.40 to \$6.75.

"The distance between Plymouth and Colon is 4,540 miles and the distance between New York and Colon is 1,981 miles. So that Plymouth is 2,519 miles farther from Colon, and, nevertheless, the freight rates from Europe to our coasts via the Isthmus are lower than those from New York to our coasts.

"As the transit by the Isthmus is the same in either case, it is plain that the difference in freight originates from the high tariff rates of the steamship line plying between Colon and New York, or, say, from this artificial monopoly, created by the Panama Railroad Company, which also owns the steamship line.

"Although the navigation companies on the Pacific do not belong to the Panama Railroad Company, this company has arranged matters so that the northern coast may be exclusively served by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the southern coast by two steamship companies formed into a trust, viz, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company.

"These lines, as a matter of course, take advantage of this privilege to exact as high rates as possible.

"The working of this monopoly is very plain. The Panama Railroad Company grants transit facilities only to the combined companies above referred to, while it hinders and closes all doors to other ships outside of the combination arriving at Colon or Panama. For example:

"Not long ago a large exporting New York firm sent a cargo steamer to Colon. Besides the difficulties of securing a pier, the cargo, when unloaded, remained on the piers of Colon for several weeks without transshipment. It is useless to say that the interested parties stopped sending any more steamers to Colon.

"Owing to the same monopoly the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company had to abandon the extension of their traffic up to San Francisco, California, leaving the field exclusively to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has under control all the traffic of the coast of Central America.

"The drawbacks of the artificial arrangement are more plainly shown by examining the situation as to rates for passengers. While Callao and Liverpool are almost at the same distance from New York, a first-class passenger can go from New York to Liverpool even for \$60,

while the ticket for Callao, also from New York, will cost him at least \$185. No doubt if there were competition this figure would be considerably reduced.

"The anomalies are more noticeable when considering the prices of passenger tickets for the northern coast of Panama and for Panama itself. The Panama Railroad Company charges for a first-class ticket between New York and San Francisco (5,300 miles) \$105.

"To Panama, only 2,021 miles, including the crossing of the Isthmus, the company charges \$100, and to the ports of Central America, half the distance from New York, the company charges from \$115 to \$160.

"The above anomaly is explained, because the intercontinental railroads are competing in the traffic between New York and San Francisco, and under the present régime there is no possible competition in regard to the other ports. There is no doubt that the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, when they carry a passenger from New York to San Francisco—and they keep him during one month, approximately—for \$105, do not lose money; therefore, their profit is exorbitant when, for carrying a passenger to Panama and boarding him six or seven days only, they charge \$100. This shows the necessity of the free competition by means of the system of equal treatment to all the ships, or, say, open door on the Isthmus.

"A not insignificant detail is that of charging 5 cents gold for each pound of baggage in excess of the amount allowed passengers crossing the Isthmus.

"We can assert that all these drawbacks turn away the passengers from the Isthmus route, which is the shortest, even for going to Europe, giving to the merchants the opportunity to pass through the United States and to study its manufactures. Instead of doing this, a considerable amount of traffic has been established by the route of Magellan, or crossing the Andes between Chile and Argentina. Those who take the Andes route going to Europe have no opportunity to compare the American with the European industries.

"We can not but mention here that the Panama Railroad Company charges 45 cents per pound on mail crossing through the Isthmus, which has caused some of our countries to impose an extra charge of 1 cent for each half-ounce letter postage by that route.

"The exchange of parcels post between the United States and our Republics becomes also more expensive than that between the United States and other countries, by reason of the high freight rate of the Panama Railroad, which limits to an insignificant figure the exchange of small articles between the United States and the South American Republics, to the detriment of the commerce of the United States.

This circumstance is the reason why many of our countries have not, as yet, made a postal convention with the United States.

"The Panama Railroad Company has up to now managed that business, having in view only the immediate profits. We believe that the Government of the United States, without losing sight of that profit, and perhaps increasing it, should also be mindful of the convenience of broadening and facilitating our reciprocal commerce. By so doing it will anticipate, in a proportion not to be despised, the benefits of the great work it has undertaken.

"We therefore submit to the consideration of Your Excellency the practicability, when on deciding upon the future system of administration on the Isthmus, of taking into account:

"First. The propriety of reducing the railroad tariff rates, in proportion to the distance, to the normal price in the United States.

"Second. That the same be done with the freight tariff rates and passenger rates between Colon and New York.

"Third. That the ships of all nations and the cargoes of all origins may have the same facilities of transit.

"Fourth. That the railroad tariff rates be reduced as much as possible for the first-class mail and parcels post.

"Fifth. That the works of the canal do not absorb entirely the service of the railroad line, so that the traffic of merchandise may not thereby be interfered with.

"The adoption of these measures would expand considerably the interchange of products through the Isthmus route, establishing between the United States and our coast a large share of the commerce which is to-day carried on with Europe, and establishing a current through the short route of 4,500 miles, maximum, in place of 11,000 miles, for it is to be supposed that the two companies which to-day take the route of Magellan will find it convenient to divide their ships between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and more economical to transport their cargoes in ten or fifteen days by the route of the Isthmus than in sixty days by the route of the Strait of Magellan.

"These companies send three steamers monthly, which transport 12,000 tons, more or less, and as many tons on the return trip, or, say, nearly 300,000 tons annually. A very large part of this would pass by the Isthmus, thus giving more freight to the railroad and return freight to the ships taking to the Isthmus the material which the construction of the canal will require, a circumstance which will cheapen the transportation of said material.

"Another circumstance which would make closer our relations, would be that of greater rapidity in our communications. The United States can do much in this respect on this side of the Isthmus. We will call the attention of our Governments to this very point, recommending to them that, if it is possible, they enter into an agreement to

insure at least two fast trips monthly between Valparaiso and Panama, stopping at the principal ports en route, and a like improvement on the Central American coast.

"We will also recommend to our Governments the propriety of lowering the freight and passenger rates on the steamers of the Pacific, although we believe that this will be obtained through competition incident to the abolishment of the monopoly on the Isthmus.

"We close, praying Your Excellency that you deign to give kind consideration to these statements, which are inspired by our sincere eagerness to make our commercial relations closer between the United States and our respective countries.

"With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration, we subscribe ourselves.

"J. B. CALVO,

*"Minister of Costa Rica.*

"LUIS F. COREA,

*"Minister of Nicaragua.*

"MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN,

*"Minister of Peru.*

"JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ,

*"Minister of Chile.*

"IGNACIO CALDERÓN,

*"Minister of Bolivia.*

"JORGE MUNOZ,

*"Minister of Guatemala.*

"SERAFIN S. WITHER,

*"Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador."*

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### EXPORTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the month of January, 1905, as published by the "South American Journal" of March 11, 1905, were as follows:

|                        | 1905.   | 1904.   |                      | 1905.   | 1904.   |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Oxhides:               |         |         | Maize.....tons..     | 164,543 | 99,069  |
| Dry.....number..       | 267,156 | 160,284 | Linseed.....do...    | 62,912  | 97,331  |
| Salt.....do....        | 101,718 | 31,854  | Flour.....do....     | 10,614  | 4,824   |
| Horsehides:            |         |         | Bran.....do....      | 9,722   | 3,504   |
| Dry.....do....         | 8,509   | 100     | Pollards.....bags..  | 6,200   | 6,996   |
| Salt.....do....        | 14,190  | 2,861   | Oilseed.....do....   | .....   | 2,232   |
| Sheepskins.....bales.. | 6,532   | 6,159   | Hay.....bales....    | 96,209  | 19,987  |
| Hair.....do....        | 256     | 174     | Quebracho.....tons.. | 34,925  | 11,264  |
| Tallow.....pipes....   | 8,562   | .....   | Tobacco.....bales..  | 578     | 200     |
| Do.....casks....       | 6,842   | 2,405   | Butter.....cases..   | 33,139  | 20,469  |
| Do.....hogsheds..      | 1,203   | .....   | Sugar.....tons....   | 10,272  | 2,699   |
| Goatskins.....bales..  | 1,334   | 735     | Carcases mutton..... | 340,131 | 194,781 |
| Wool.....do....        | 99,849  | 43,906  | Quarters beef.....   | 129,157 | 72,150  |
| Wheat.....tons....     | 133,391 | 183,128 |                      |         |         |

## BUDGET FOR 1905.

The "South American Journal" for March 18, 1905, publishes the following extract from the budget for 1905 as presented to Congress:

"ARTICLE 1. The general estimates of the budget for the year 1905 are: In cash, \$24,865,016.01 gold and \$105,581,680.43 paper; and in bonds, \$7,033,024 gold and \$15,875,058 paper, distributed under the following heads:

|                                | Gold.         | Paper.         |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>CASH.</b>                   |               |                |
| National Congress .....        |               | \$2,768,920.00 |
| Interior .....                 |               | 16,168,295.95  |
| Exterior .....                 | \$348,381.20  | 1,044,120.00   |
| Finance .....                  |               | 8,856,340.00   |
| Public debt .....              | 24,375,066.81 | 15,914,355.44  |
| Justice .....                  |               | 15,294,516.68  |
| War .....                      |               | 15,798,906.36  |
| Marine .....                   | 10,248.00     | 9,721,180.00   |
| Agriculture .....              | 31,320.00     | 3,152,980.00   |
| Public works .....             | 100,000.00    | 11,227,800.00  |
| Pensions, etc. ....            |               | 5,639,257.00   |
| Total ordinary estimates ..... | 24,865,016.01 | 105,581,680.43 |
| Extraordinary .....            | 2,807,581.00  |                |
| <b>BONDS.</b>                  |               |                |
| Extraordinary .....            | 7,033,024.00  | 15,875,058.00  |

"ART. 2. The expenses established in the estimates will be covered by the following revenues:

"Importation, general duties, gold, \$32,500,000; ditto, additional 2 percent, \$2,000,000; exportation, \$2,600,000; warehousing and cranes, \$1,400,000; lights and buoys, \$250,000; sanitary visits, \$45,000; ports, wharves, and docks, \$1,300,000; winches, \$220,000; consular fees, \$350,000; statistics and stamps, \$300,000; eventualities and fines, \$30,000; province of Buenos Ayres, service of its debt, \$1,537,650; province of Entre Rios, ditto, \$330,589; province of Santa Fe, ditto, \$220,457; province of Mendoza, ditto, \$29,396; national bank, service of laws 3655 and 3750, \$348,232; alcohols (in paper currency), \$13,000,000; tobaccos, \$12,500,000; matches, \$2,500,000; beer, \$1,500,000; insurance, \$350,000; playing cards, \$100,000; artificial drinks, \$15,000; sanitary works, \$5,800,000; ditto, law 3967, \$600,000; territorial contribution, \$2,100,000; licenses, \$2,100,000; stamped paper, \$6,500,000; traction, \$500,000; post-office, \$4,700,000; telegraphs, \$1,500,000; yerba fields, \$70,000; sales and leases of lands, \$1,270,000; eventualities and fines, \$600,000; railways, \$6,000,000; sanitary tax, law 4039, \$350,000; interest on bonds, law 2782 (national bank), \$300,000; province of Cordoba, law 3800, service of debt, \$300,000; province of Tucuman, service of debt, \$144,000; matriculations, examinations, fees, etc., \$150,000; produce of the registry of property, embargoes, and inhabitations, official and judicial bulletins, service of bonds of law 4087, \$69,000; ditto, excess of



produce, \$421,000; total ordinary revenue, \$43,461,324 gold and \$63,439,000 paper; law 4864, railways, \$6,417,000 gold; law 4267, railways, \$615,524 gold; laws 4158, 4278, and 4312, sanitary works, \$5,800,000 paper; law 4290, military constructions, \$3,969,795 paper; law 4270, school buildings, \$4,000,000 paper; law 4301, roads and bridges, \$2,105,263 paper; treasury credit for advances to laws 4064, 4267, 4290, and 4301, \$2,807,581 gold; total ordinary and extraordinary revenues, cash, \$46,268,905 gold and \$63,439,000 paper; bonds, \$7,033,024 gold and \$15,875,057 paper.

"ART. 3. The executive will return to the conversion fund, law 3871, the sum of \$7,560,000 gold on account of the \$11,698,197.11 gold withdrawn by law 4035.

"ART. 4. Should the sum of \$1,000,000 of the only clause, item 38, chapter D, be sufficient, the executive is empowered to open a special account for the amount of the balances (without employing part of the estimates of expenditure), to which it will enter the credits which, on the close of the year, may be included in article 43 of the law of accountancy.

"ART. 5. The executive is authorized to employ up to the sum of \$4,138,197.11 in canceling the balance due to the conversion fund.

"ART. 6. The service of the bonds, delivered to the Bank of the Nation and National Bank in liquidation, in payment of judicial deposits, is fixed at 3 per cent interest and 10 per cent amortisation; and the service of those delivered by the National Bank in liquidation to the conversion office in payment of the popular loan at 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortisation.

"ART. 7. Goods and produce subject to the payment of importation dues by the customs law, and which are subject to a tax of 10 per cent or more, will also pay an additional tax of 2 per cent on the value.

"ART. 8. The executive is authorized to exonerate from the payment of export dues during the year 1905 the by-products of meat-jerking factories and extract of meat factories.

"ART. 9. During the year 1905 the provisions of article 1 of the law 3551 upon the funds of the university of the capital are suspended, and the balance of the receipts will go to the payment of the salaries and expenses of said university.

"ART. 10. During the year 1905, 5 per cent will continue to be deducted from the salaries of all the civil employees of the administration and pensioners, including schoolmasters pensioned by the national council of education.

"Until the law of civil pension fund is passed, and while law 1909 is not amended, the discount on the salaries of the civil employees and pensioners of the administration will be deposited in the Bank of the Nation, and to the pension fund will be added the discount on the

salaries of the national council of education, except where otherwise ordered by law 4052.

"ART. 11. The gold resources mentioned in article 2 will be paid in gold currency or in paper money at the price fixed by law 3871, all disposition to the contrary being canceled.

"ART. 12. Civil employees with ten years' minimum service, who by this law become unemployed, will receive a bonus of two months' salary.

"ART. 13. The freezing houses, meat-jerking factories, and other establishments subject to veterinary inspection by article 10 of the animal sanitary police law will pay to the general treasury of the nation the amount of the salary of the veterinaries whom the executive place in charge of the inspection of their respective factories.

"ART. 14. Let it be communicated, etc.

"Comparing the expenditure of 1904 with that of 1905 the following totals are the result: 1904, \$25,597,605 gold and \$104,177,150 paper; 1905, \$24,865,016 gold and \$105,581,680 paper. Reduced to paper these are: 1904, \$162,353,729; 1905, \$162,093,080; decrease for 1905 of \$260,649.

"Although this decrease seems to be small, in reality it is not so, because in the estimates for 1905 new important services and several items now charged to special laws are included.

"The new items projected for 1905 amount to about \$7,500,000, and include: Boundary demarcation expenses, \$90,000 paper; paving of the port and repair of railways, \$400,000 paper; service of bond to be issued in accordance with public works laws, \$2,600,000 paper and \$665,000 gold; payment of accounts for previous years, \$1,000,000 paper; expense of official and judicial bulletins, registry of property and amortisation of certificates for the works of the Palace of Justice, \$421,000; increase of services in various ministries, \$1,000,000; workshops for hydraulic works, \$450,000 paper."

#### LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS, 1904.

The following figures, showing the number of animals slaughtered by the beef-salting and meat-extract factories during the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with the two preceding ones, are published in the "Review of the River Plate" for February 24, 1905:

|                   | 1903-4.   | 1902-3.   | 1901-2.   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Buenos Ayres..... |           | 8,100     | 180,000   |
| Entre Rios.....   | 243,100   | 261,000   | 274,300   |
| Uruguay.....      | 426,200   | 410,700   | 424,000   |
| Montevideo.....   | 516,200   | 396,300   | 385,400   |
| Rio Grande.....   | 412,000   | 360,000   | 375,000   |
| Paraguay.....     | 10,000    | 35,000    |           |
| Total.....        | 1,607,500 | 1,471,100 | 1,643,300 |

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The live-stock exports during the calendar year 1904 from the port of Buenos Ayres were as follows:

|                     | Cattle. | Sheep.  | Horses. | Donkeys. | Mules. | Pigs. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Great Britain ..... |         |         | 260     |          | 2,807  |       |
| France .....        |         |         | 237     | 100      |        |       |
| Belgium .....       |         | 12,505  | 3       |          |        |       |
| Germany .....       |         |         | 104     |          |        |       |
| Italy .....         |         |         | 5       |          |        |       |
| Spain .....         | 135     | 306     | 109     |          | 34     |       |
| Orders .....        | 331     | 124     | 39      |          | 1,194  |       |
| Africa .....        | 391     | 480     | 3,840   | 2,854    | 3,594  | 28    |
| Brazil .....        | 4,989   | 1,125   | 318     |          | 684    | 45    |
| Chile .....         | 9       |         |         |          |        |       |
| Paraguay .....      | 111     | 15      | 23      |          |        |       |
| Uruguay .....       | 236     | 387     | 369     |          | 149    |       |
| Total .....         | 6,112   | 14,952  | 5,361   | 2,954    | 8,462  | 73    |
| Total in 1903 ..... | 181,860 | 167,747 | 13,903  | 20,652   | 30,668 | 54    |
| Total in 1902 ..... | 118,303 | 122,501 | 16,008  | 14,225   | 54,928 | 522   |
| Total in 1901 ..... | 119,189 | 25,746  | 9,761   | 8,798    | 20,468 | 250   |
| Total in 1900 ..... | 150,650 | 198,102 | 32,960  | 10,262   | 13,179 | 40    |

The following table gives the pedigree stock importations into the Argentine Republic for the past five calendar years:

|                     | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>CATTLE.</b>      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Durhams .....       | 300   | 29    | 32    | 572   | 1,124 |
| Herefords .....     | 14    | 1     | 6     | 31    | 20    |
| Polled Angus .....  | 6     | 4     | 4     | 38    | 26    |
| Red Polled .....    |       |       | 7     | 12    | 14    |
| Red Shorthorn ..... | 118   |       | 7     |       |       |
| Others .....        | 7     | 4     |       |       | 9     |
| <b>SHEEP.</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Lincoln .....       | 1,869 |       | 271   | 1,179 | 2,559 |
| Rambouillet .....   | 269   | 61    |       |       | 92    |
| Hampshire .....     | 64    |       |       | 253   | 145   |
| Shropshire .....    | 123   |       |       | 299   | 232   |
| Oxford .....        | 50    |       |       | 44    | 19    |
| Romney Marsh .....  | 88    |       |       | 71    | 54    |
| Leicester .....     |       |       |       | 25    | 80    |
| Merino .....        | 4     |       |       |       |       |
| Southdown .....     |       |       |       | 6     |       |
| Various .....       | 69    |       |       |       | 83    |
| <b>PIGS.</b>        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Yorkshire .....     |       |       | 9     | 12    | 61    |
| Berkshire .....     |       |       |       | 7     | 431   |
| <b>HORSES.</b>      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Racers .....        | 17    | 30    | 14    | 10    | 30    |
| Clydesdales .....   | 25    | 20    |       | 9     | 45    |
| Percheron .....     | 7     | 1     |       | 7     | 22    |
| Hackney .....       | 17    | 29    | 3     | 7     | 42    |
| Shire .....         | 5     | 17    | 2     | 6     | 9     |
| Yorkshire .....     | 15    |       |       | 1     | 13    |
| Various .....       | 31    | 6     | 3     | 5     | 19    |

### STATISTICS OF THE SUGAR CROP.

Particulars of the Argentine sugar industry, as published in the "Statistical Sugar Trade Journal" of WILLETT & GRAY, state that the crop year of 1903-4, beginning in May, 1903, and concluded by November, had the following results:

|                                                                      | Kilograms.          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Province of Tucuman.....                                             | 124, 861, 045       |
| Provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Santiago.....                             | 11, 768, 373        |
| Provinces of Corrientes and Territories of El Chaco and Formosa..... | 6, 265, 716         |
|                                                                      | <hr/> 142, 895, 134 |

The crop of 1904-5, up to December 31, 1904, was as follows:

|                                | Kilograms.          |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Tucuman.....                   | 109, 249, 839       |
| Salta, etc.....                | 13, 152, 152        |
| Corrientes, El Chaco, etc..... | 4, 148, 181         |
|                                | <hr/> 126, 550, 172 |

Or 126, 550 tons.

The crop for 1905-6, beginning in May, 1905, promises to be from 130,000 to 140,000 tons, as the cane fields are in somewhat better condition than they were last year. On the other hand, the percentage of sugar obtained in Tucuman in the 1904-5 crop was 1 per cent above the normal.

It is premised that of the 1905-6 crop, Uruguay will take about 15,000 tons, as the prices in the Argentine Republic are lower than in Europe and the shipments are not so belated.

The law, dating from January 1, 1905, leaves 75 per cent of production free from internal tax, but exacts 15 cents (*moneda nacional*) on each kilogram of the remaining 25 per cent. This will, however, be returned on proof of exportation. The export figures show the following results: 1901, 49,413 tons; 1902, 41,694 tons; 1903, 30,340 tons, and 1904, 14,372 tons.

European markets for the product are not sought by reason of the restrictive measures of the Brussels Convention.

#### THE SUGAR TAX.

On January 1, 1905, the new law No. 4288 of the Argentine Republic, relating to the internal tax on sugar and the bounty or drawback on the exportation of that article, came into operation. Previously, under the law 3884, all sugar produced in the Republic was subject to a tax of 6 cents per kilogram, but a bounty was given of 16 cents per kilogram on the sugar exported not exceeding in quantity one-fourth of the total production of the year. This was equivalent to giving back to the producers two-thirds of the proceeds of the tax, the remaining third being retained by the State, the price of sugar consumed in the country increasing by 6 cents per kilogram.

By a subsequent law the producers were given the benefit of a drawback of 2 cents per kilogram (the proportion of the tax belonging to the State) upon the exportation of another one-fourth or any less proportion of the sugar produced, so that, if the permitted exportation

of one-half of the production had taken place, the State would have received only one-fourth of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the consumers. As it happened, the exportation never reached the full half of the production, so that the State actually received rather more than one-fourth of the proceeds, but the end was attained by keeping up the price of sugar at home, by enabling the producers to sell a large proportion of their sugar abroad at less than cost price.

The Brussels Convention, whereby the signatory States agreed to abolish bounties and to impose upon sugar imported from bounty-paying countries a duty equivalent to the bounty, made it necessary to repeal the laws granting bounties, but the new one restored the benefit in another form. It imposes a tax of 15 cents per kilogram upon one-fourth of the whole quantity produced, but this is to be returned at the same rate to the exporters of that proportion or any smaller quantity. The tax is not, in fact, paid at all by the producers unless they fail to export the said proportion of the production, for they give bills for the tax, which are returned to them upon the verification of the exportation. This tax is, in effect, equal to a tax of 3½ cents per kilogram upon all the sugar produced, but though the home consumers have to pay it in the price of sugar the State does not receive any part of the proceeds. The law also gives remarkable powers to the National Executive for altering the operation of the law for the purpose of keeping up the price of sugar as it leaves the mill to \$3 per 10 kilograms including the tax—that is to say, \$2.62½ net.

The "*Centro Azucarero*" has now petitioned the Government to alter the law, under the powers mentioned, by applying the tax and the right of drawback to 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the quantity produced, in order to regulate the home market. Mr. RUFINO VARELA, Administrator of Internal Taxes, quotes the following figures to show the gradual augmentation of the consumption of sugar in the Argentine Republic. In 1879 the quantity consumed was, approximately, 80,000,000 kilograms, and the subsequent increase has been about 5,000,000 kilograms every year, so that in 1904 the consumption reached 115,000,000 kilograms. During the same period of eight years the quantity exported was 243,693,213 kilograms. The quantity produced last year was 129,971,967 kilograms.

#### EXPORTS TO HOLLAND IN 1904.

The Argentine Consul in Holland forwarded to the minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic statistics showing the exports from the Republic to Holland during the calendar year of 1904 to have amounted to a value of \$18,194,727 gold, as against \$9,786,484 in 1903. The principal exports were wheat, linseed, maize, and quebracho. The quantities for the past two years were:

|                | 1903.        | 1904.        |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|                | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| Wheat .....    | 136,066      | 243,345      |
| Linseed .....  | 93,173       | 194,394      |
| Maize .....    | 93,495       | 113,001      |
| Quebracho..... | 11,675       | 52,282       |

The imports from Holland during the same periods were \$538,998 gold, as against \$479,617 gold, an increase of \$59,381.

#### SHIPMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1904.

The following official statistics, recently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, give the total grain shipments exported in 1904 by the Argentine Republic alone compared with two previous years. The figures published on page 322 of the BULLETIN for February, 1905, indicate not only the grain exports from the Argentine Republic, but also those exported from Uruguay taken in conjunction. The Argentine Republic exported in 1904, wheat to the amount of 2,341,884 tons, as against 1,672,233 in 1903; maize, 2,447,079 tons, against 2,161,653 tons; linseed, 888,872 tons, against 587,750 tons; flour, 110,980 tons, against 75,562 tons. For other exports the following official figures are available: Wool, 168,599 tons, against 192,547; butter, 5,220 tons, against 5,696; frozen beef, 1,209,998 quarters, and frozen mutton, 3,673,778 quarters.

The Agriculture Department publishes the data concerning the areas sown with wheat and linseed for the present crop, which up to the present had only been estimated. The area sown is 4,903,124 hectares with wheat and 1,082,890 with linseed. Given the medium results obtained from thrashing in the different districts, it is likely that the surplus exportable will attain 2,800,000 tons for wheat and 700,000 for linseed.

News received from the Chaco about the new plantations of cotton is exceedingly favorable. The harvest has commenced in several localities and is giving splendid results regarding quality and quantity. Some samples sent to the Agriculture Department have been acknowledged by experts as excellent.

The export of live stock to Spain, which had been abandoned three years ago after several not very remunerative trials made with the northern provinces, is to recommence this winter. This time the place selected is Barcelona, where a nucleus of capitalists has been formed to tempt business again under different and more up-to-date methods.

The export of wool to the United States, which had somewhat slackened of late years, has this year been considerable. In the four and a half months elapsed of this wool season, commencing October 1, the quantity exported from Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and Montevideo

to New York and Boston amounts to more than 35,000 bales, while during the same period in the preceding year the total barely reached 8,000; the figures being 10,500 and 6,500, respectively, in the two previous years.

#### PORT MOVEMENTS IN DECEMBER, AND CALENDAR YEAR, 1904.

The following figures, published in the Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the commercial movement of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of December, and the calendar year, 1904, as compared with the same periods of 1903:

##### BUENOS AYRES.

|                               | December,<br>1904. | 1904.     | 1903.      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Corn.....tons..               | 104,014            | 840,201   | 10,688,357 |
| Wheat.....do....              | 15,513             | 397,379   | 6,855,512  |
| Linseed.....do....            | 6,229              | 251,634   | 3,450,095  |
| Flour.....do....              | 9,559              | 85,479    | 1,981,664  |
| Wool.....bales..              | 31,685             | 289,771   | 856,233    |
| Sheepskins.....do....         | 4,797              | 65,136    | 104,187    |
| Oxhides:                      |                    |           |            |
| Dry.....number..              | 216,286            | 1,357,073 | 1,397,234  |
| Salted.....do....             | 71,480             | 1,005,156 | 932,424    |
| Horsehides:                   |                    |           |            |
| Salted.....do....             | 22,135             | 182,334   | 295,275    |
| Dry.....do....                | 13,590             | 130,663   | 131,997    |
| Calfskins.....do....          | 12,285             | 132,879   | 191,265    |
| Hair.....bales..              | 313                | 3,290     | 4,418      |
| Various hides.....do....      | 975                | 7,816     | 7,164      |
| Flax cakes.....sacks..        | 15,073             | 170,844   | 166,910    |
| Barley.....tons..             | 1,307              | 13,804    | 55,911     |
| Brass.....do....              | 8,773              | 108,705   | 1,513,006  |
| Seeds.....do....              | 90                 | 1,420     | 287        |
| Sugar.....do....              | 550                | 2,791     | 95,460     |
| Bone and bone ash.....do....  | 3,924              | 20,862    | 36,440     |
| Horns.....number..            | 198                | 2,134     | 2,108      |
| Butter.....cases..            | 36,223             | 210,644   | 185,968    |
| Ostrich plumes.....do....     |                    | 71        |            |
| Quebracho.....tons..          | 9,775              | 61,221    | 60,645     |
| do.....rolls..                | 463                | 4,764     | 1,519      |
| Quebracho extract.....sacks.. | 87,812             | 227,201   | 168,635    |
| Minerals.....do....           |                    | 3,611     | 2,769      |
| Intestines.....hogsheds..     | 602                | 9,099     | 7,050      |
| Turnip seeds.....tons..       | 390                | 533       |            |
| Cattle.....head..             | 656                | 7,235     | 84,867     |
| Sheep.....do....              | 2,100              | 7,225     | 117,805    |
| Horses.....do....             | 452                | 3,793     | 7,251      |
| Mules.....do....              | 1,216              | 8,220     | 21,604     |
| Hogs.....do....               |                    | 45        | 814        |
| Tallow.....pipes..            | 1,808              | 31,501    | 21,461     |
| do.....hogsheds..             | 7,800              | 81,230    | 87,619     |
| Jerked beef.....bales..       | 31,544             | 186,025   | 151,615    |
| Frozen mutton.....number..    | 70,265             | 1,278,375 | 1,144,958  |
| Conserved meat.....cases..    | 17,189             | 121,714   | 119,489    |
| Tongues.....do....            | 850                | 7,525     | 27,586     |
| Hay.....bales..               | 26,651             | 276,381   | 677,963    |
| Frozen beef.....quarters..    | 62,676             | 423,030   | 541,609    |
| Mutton.....do....             | 15,000             | 430,263   | 1,441,386  |
| Various meats.....packages..  | 5,471              | 40,930    | 57,140     |
| Tobacco.....bales..           | 611                | 24,200    | 17,433     |
| Meat flour.....sacks..        |                    | 6,789     | 7,130      |
| Meat broth.....cases..        |                    | 637       | 311        |
| Blood, dry.....sacks..        | 1,679              | 10,790    | 9,144      |
| Meat extract.....cases..      | 3,118              | 3,618     | 13,199     |
| Frozen lamb.....number..      | 1,704              | 41,327    | 50,773     |

## LA PLATA.

During the month of December, 20 steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of La Plata, and, during the calendar year of 1904, 306 steamships and 8 sailing vessels cleared from the same port. The merchandise carried by these ships during the respective periods was as follows:

|                    | December,<br>1904. | 1904.         |                        | December,<br>1904. | 1904.         |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|                    | <i>Kilos.</i>      | <i>Kilos.</i> |                        | <i>Kilos.</i>      | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Corn.....          | 31,256,920         | 177,474,236   | Claws.....             |                    | 27,287        |
| Wheat.....         | 4,342,010          | 56,002,826    | Salted hides.....      | 102,000            | 649,996       |
| Linseed.....       |                    | 10,571,124    | Blood, dry.....        | 50,820             | 58,985        |
| Hay.....           |                    | 226,000       | Guano, artificial..... | 128,265            | 138,496       |
| Barley.....        |                    | 77,958        | Wool.....              | 13,047             | 86,904        |
| Birdseed.....      |                    | 10,019        | Sheepskins.....        |                    | 11,615        |
| Flour.....         |                    | 18,723        | Neat's-foot oil.....   |                    | 5,800         |
| Bran.....          | 435,020            | 4,451,480     | Meat extract.....      |                    | 1,943         |
| Oats.....          |                    | 936,323       | Horns.....             |                    | 7,080         |
| Frozen beef.....   | 3,044,444          | 12,766,294    | Butter.....            | 45,525             | 60,525        |
| Frozen mutton..... | 622,624            | 2,922,486     | Casein.....            | 20,000             | 20,000        |
| Tallow.....        | 188,528            | 1,632,828     | Horses.....head.....   |                    | 28            |
| Bones.....         |                    | 97,948        |                        |                    |               |

**DECREE GOVERNING DIPLOMATIC CEREMONIALS.**

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND WORSHIP,  
*Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1904.*

Whereas it is desirable to establish diplomatic ceremonies and the forms to be observed in the reception of the representatives of foreign countries, and in order that the same may be in harmony with our form of Government and the usages and customs adopted by other nations, the President of the Republic decrees:

ARTICLE 1. With respect to diplomatic ceremonies, the representatives of foreign countries in the Argentine Nation may be:

1. Ambassadors and Apostolic Nuncios.
2. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Apostolic Internuncios.
3. Resident Ministers.
4. Chargés d' Affaires.

ART. 2. The agents of the first class are the only ones who are considered as the representatives of the person of the Sovereign or Chief of his State. Notwithstanding this, Ambassadors and Apostolic Nuncios will treat with the Minister of Foreign Relations; but said agents may request a personal audience with the President of the Republic.

ART. 3. The agents of the second class have no representative character, and to obtain an audience with the President of the Republic they should request it beforehand, and in writing, of the Minister of Foreign Relations. To obtain an audience with the latter functionary they should also request it, in writing, of the introducer of Ambassadors.



ART. 4. Resident Ministers are equal, in their relations with the President, to Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, but are preceded by the latter.

ART. 5. The agents of the fourth class are divided into *Chargés d'Affaires ad hoc* in permanent mission, and *Chargés d'Affaires ad interim*. The first are accredited to the Minister of Foreign Relations and have precedence over the *Chargés ad interim*. The second are those who are presented as such to the Minister of Foreign Relations by the Diplomatic Ministers on leaving their post.

ART. 6. Whenever a new Minister of Foreign Relations takes possession of his office, after taking the oath he shall communicate his appointment by a verbal note to the members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited near the Government of the Nation, and to the Consuls-General of those countries who have no diplomatic representation, informing them that he will receive them personally at his office on the day and hour that he may designate.

ART. 7. The Minister of Foreign Relations shall communicate his appointment by telegraph to the Argentine representatives abroad.

ART. 8. The first visit shall be returned by the Minister of Foreign Relations personally to the Ambassadors and to the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and by card to the Resident Ministers and *Chargés d'Affaires*.

ART. 9. The Minister of Foreign Relations shall communicate directly by verbal note to each Legation the day of the week on which he will receive foreign representatives who may desire to consult with him on matters relating to the service.

ART. 10. New diplomatic representatives, after visiting the Minister of Foreign Relations, must send a copy of their credentials and addresses, if addresses are to be made, and request that they be informed the day and hour on which they will be received by the President of the Republic.

The Minister of Foreign Relations shall give them written answers.

ART. 11. The receptions shall be special, formal, or private.

The first is accorded only to Ambassadors and to princes of reigning houses on a special mission; the second to Ministers, and the third to *Chargés d'Affaires*.

ART. 12. In the first case the introducer of Ambassadors shall accompany the Ambassador from his domicile to the Government Palace in the special State carriage of the President of the Republic drawn by four horses and followed by a regiment of the guard. The introducer of Ambassadors shall conduct the Ambassador and the personnel of the Embassy who may accompany him to the Government Palace, where he shall be shown the usual honors by the battalion of infantry with the flag and a band of music. The latter shall play

the march or national hymn of the country which the Ambassador represents.

The President of the Republic, with his Cabinet and the other civil and military officers who may have been invited, in full dress, shall await him in the reception hall. At the time of reading his address, which may be made in French or in his own language, the Ambassador shall present his credentials to the President of the Republic, who shall deliver them to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The President of the Republic shall read his reply, salute the Ambassador, and introduce him to his Cabinet. The Ambassador in turn shall introduce the personnel of the Embassy.

The reception having terminated, the Ambassador shall be conducted to his residence, the same ceremonies being observed as were followed in his introduction.

ART. 13. In the official receptions the following ceremonies shall be observed: At the day and hour indicated for the holding of the reception, the introducer of Ambassadors shall call at the residence of the foreign diplomatic representative, in the ordinary State carriage, for the purpose of conducting the diplomat to the office of the President of the Republic. The Minister of Foreign Relations shall assist at the reception. Addresses shall only be exchanged in the cases in which the diplomat Ministers shall have expressly requested it. After the presentation of the credentials and the termination of the reception, the Minister shall be conducted to his residence, the same formalities being observed as were followed in the reception.

ART. 14. In the two cases referred to in the foregoing articles decrees of acknowledgment shall be immediately issued and the corresponding communications shall be made.

ART. 15. For the private reception of *Chargés d'Affaires*, with special appointment as such, they shall present their credentials to the Minister of Foreign Relations, requesting an audience for that purpose as well as for the purpose of being presented to the President of the Republic. The credentials having been presented they shall be acknowledged by a special decree, as in the case of Ministers.

ART. 16. After their reception, the diplomatic representatives shall communicate officially with the other members of the President's cabinet, through the Minister of Foreign Relations.

ART. 17. The invitations to the official banquets to the diplomatic corps shall be made through the Minister of Foreign Relations, and shall be issued ten days beforehand.

ART. 18. When ladies attend, the place of honor is at the right of the wife of the President of the Republic, or to the right of the wife of the Minister of Foreign Relations, or to the right of that lady who shall have been invited to do honor to the occasion. The second place

is to the right of the President, or of the Minister; the third to the left of the first; the fourth to the left of the latter, and so on successively.

ART. 19. In the official banquets given by the President of the Republic to the diplomatic corps, the post of honor corresponds to the senior member of the same. The other diplomats shall be placed according to the order of their appointment, interspersed among the members of the cabinet and the other functionaries in the order prescribed by the administrative laws.

ART. 20. In the religious functions which the President and the officers of State may attend, the order of seating in the church shall be as follows:

In the gospel side of the altar there shall be seated in the first tier or row:

The President of the Republic, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister of the Treasury, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Minister of War, Minister of Marine, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Public Works, President of the Senate, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Commissions of the Chambers, Federal Supreme Court, Attorney-General of the Nation, Supreme Board of War and Marine.

In the second tier or row: Assistant secretaries of the Departments, Secretary of the Senate, Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Secretary of the Supreme Court, Secretary of the Supreme Board of War and Marine.

In the third tier or row: The aides-de-camp of the President of the Republic and of the Ministers of War and Marine.

In the principal aisle, on the gospel side of the altar, and in the first tier or row: The President of the Federal Court of Appeals, the President of the Civil Court, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the Chambers, the attorneys of the Chambers, the Attorney-General of the Treasury, the Director-General of Posts, the Dean of the University, the professors, the President of the National Board of Education, the President of the General Accounting Department of the Nation, the Treasurer of the Nation, General Prefect of Ports, Director-General of Rents or Revenues, President of the Bank of the Nation, President of the National Mortgage Bank, President of Public Credit, President of the Conversion Fund, President of the National Pension Fund, Director of the Mint, President of the Board of Health, Administrator of the Custom-house in the Capital, Administrator of Internal Revenue, Administrator of Alcohols, General Superintendent of the Archives of the Nation, Director-General of the Department of Health, Director-General of Hydraulic Works, Director of the National Library, Director of the National

Museum, Director of the Museum of History, presidents of the national colleges, Director of the Normal School of Professors, Director of the Penitentiary, Director of Agriculture and Stock, Director of Lands and Colonies, Director of Immigration, chief clerks of the departments, Inspector-General of the Bureaus of Chemistry, Director-General of Statistics, General Administrator of Seals, Administrator of Territorial Taxes and Patents.

In the second tier or row: Federal judges, judges of first instance, attorney-generals, assessors, defenders, archivists of the courts, municipal officials, municipal commission.

In the transept, on the epistle side of the altar and opposite the President of the Republic there shall be seated in the first tier or row: The Diplomatic Corps, and following them, in a special place, the governors of the Provinces who may be in the Capital, the Mayor of the Municipality, the President of the Municipal Commission, and the Chief of Police.

In the second tier or row: The secretaries of legations, attachés, military and naval attachés, and the chiefs and officers of naval stations.

In the principal nave, on the epistle side and in the first tier or row: The chiefs and officials of the Navy and Army and the chiefs of divisions with military assignment alternating according to their rank and time of service.

In the second tier or row: The Consular Corps.

The master of ceremonies is charged with the seating of guests in the order of precedence established in the foregoing article.

The chiefs and employees of the branch offices of the executive power shall attend the functions to which they are invited unless prevented from doing so by a proper cause, of which they shall duly advise their immediate ranking chief.

ART. 21. When a foreign diplomatic representative dies, the Secretary of the Legation, or the Consul-General, or the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, or a member of the family shall inform the Minister of Foreign Relations thereof, in order that that official may take the necessary steps and have the corresponding military honors decreed by the Executive power in accordance with the following rule: Lieutenant-General of the Nation, for Nuncios or Ambassadors; general of division, for Ministers Plenipotentiaries; general of brigade, for Resident Ministers; colonel, for *Chargés d'Affaires*.

ART. 22. The *aiguillettes* shall be worn, the first by the Minister of Foreign Relations, or the Assistant Secretary of the Department in the absence of the former; the second by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; the third by the Secretary of the Legation; the fourth by the introducer of Ambassadors; the fifth by the *aid-de-camp* of the President, and the sixth by the Consul of the nation of the deceased.

ART. 23. The decrees of May 20, 1899, and March 1, 1901, concerning the reception of foreign ministers accredited to the Republic, are hereby repealed in all their parts.

ART. 24. Let it be communicated, published in the Official Bulletin, and recorded in the National Archives.

QUINTANA.

C. RODRIGUEZ LARRETA.

#### DISCOVERY OF VANADIUM DEPOSITS.

In a recent official publication issued by the Argentine Government, an account of the discovery and a description of the occurrence of vanadic acid in commercial quantities in the ash of the coal from the deposits in the Province of Mendoza is given in full. Insomuch as the increasing demand for vanadium and other of these so-called rare minerals gives importance to any information concerning them, a synopsis of this article is of interest. The discovery was made by Dr. J. J. J. KYLE, chief of the laboratory of the Government mint, in the course of an examination of the chemistry of these coals in connection with his official work. The result showed 38.22 per cent of pentoxide of vanadium in the ash, and the discovery was considered to be of sufficient moment to bring it to the notice of the jury of awards at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, in connection with the Argentine mineral exhibit, and the highest award was accorded to Doctor KYLE for his work. On the basis of these assays, there would be in each ton of this coal, considering the ash content, about 5.39 pounds of vanadic acid, the value of which is estimated at \$24. So far no attempt has been made to utilize this deposit in a commercial way, and the development of the coal deposits has not been sufficient to establish the continuance of these vanadium values in depth. If it is established that the vanadium is found with the coal at depth, then it is likely that it was deposited at the time the coal was in formation, but if the deposit is not coextensive with the coal, then it may be assumed that it represents a later surface infiltration. Judging from the manner of the occurrence of the carnotite in Colorado, as an infiltration in the sandstone, it may be assumed that these Argentine deposits are of the same nature. The completion of a railroad to these deposits, now under way, is likely to lead to the exploitation of the coal formation and a determination of the extent and character of these interesting accompanying minerals.

## BOLIVIA.

## PEACE TREATY WITH CHILE.

The treaty between Bolivia and Chile, which has recently been ratified by the Congresses of the two countries, replaces the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of May 18, 1895, which, in its turn, replaced the Pact of Indefinite Truce of April 4, 1884.

Article 1 of this treaty declares that relations of peace and friendship have been restored between the two nations.

Article 2 declares that the absolute and perpetual dominion of Chile is recognized over the territories occupied by virtue of the truce, and the boundary from south to north between Bolivia and Chile is therein particularly described. It is also provided that the contracting parties shall, within six months from the date of ratification of the treaty, appoint a committee of engineers to mark out on the ground the boundary line of which the points are enumerated as aforesaid, and the differences which may arise among the engineers and which can not be settled by the two Governments are to be referred to the arbitration of the German Emperor. Private rights, legally acquired, in any part of the territory through which the boundary line will pass are to be recognized.

Article 3 provides for the construction, within the year mentioned, at the cost of Chile, of a railway from the port of Arica to La Paz; the Bolivian section is to be transferred to Bolivia at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of completion.

Chile also undertakes to pay the interest, not exceeding 5 per cent, which Bolivia may guarantee on the capital invested in the construction within thirty years of the following railways: Uyuni to Potosi; Oruro to La Paz and by Cochabamba to Santa Cruz; from La Paz to the region of the Beni and from Potosi by Sucre and Lagunillas to Santa Cruz. It is, however, declared that Chile shall not be required to disburse more than £100,000 a year, that the aggregate disbursements shall not exceed £1,600,000, and that the undertaking shall be void at the end of the thirty years. The construction of the railways is to be the subject of special agreements between the two countries, with the view of giving facilities for their commercial interchange.

Article 4 stipulates for the payment by Chile to Bolivia of two sums of £150,000 each at the expiration of six months and eighteen months, respectively, from the exchange of ratifications.

Article 5 declares that Chile will apply \$4,500,000 gold of 18 pence each (in cash, at its option, in bonds of its foreign debt at the rate of the day in London) to the discharge of the liabilities recognized by Bolivia for compensation to the Huanchaca, Oruro, and Corocoro mining companies and for the balance of the loan raised in Chile in 1867, and

will also apply the value of 2,000,000 of such dollars (in cash or bonds as aforesaid) to the payment of the debts arising from the following Bolivian obligations: Loan for the construction of the railway between Mejillones and Caracoles, according to the contract of July 10, 1872; the debt in favor of PEDRO LOPEZ GAMA, represented by ALSOP & Co.; the sums due to JUAN C. MEIGGS, represented by EDUARD SQUIRE, arising out of the contract of March 20, 1876, for letting saltpeter beds in Toco, and a debt to JUAN CARDAY.

Article 6 gives Bolivia in perpetuity free transit through Chile and the towns on the Pacific.

Article 7 authorizes Bolivia to constitute customs agencies in the ports which may be designated for her commerce. At present they are to be Antofagasta and Arica. Merchandise in transit is to be taken to the railway wharf and be transported to the Bolivian custom-houses in closed and sealed wagons.

Article 8. Until a treaty of commerce has been signed the two nations are respectively to be placed on an equality as regards duties, etc., and railway tariffs with the most favored nation.

Articles 9 and 10 relate to the "guias" required for imports from Chile and exports from Bolivia.

Article 11 gives Bolivia the option of putting the new system in practice immediately, or if continuing for a year the system now established at Antofagasta and which may be extended to Arica.

Article 12 provides for the submission of differences respecting the treaty to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged within six months in the city of La Paz.

## BRAZIL.

### SUGAR ENTRIES AT PERNAMBUCO, JANUARY, 1905.

Sugar entries at Pernambuco during the month of January, 1905, as published by the "South American Journal" of March 18, 1905, amounted to 253,092 bags, as against 209,005 last year. To the end of January entries of sugar compared with the three previous crops were as follows:

| Date.           | 1901-2.      | 1902-3.      | 1903-4.      | 1904-5.      |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                 | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> |
| September ..... | 114,551      | 10,939       | 27,168       | 9,203        |
| October .....   | 328,253      | 87,094       | 167,789      | 84,072       |
| November .....  | 409,028      | 214,408      | 269,125      | 210,393      |
| December .....  | 448,612      | 254,152      | 235,638      | 265,638      |
| January .....   | 846,055      | 204,481      | 209,005      | 253,092      |
| Total .....     | 1,646,199    | 771,074      | 908,725      | 822,398      |

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1904.

According to the "South American Journal" of March 18, 1905, the movement of immigrants and emigrants for the last two years was as follows:

|                           | 1903.  | 1904.  |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Entries.....              | 18,161 | 27,751 |
| Departures.....           | 36,410 | 32,179 |
| Excess of departures..... | 18,249 | 4,428  |

The "*Gazeta do Commercio*" gives the following statistics of Italian immigration to Brazil for the last three decades:

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1880..... | 82,196    |
| 1890..... | 554,000   |
| 1900..... | 1,100,000 |

## COFFEE EXPORTS IN 1904.

The following particulars of the exports of coffee from Brazil in 1904, as compared with the two preceding years, are taken from a dispatch received at the Foreign Office (British) from the Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro:

| Year.     | Bags.      | Value.      |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1902..... | 13,157,383 | £20,326,954 |
| 1903..... | 12,927,239 | 19,076,277  |
| 1904..... | 10,024,536 | 19,957,569  |

## CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the Brazilian custom-houses for which returns had been received for the month of January, 1905, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

|                     | 1905.           | 1904.           |                               | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                     | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |                               | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Manaus.....         | 1,000,733       | 888,189         | Paranaguá.....                | 149,490         | 159,943         |
| Belém.....          | 1,992,426       | 1,967,154       | Florianópolis.....            | 60,187          | 93,786          |
| Maranhão.....       | 474,579         | 469,602         | Rio Grande.....               | 816,525         | 1,035,121       |
| Pernambuco.....     | 76,788          | 47,680          | Porto Alegre.....             | 686,550         | 602,674         |
| Fortaleza.....      | 278,769         | 394,767         | Uruguayana.....               | 69,036          | 41,947          |
| Natal.....          | 6,896           | 30,907          | Santa Anna do Livramento..... | 17,328          | 11,456          |
| Recife.....         | 1,238,679       | 1,448,683       | Corumbá.....                  | 117,861         | 70,876          |
| Maceió.....         | 192,073         | 143,610         | Macabé.....                   | (a)             | 3,236           |
| Aracaju.....        | 25,045          | 67,090          | Penedo.....                   | (a)             | 5,088           |
| Bahia.....          | 1,141,613       | 1,532,479       |                               |                 |                 |
| Victoria.....       | 42,823          | 65,518          |                               |                 |                 |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | 6,872,335       | 6,221,076       | Total.....                    | 18,182,403      | 17,871,522      |
| Santos.....         | 2,865,512       | 2,369,850       |                               |                 |                 |

a Suppressed.

The net increase, compared with January, 1904, was 310,881 *milreis*.



**COFFEE MOVEMENT, JANUARY, 1905.**

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of January, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

|                                 | Rio de Janeiro. |              | Santos.      |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | 1905.           | 1904.        | 1905.        | 1904.        |
|                                 | <i>Bags.</i>    | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> |
| Entries.....                    | 196,439         | 238,440      | 374,509      | 231,304      |
| Shipments.....                  | 189,420         | 291,884      | 600,765      | 394,486      |
| Sales.....                      | 154,000         | 248,000      | 397,430      | 410,000      |
| Daily average of entries.....   | 6,336           | 7,691        | 12,081       | 7,461        |
| Daily average of shipments..... | 7,413           | 9,388        | 19,379       | 12,725       |
| Entries from July 1.....        | 1,926,696       | 3,007,160    | 6,322,681    | 5,430,585    |
| Shipments from July 1.....      | 2,058,236       | 3,026,150    | 5,362,118    | 5,049,023    |
| Stock on hand January 31.....   | 434,691         | 621,049      | 1,570,164    | 993,856      |

**COFFEE MOVEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1905.**

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of February, 1905, compared with the same month in 1904, was as follows:

|                                 | Rio de Janeiro. |              | Santos.      |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | 1905.           | 1904.        | 1905.        | 1904.        |
|                                 | <i>Bags.</i>    | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> |
| Entries.....                    | 157,563         | 292,477      | 268,645      | 195,578      |
| Shipments.....                  | 247,284         | 220,812      | 439,347      | 273,379      |
| Sales.....                      | 91,000          | 107,000      | 374,970      | 205,000      |
| Daily average of entries.....   | 5,627           | 10,685       | 9,594        | 6,522        |
| Daily average of shipments..... | 9,106           | 8,144        | 15,692       | 9,426        |
| Entries from July 1.....        | 2,084,269       | 3,294,640    | 6,591,526    | 5,626,168    |
| Shipments from July 1.....      | 2,313,242       | 3,262,327    | 5,741,465    | 5,322,402    |
| Stock on hand February 28.....  | 339,970         | 687,714      | 1,395,984    | 998,552      |

**EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, JANUARY, 1905.**

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export trade movement at that port for the month of January, 1905:

|                         |            |                             |        |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Sugar.....kilos..       | 13,111,134 | Mandioca flour.....bags..   | 4,976  |
| Cotton.....do....       | 1,316,200  | Rubber.....barrels..        | 59     |
| Brandy.....pipes..      | 1,537      | Textiles.....bales..        | 196    |
| Do.....casks..          | 1,781      | Corn.....bags..             | 4,225  |
| Alcohol.....pipes..     | 1,335      | Skins.....bales..           | 67     |
| Do.....casks..          | 113        | Castor-oil seeds.....bags.. | 10,802 |
| Honey.....pipes..       | 8          | Coffee.....do....           | 1,520  |
| Cotton seed.....bags..  | 10,053     | Soap.....boxes..            | 9,169  |
| Hides.....number..      | 3,829      | Oil.....do....              | 877    |
| Carnauba wax.....bags.. | 554        | Do.....barrels..            | 240    |

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Brazilian Review" publishes a statement covering the national debt of Brazil up to and including December 31, 1904, as compared with its status at the corresponding date of the preceding year, as follows:

## FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.

|                         |                 | 1903.      | 1904.      |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1893.....               | 4 per cent..... | £3,267,000 | £3,267,000 |
| 1898.....               | 4 per cent..... | 4,823,300  | 4,823,300  |
| 1898.....               | 4 per cent..... | 18,388,200 | 18,388,200 |
| 1898.....               | 5 per cent..... | 7,331,600  | 7,331,600  |
| West Minas Railway..... | do.....         | 3,388,100  | 3,388,100  |
| Funding bonds.....      | do.....         | 8,613,717  | 8,613,717  |
| Rescission bonds.....   | 4 per cent..... | 14,685,680 | 14,433,760 |
| 1903 port works.....    | 5 per cent..... | 5,500,000  | 5,500,000  |

In 1898 the debt stood at £37,198,200; since then £28,553,477 have been added by the funding and rescission issues and that for the harbor works, of which only £3,500,000 have yet been issued to the public.

Of the total increase, £14,685,680 for the purchase of the guaranteed railways and rescission of their guaranties may be regarded as nominal, as, if strictly carried out, both their amortization and interest will be provided for without any additional taxation out of the sum formerly appropriated for payment of guaranties and the proceeds of the lease of the railways themselves. The rescission agreement is being faithfully carried out; bonds of this issue have been amortized up to March 30, 1904, to the value of £165,920. As regards the other issues, the figures are the same as for 1903, amortization only recommencing three years hence—in 1908.

Added to the foreign funded debt, the items included under the classifications of the internal funded debt, the floating debt, and paper money in circulation make a total indebtedness of £140,204,193, or 2,804,083,878 milreis in 1904, as compared with £138,675,200, or 2,773,504,021 milreis in 1903, conversion being made at the rate of 12d. per milreis, or 20\$ per pound sterling.

These classifications represent the following respective valuations:

|                                    | 1903.           |               | 1904.           |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                                    | <i>Milreis.</i> |               | <i>Milreis.</i> |               |
| Foreign funded standing debt.....  | £65,917,597     | 1,318,351,940 | £65,751,677     | 1,315,033,540 |
| Internal funded gold debt.....     | 3,066,637       | 61,332,740    | 3,030,412       | 60,608,240    |
| Internal funded currency debt..... | 26,870,528      | 537,410,586   | 26,870,426      | 537,408,536   |
| Floating debt.....                 | 9,020,440       | 180,831,805   | 10,831,678      | 216,633,562   |
| Paper money in circulation.....    | 33,800,000      | 676,000,000   | 33,720,000      | 674,400,000   |
| Total.....                         | 138,675,200     | 2,773,504,021 | 140,204,193     | 2,804,083,878 |

The increase of indebtedness from 1903 to 1904, amounting to £1,458,993, or 13,571,867\$, is exclusively in the floating debt and is largely nominal, representing liability for securities and valuables, against which the securities and valuables themselves are held in deposit, with the exception, of course, of the issue of 6,000,000\$ of Treasury bills.

"The South American Journal" for March 11, 1905, comments on the satisfactory status of the exchange problem in Brazil, and gives the following general outlines of its fluctuations.

It will be remembered that this problem reached its most acute stage in the year 1898, when it became evident that the Government of Brazil would be obliged to claim some indulgence from its creditors, and the President-elect, **Señor CAMPOS SALLES**, undertook a mission to London which resulted in the establishment of the funding scheme. The enormous depreciation which the sterling exchange value of the milreis had suffered did not immediately cease. The nominal value of this unit is, as is generally known, 27d. (British currency), and in 1898 it had fallen to about 7d. In 1899 it went even lower, touching at one time within a fraction of 5d., the average for that year being between 6d. and 7d. From 1900 a recovery set in, the value rising from 7½d. at the beginning of the year to about 10d. at its close. This recovery proceeded pretty steadily until, in November, 1901, the value reached 12d. From that date onward, throughout the whole of 1902 and 1903 and up to June 30, 1904, the value varied only fractionally from 12d. By the end of 1904 the value of the milreis had risen to 13½d., and in March, 1905, was nearly 14d.

#### IMPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The import movement for the first quarters of the last four years, as published in the "South American Journal" for April 1, 1905, was as follows:

|           |              |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1901..... | £4, 779, 270 | 1903..... | £5, 736, 364 |
| 1902..... | 5, 885, 032  | 1904..... | 6, 286, 089  |

Compared with 1901, imports for the first quarter show an increase of 31½ per cent in 1904, and general statistics indicate that in 1905 the increase will be still greater.

#### IRON ORE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The samples of iron ore displayed by Brazil at the St. Louis Exposition has called some attention to the possibilities of that country as a source of iron ore and to the probability of the developments of these deposits for home trade. In a paper presented by Mr. **HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT** before the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London these Brazilian deposits were described in detail.

The author says that the Brazilian deposits exceed, in a very appreciable degree, any he knows, both as regards the quantity and quality of the ores, as well as the facility of mining. They, in fact, constitute, very probably, the most important known iron ore deposits in the world. The purity of the ores is especially remarkable, phosphorus only existing in a small quantity in the superficial rubble or conglomerate ore, being to all intents and purposes absent from the original ore deposits. The ore field is situated within a zone of about 3,200 square miles, 3,280 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 310 miles from Rio de Janeiro, which is the nearest port. The principal ore outcrops commence at Congonhas do Campo, extending toward Ouro Preto and on through Antonia, Pereira, Infectionado, Agua Quente, and Caraca. From this latter place there is a break to Itabira do Matto Dentro, where the ores again outcrop very strongly, and so continue to the Gaspar Soares Mountain, where iron was first made in the State by the direct process in 1815. Another series of mountains through which the iron ore stratum runs, extends from the Pic d'Itabira do Campo, through Taquaral, Piedade, and Cocaes.

The zone is crossed by the Central Railway, the most important line in Brazil, built with a wide gauge of 1.80 meters, to a place named Lafayette, on the borders of the ore field, where it is broken to 1 meter, owing to the mountainous character of the country. This railway carries all the manganese ore exported from the State, and is very well managed by the Government. Other important deposits of iron ores also occur in different parts of the State, at Barbacena on the Central Railway, and Vicosia on the Leopoldina Railway, as well as in the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, where, at a place named Ipanema, a deposit of magnetite has been worked more or less intermittently from the year 1590, when the first iron works were built in Brazil. In the States of Parana and Santa Catharina iron ore deposits are found near the coast which are considered by Doctor DERBY, the distinguished geologist, as of the same character and probably a continuation of the deposits of Barbacena. These ores carry varying quantities of manganese, in fact, in some cases to such an extent as to be considered manganese rather than iron ores.

The ores found in the principal deposits may be divided into three classes, as follows: (1) Massive hematite ores, (2) micaceous iron schists, (3) rubble or conglomerate ores.

The massive hematite constitutes the most important ore from the economist point of view and has often associated with it a small quantity of magnetic oxide of iron. It occurs in enormous beds 30 to 50 meters in thickness, generally very much tilted up and outcropping on the summits or along the sides of the mountains, where, owing to its excessive hardness, it has resisted erosion better than the inclosing rock. In composition it generally contains from 66 to 70 per cent metallic iron with a small quantity of silica and traces of phosphorus.

The micaceous iron schist, or Itabirite, consists of alternating bands of varying thickness of micaceous iron ore and quartz, both these minerals, and especially the quartz, being often in a very friable condition, which accounts for its facility of weathering. The constituents of the schist exhibit a folded structure, and it has a special interest because it sometimes incloses thin lines of an ochreous mineral known as "jacutinga," which often carries gold values. The micaceous schist is preferred to the massive hematite ore by the native iron workers, because the micaceous character of the ore facilitates reduction in the small furnaces worked on the direct process.

The rubble or conglomerate ore, the result of the weathering of the two other classes and more especially of the micaceous iron schist, is found in one or the other state, according as it is anhydrous and pure or hydrated and mixed with argillaceous matter. The rubble ore is always found on the surface, and varies between 3 and 30 feet in thickness. Owing to natural concentration, this rubble constitutes a very rich ore, averaging 66 to 70 per cent metallic iron, while the conglomerate portion, which from its very nature is hydrated and mixed with argillaceous iron, varying according to the intermixture of binding material. Where possible the native ironworkers use the pure rubble ore, and so dispense with the concentrating process necessary when the micaceous iron schist is used. The conglomerate is often found to be auriferous, the gold no doubt being derived from the "jacutinga" in the original micaceous iron schist.

Very little has been done toward developing these ores, and apparently there is no immediate prospect of any extensive exploitations. The author claims that the ore can be mined on a large scale and handled in the same cheap manner in which the Lake Superior ores are, and that the ore can be placed on board ship in the harbor of Rio Janeiro at a cost estimated at about \$2.25 per ton. There is a possibility that this ore under these conditions may in time be liberally exported to England or to the Atlantic ports of the United States.

#### STATISTICS OF MANAOS FOR 1904.

During the year 1904, vessels to the number of 633 entered the Manaos harbor, including 113 of the Booth Line, 12 German steamers, 6 Portuguese, 38 Lloyd Brasileiro, 8 Freitas, 61 Amazon Steam Navigation Company, 10 Cia. Paranaense, and 63 sundry. From May to December, 1904, 360 steamers left Manaos for the rivers with 17,643 tons of merchandise.

The expenditure of the Manaos municipality for 1904 was 1,675,284 *milreis*, and the revenue 1,749,502 *milreis*. The minister of finance has proposed that the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers shall in future make regular trips from Manaos to the Acre and Juruá.

**EXPORTS OF SUGAR TO LIVERPOOL, 1897-1904.**

According to the "South American Journal" for March 11, 1905, the exports of Brazilian sugar to Liverpool, England, were, for the last eight years as follows:

|            | Bags.   |            | Bags.   |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1897 ..... | 256,300 | 1901 ..... | 253,895 |
| 1898 ..... | 276,340 | 1902 ..... | 291,939 |
| 1899 ..... | 49,905  | 1903 ..... | 96,205  |
| 1900 ..... | 85,390  | 1904 ..... | 68,682  |

**FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SANTOS, 1904.**

The following figures, published in the "South American Journal" for March 11, 1905, relate to the trade at Santos during the year 1904, as compared with the two preceding years:

|               | 1902.           | 1903.           | 1904.           |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|               | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Imports ..... | 91,136,229      | 84,075,499      | 88,373,194      |
| Exports ..... | 280,131,978     | 242,759,430     | 254,867,611     |
| Total .....   | 371,268,207     | 326,834,929     | 343,240,805     |

In 1903 coffee prices reached their minimum and the value of both exports and imports fell off, the total foreign trade of the port of Santos amounting to 44,433,278 *milreis* less than in 1902. In 1904 there was a reaction in both imports and exports, which raised the value of the trade 16,405,876 *milreis*, though still considerably under that of 1902. In 1902 the ratio of the value of imports to that of exports was 32.5 per cent; 34.6 per cent in 1903, and the same in 1904.

**IMPORTS AT PARA.**

The German Consul at Para, Brazil, states that the imports at that port have considerably increased; that shipments of German iron and steel ware and machines show large gains; that imports from England in these lines have diminished, and that one-half of the entire increase in imports is from the United States, consisting principally of petroleum, motors, revolvers, tools and implements, knives, lamps, stoves, and railroad materials.

**CHILE.****REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

Under date of December 30, 1904, the United States secretary of legation at Santiago, EDWARD WILSON AMES, transmitted the following translation of the regulations governing the application of the new Chilean law concerning foreign insurance companies in the Republic,

which was promulgated on November 17, 1904, to go into effect six months from that date:

"ARTICLE 1. Foreign insurance companies desiring to establish agencies in Chile, or maintain those actually established, must, in accordance with the prescriptions of law No. 1712, of November 19, 1904, present petitions to the ministry of the treasury requesting authority to establish themselves, accompanied by evidence that the companies are organized in accordance with the laws of the country of origin, and copies of last balance sheets and reports. In the petition each company shall also indicate to the Government the form in which it will constitute in Chile the guaranty referred to in article 2, clauses 2 and 5 of the said law. In view of these conditions, the President of the Republic may or may not grant the authorization requested. If he grants it he will classify the company as of the first or second class and stipulate the manner and form in which it must constitute its guaranty.

"ART. 2. The guaranty may be constituted in cash, in property situated in Chile, in bonds of the public foreign or domestic debt, or in bonds of the following mortgage establishments: Caja de Crédito Hipotecario, Banco Hipotecario de Chile, Garantizado de Valores Hipotecario, and others which the President of the Republic may declare acceptable. The valuation will be made in the month of March of each year by the President of the Republic. The values in currency will be valued in currency, and those in gold, in gold. For the constitution of the guaranties the paper dollar will be considered of the same value as the national gold dollar of 18 pence (36.5 cents).

"ART. 3. The deposits in money may be made in national gold, or sterling, or in currency, and must be made in the Government exchequer. The deposit will be accredited by the respective certificates which will be deposited in the treasury of the mint in Santiago, and said certificates shall express that the money has been deposited by the company mentioned therein in accordance with the provisions of law No. 1712, and that therefore it can not be withdrawn without the previous decree of the Supreme Government, and without being canceled by the agent of the company, the cashier of the mint, and the Government insurance inspector.

"ART. 4. Should the guaranty be constituted in bonds of the internal debt or in bonds of the Chilean mortgage banks, the bonds themselves must be deposited in the treasury of the mint where the company will receive for its protection a certificate stating the class, rate, and number of the bonds. The companies must present these certificates to the Government insurance inspector, so that he may take note of them in the special book of guaranties kept by him.

"ART. 5. Should the guaranty be constituted in bonds of the foreign debt of Chile, it will be sufficient that the bonds themselves be deposited

in the treasury of the Chilean Government in London to the order of the company to which they belong and to that of the legation of Chile, the certificate specifying that this deposit has been made in compliance with law No. 1712, and that it can not be withdrawn without previous decree of the Supreme Government of Chile and cancellation by the agent or manager of the depositing company and the diplomatic minister of Chile. The interest corresponding to these bonds will be paid to the depositing company without the intervention of the Chilean legation. The values of the bonds which may be drawn for amortization will be delivered to the company to which they belong in exchange for a new deposit of bonds for an equal or larger sum, accepted by the Chilean legation. In the treasury of the mint of Santiago it will be sufficient to deposit these certificates of deposit, previously viséed and noted by the Government inspector of insurance.

“ART. 6. To constitute the guaranty in property the title deeds of the properties offered must be presented, along with proof of the two last municipal valuations, and a certificate stating that they are free of all mortgage and retention. Should the properties be city buildings the insurance policies must be attached, with a declaration on them to the effect that the insurance will be considered in force, whether the premium has been paid or not, during the period which these properties may be serving as guaranty, and that in case of fire the amount insured shall be deposited in the Government exchequer in the form prescribed in article 3 of this decree. In view of these conditions the President of the Republic will accept or not the property offered as guaranty. Should it be accepted by him, the decree must be inscribed in the corresponding register of mortgages on property, in proof that said property is subject to the obligations contracted by the company in Chile, and that meanwhile it can not be sold or mortgaged, in accordance with the last clause of article 3 of law No. 1712. The respective municipal treasury will also take note, so that said property may be exempted from taxes, in accordance with article 3 of said law. A copy of the decree, noted in the Government inspection of insurances, will be deposited in the treasury of the mint along with the policies of insurance on the property.

“ART. 7. For every change, substitution, or cancellation of guaranty a decree of the President of the Republic will be necessary, after being passed on by the Government inspector of insurance. But the bonds that may be drawn for amortization in Chile may be substituted by others of a similar nature without other authority than that of the Government inspector of insurance and the treasurer of the mint, and with respect to the amortization of bonds of the foreign debt the procedure will be that indicated in article 5, viséed also by the Government inspector of insurance and delivering to the treasurer of the mint the certificates of deposit corresponding to the new bonds.”



**CONCESSION FOR AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY BETWEEN VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO.**

[From "The Chilean Times."]

The Congress of the Republic granted to Mr. AMBROSIO OLIVOS on January 5, 1905, an important concession, permitting him, or his representatives or assigns, to construct and operate an electric traction railway between Valparaiso and Santiago, passing through the celebrated Casablanca and Curacaví valleys and entering the capital city of the nation from the west. A branch is to be built from the main line which will connect the Curacaví Valley with the thriving town of Melipilla. The life of the concession is one hundred years, and carries with it exemptions from the payment of import duties on material, the use of Government lands, the right of expropriation, etc. The plans must be presented for approval within a period of thirty months, and construction is to be begun within two years thereafter and the line is to be inaugurated within five years after that date. The text of the concession is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. There is granted to Mr. AMBROSIO OLIVOS or to his representatives:

"First. Permission to construct and exploit an electric traction railway which, starting from the port of Valparaiso, will pass through the Casablanca and Curacaví valleys and enter Santiago from the west, and shall have a branch line to connect the Curacaví Valley with the town of Melipilla.

"This concession is for the period of one hundred years, commencing from the date of the line being handed over to the use of the public.

"Second. The use, free of charge, of the fiscal lands necessary for the construction of the line, stations, sidings, storehouses, workshops, and other offices in connection with the service of the line in conformity with the plans approved by the President of the Republic.

"Third. The use of the public and neighboring roads traversed or crossed by the line as far as this right does not interfere with nor prejudice public traffic.

"ART. 2. The municipal and private lands which are necessary for the route of the line, its stations and annexes, including quarries, ballast cuttings, sands, etc., required for the construction, are declared to be of public utility.

"ART. 3. All the materials, implements, and machinery imported for the construction and exploitation of this line are declared to be free of custom-house duties. This concession will be limited to a maximum value in duties of \$600,000.

"ART. 4. The plans of the railway and other works in connection with this concession will be submitted to the approval of the President of the Republic within thirty months; the construction works

will be commenced within two years and are to be concluded and handed over to the use of the public within five years, both terms being counted from the date of the approval of the plans. These plans may be presented complete or in parts.

"ART. 5. This concession will expire if the plans are not presented to the President of the Republic for approval, or if the construction works are not commenced within the stipulated periods. If the works are not finished within the stated time, the concession will expire as far as it refers to the unfinished work.

"In the case of the grantee failing to comply with any of the obligations included in the preceding clause, he will forfeit the sum of \$25,000, to be deposited previously by him in the public treasury.

"ART. 6. The freight and passenger tariffs shall not exceed those established on the State railways.

"These tariffs shall be submitted to the approval of the President of the Republic.

"ART. 7. After forty years, counting from the date of the inauguration of the line, the State may acquire this railway, paying the value it represents at the time, including that of the buildings and material, with a premium of 10 per cent.

"The value will be equitably established by appraisers.

"ART. 8. After the expiration of the one hundred years' term of the concession, the line, with its material and buildings, will become the property of the State.

"ART. 9. If the rights granted by this concession should be transferred to foreign persons or companies, the transfer shall not be valid without the express stipulation that the grantees renounce for themselves and their successors all diplomatic action to uphold the rights arising from this concession, and shall abide by the decisions of the courts of the Republic."

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## COLOMBIA.

### THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A recent number of "The Mining World" states that Colombia is undoubtedly about the richest country in precious metals in the world. Its wide fields had been scratched by the Indians for centuries, and further worked by the Spanish invaders, who, expert miners as they were, even with their cruder methods, looked to it as the "Dorado," and even with this barest of scratching (a bareness which must be seen to be appreciated) Colombia was, up to 1896, the third gold-producing country in the world. In 1895-96 a short revolution occurred, and in 1898 another, probably the most disastrous in the history of the country, and the production fell off, and it has only been since 1902

that serious attention has again been called to Colombia; but it is confidently expected that 1905 or 1906 will again see Colombia back in her old place, and if searchers for gold are wise she may be the first of the gold-producing countries of the world.

Ground sluicing is carried on extensively by the natives, who either own the ground themselves or are working on other people's ground and paying a small royalty to the owners, but many ground sluices are worked by two, three, or four natives, taking out as much as 10 pounds of gold in a clean up, which they do about every month. The "batea" (wooden gold pan) is their principal implement; naturally the crowbar plays a most prominent part in their work.

The labor there is cheap. It is customary in that section of the country that the workmen should be fed by the company employing them. The average man's wages do not exceed (food and all) 80 cents a day. The laborers are fairly skilled and at times abundant. There are no unions. Strikes are unknown, and the only interruptions to work are due to "fiestas" (holidays). Rains do not interfere.

In the deposits along the River Nechi, which is in the Department of Antioquia, there are placers now being worked with monitors, and the gravel has never been known to pay less than 40 cents per cubic yard, and the deposits have averaged 65 cents per cubic yard.

The River Nechi is about 300 miles south of the seaports Cartagena and Barranquilla. It is a navigable stream for stern-wheel steamers, and empties into the Cauca, itself a tributary of the mighty Magdalena.

The properties are covered with auriferous deposits of a thickness which runs from 9 to 25 feet, and are found reaching to 35 feet. The top layer consists of red cement, under which is a black streak of river sand. The balance, down to bed rock, consists of a gray gravel and loose gold. Timber of all kinds is more than plentiful, particularly cedar and mahogany.

The town of Zaragoza, at which place all steamer lines from Barranquilla terminate, has a population of about 3,000, was founded in 1580, and has been a more or less important mining town ever since. Up to within a few years, however, the many gold deposits have only been worked by primitive methods, but now that aggressive foreign capital is coming in startling results may soon be expected. Those familiar with the California deposits say that the Antioquia placers, in general character of the gravel and gold, are representative of the great California bonanzas of fifty years ago, but promise more phenomenal results.

Title is held in fee simple by deed from owner, in whose family the property has been held for years. Taxes are nominal.

## COSTA RICA.

## RAILWAY COMBINATION.

United States Consul CALDWELL, San José, Costa Rica, reports that a contract was recently signed in London by the representatives of the Costa Rica Railway, an English company, and of the Northern Railroad of Costa Rica, an American company, by the terms of which the Northern Railroad Company leases the Costa Rica Railway. The lease is for the remainder of the term of ninety-nine years stipulated in the original concessions to the Costa Rica Railway, or for over sixty years from the present date. The Northern company will assume control July 1, 1905.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Alajuela through San José, Cartago, Juan Viñas, and Turrialba to the Atlantic port of Limon. The main line, from Alajuela to Limon, is 115½ miles in length. A branch, known as the old line, runs for about 20 miles into the banana region. This, with various short spurs to particular farms, makes a mileage in branch lines of 35½ miles. The road has about 650 employees. The Northern road runs from Limon out among the banana farms, and has 83 miles of main line and sidings and about 750 employees.

Both roads are well equipped with rolling stock. The united lines will have the use of the two piers at Limon, one now owned by the Costa Rica company and one built by the Northern company, the property of the Government, but granted to the railroad for a term of years.

## IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1904.

Dr. JOHN J. ULLOA, Consul-General of Costa Rica in New York, furnishes the following figures of exports from New York to Costa Rica for 1904:

| Month.         | Weight.       | Value<br>United States<br>gold. | Month.          | Weight.       | Value,<br>United States<br>gold. |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|                | <i>Kilos.</i> |                                 |                 | <i>Kilos.</i> |                                  |
| January .....  | 754,229       | \$112,951                       | August.....     | 591,696       | \$99,784                         |
| February ..... | 366,480       | 71,377                          | September ..... | 432,625       | 79,453                           |
| March .....    | 643,304       | 83,589                          | October .....   | 811,218       | 128,936                          |
| April .....    | 1,860,925     | 171,217                         | November .....  | 575,733       | 71,195                           |
| May .....      | 1,540,765     | 133,419                         | December .....  | 1,148,328     | 132,066                          |
| June.....      | 638,127       | 103,916                         |                 |               |                                  |
| July .....     | 714,973       | 137,408                         | Total.....      | 10,078,403    | 1,325,331                        |

Mr. ULLOA says:

"Merchandise is also imported into Costa Rica from the United States through the ports of San Francisco, New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, and Boston. The following is a list of the principal articles imported into Costa Rica from these markets: Coffee, mining and industrial machinery, typewriters, sewing machines; all kinds

of railroad, bridge, and electrical materials; hardware, glassware, medicines, kerosene oil, canned goods, flour, calicoes, cotton goods, drillings, prepared paints, lard, lubricating oils, printing paper, phonographs, prepared leather, hams, whisky, chewing tobacco, iron roofing, wire and iron fences. More than 50 per cent of the importations into Costa Rica are from the United States. It is stated that if the merchants and manufacturers of this country would extend their terms of credit a little more than they do to-day, becoming as liberal as they are in the European markets, a large part of the commerce done to-day by England, France, and Germany with Costa Rica would come to the United States. The manufacturers of this country should also pay more attention to their packing, taking into consideration not only the safety of the goods, but the least possible net weight."

#### **SUSPENSION OF PEARL EXPLOITATION.**

By a decree of February 8, 1905, the Government of Costa Rica has suspended the exploitation of the pearl beds on the Pacific coast of this Republic for the period of one year from date of publication of the decree. This step is taken to enable the Government to make a more thorough examination of the beds and prescribe more stringent regulations for their preservation.

#### **OPERATION OF THE GOLD STANDARD.**

The "*Revue Diplomatique*" says, in a recent issue, that the gold standard in Costa Rica has given very successful results.

All the bank notes in circulation and all the fractional silver money of Costa Rica are exchanged without difficulty, and for the same value, in gold colons. All payments are, in fact, received in gold, bank notes, or in silver, exactly as in France.

This monetary reform, which presented a great many difficulties in the beginning, reflects the greatest honor on the Costa Rican Government and offers every guaranty and security to capital invested in the country. At the present time there are nearly \$1,000,000, American gold, in circulation in Costa Rica, and this same dollar is exchanged for 2 colons 15; that is to say, at par value.

If this introduction of American money continues, which is probable, the American gold dollar will soon be the principal money of the country. The Costa Rican Government has recently paid part of its employees in American gold. This large influx of American money is due to the United Fruit Company, the great American enterprise.

This abundance of gold has produced another result most advantageous to this country. The rate of interest, which has been maintained for years at 12 per cent per year, at a minimum with first-trust guaranty, is decreasing considerably. Several loans on mortgages have already been made at 10 and even 8 per cent.

## CUBA.

**MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA, APRIL 3, 1904.**

The seventh session of the Cuban Congress opened on April 3, 1904. President PALMA's message congratulated the country on the continuance of order and on the fact that there had been no untoward incidents beyond those ordinarily dealt with by the courts. Notwithstanding the great movement to Cuba of workers in the sugar and other industries, the tranquillity in the country is absolute, not only on account of the confidence established by the rurales, but because of the respect of the people for the law and institutions of the Government.

The message is optimistic in spirit, the only decided complaint being with reference to the diminution of attendance in the public schools, which in the last four months of last year was 29,400 below the corresponding period of 1903. President PALMA characterizes this as an alarming deficiency, and he suggests the adoption of strong measures looking toward securing more general attendance. He urges a general reformation of local school boards.

Referring to the adjournment of the United States Senate without confirming the Isle of Pines treaty, the President says:

"Nevertheless, knowing as we all know the essentially moral character of the American people and the unexampled disinterestedness with which they loaned aid so that Cuba could be constituted an independent nation, there is no reason for doubting that during the coming Congress that high body, inspired always by the spirit of justice, will approve the treaty, thus fulfilling the honest purpose of the illustrious citizen who exercises the duties of first magistrate of that great Republic."

The message outlines the increasingly fine financial status of the Government. The total amount received from the sale of army loan bonds was \$31,675,000, of which \$13,555,000 has been paid to veterans, the difficulties of proper verification, etc., preventing faster payment. The value of imports in 1904 was \$82,842,000, and exports, \$89,978,000, an increase in imports of \$15,764,000 and in exports of \$11,492,000 over 1903. President PALMA states that the increase in importations from the United States shows mutually beneficial results of reciprocity, and adds:

"While in 1903 the United States sold Cuba 40.5 per cent of all her imports, in 1904 she sold her 42.5 per cent thereof. In 1904 the United States bought 83.7 per cent of Cuba's exports, making the gain in Cuba's exports to the United States \$14,400,000. The same year Cuba's exports elsewhere decreased by \$2,600,000. The treasury surplus is now \$11,000,000. The financial condition is most satisfactory."

The mail and telegraph service have been much extended. There are now 350 post-offices, and 50 more on trains and boats (one post-office to each 5,000 inhabitants), and 117 post-offices efficiently transact money-order business. Cuba, the President says, is endeavoring to arrange postal treaties permitting of the sending of tobacco packages by parcels post, and for concessions for other merchandise.

The annual death rate in 1904, of 14.90 per 1,000, is declared to be very satisfactory, compared with other countries. The birth rate was 34.41 per 1,000. The fact that no contagious diseases have developed and the declarations of the American Public Health Association, the message says, did much to annul the effects of sensational statements published in New York with reference to Cuba's sanitary condition. The President recommends greater concentrations in the sanitary and charity departments under the control of the central authorities.

In connection with the question of adherence to the Brussels Sugar Convention, President PALMA recommends the lowering of the nominal customs duties on sugars, so that Great Britain, notwithstanding the Brussels convention, can buy Cuban sugar, whether Cuba adheres to the Brussels convention or not.

The message reports much progress in road improvements, commends the progress of the agricultural experimental station under American professors, and says the artillery corps has not been completed on account of the lack of officers.

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## ECUADOR.

### BOUNDARY TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The following arbitration treaty concerning the boundaries between Colombia and Ecuador were signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries at Bogotá, November 5, 1904, and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Bogotá of December 22, 1904:

"The Republics of Colombia and Ecuador, desirous of enforcing article 26 of the Treaty of July 9, 1856, as a means of strengthening still more the amicable relations that so happily unite them, have judged necessary to celebrate a convention which shall terminate their present differences concerning boundaries, and for this purpose have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"Colombia her Enviado Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Spain, Señor Don JULIO BETANCOURT, conferring upon him the character of a special Plenipotentiary concerning everything relating to this boundary question; and Ecuador her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Colombia, General JULIO ANDRADE;

"Who, after having communicated their full powers, which were found in due form, have celebrated the following Treaty:

"ARTICLE 1. The Governments of Colombia and of Ecuador submit to the absolutely inappealable decision of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia the boundary question pending between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Both Governments shall request, through their plenipotentiaries, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the acceptance of His Imperial Majesty.

ART. 3. Within fifteen months from the date on which the august Arbitrator notifies the parties of his acceptance, the plenipotentiaries of said parties shall submit the reports showing the claims of their respective Governments and the documents which support them.

ART. 4. After the termination of the fifteen months the parties shall not submit other arguments nor produce other documents than those which the August Arbiter should deem necessary to fully explain the disputed points.

ART. 5. The Governments agree to make an ocular inspection of the territories in litigation, if the August Arbiter should deem this means of proof necessary.

ART. 6. Ecuador and Colombia acknowledge that the principal bases for the settlement of their rights in this arbitration are the following:

(a) The Colombian law of June 25, 1824, on territorial division.

(b) The treaty of peace of September 22, 1829, between the old Republic of Colombia and Peru; and

(c) The treaty of July 9, 1856, in the part now in force, between the Republic of Nueva Granada (now Colombia) and Ecuador, without excluding the other historical juridical antecedents which the parties may deem opportune to allege, and which are not contrary to the three bases aforesaid.

ART. 7. For the purpose, of this arbitration, Ecuador states that the territories of the eastern region from the course of the Napo River to that of the Caquetá ó Yapurá rivers are not embraced in the arbitration which Ecuador and Peru submitted to His Majesty, the King of Spain, in accordance with the treaty of August 1, 1887.

ART. 8. Before rendering the arbitration decision, both parties may arrange, by means of direct negotiations, all or any of the points embraced in this litigation; and if said arrangements be made in due form so that they may have the validity of public treaties, the August Arbitrator shall be so advised and shall consider the arbitration terminated or the arbitration shall be confined to the points not agreed upon.

ART. 9. Should His Majesty the German Emperor not accept the appointment made in his August Person, then His Excellency the



President of the United Mexican States shall be chosen, all the other stipulations of this Convention remaining in force.

ART. 10. The Governments of Colombia and Ecuador shall equally pay the expenses of the arbitration proceedings.

ART. 11. This treaty, the constitutional formalities for its approval in both Republics having been complied with, shall be exchanged in Bogota or in Quito within the shortest possible time.

In testimony of which the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their respective seals, at Bogota, on November 5, 1894.

[L. S.]

JULIO BETANCOURT.

[L. S.]

JULIO ANDRADE.

## GUATEMALA.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CABRERA.

In his message to the National Assembly, on March 1, 1905, President CABRERA reported an encouraging condition in Guatemalan commerce. He gave the exports for 1904 as \$7,551,865 in gold, and imports as \$5,041,142. The gross exports from 1898 to 1904 he gave as \$51,467,337 in gold, and gross imports \$28,024,098. This is certainly a favorable commercial showing. American trade with Guatemala for the last three fiscal years stands thus:

|            | Imports.    | Exports.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1902 ..... | \$2,993,336 | \$1,680,939 |
| 1903 ..... | 2,400,063   | 1,128,045   |
| 1904 ..... | 2,665,578   | 1,281,382   |

The industrial resources of the country are measureless. Its forests contain valuable woods and its mining possibilities are great. Agriculture and cattle raising are now its chief industries. Its coffee is of a superior quality, and sugar, bananas, tobacco, corn, and cocoa are among its leading products. United States Consul-General WINSLOW reports the mineral deposits as very rich and covering a wide range of territory.

Following is a résumé of the message:

The President states that agriculture, which is the first factor of the national wealth of the country, has been the object of his particular attention during the last seven years. For the purpose of encouraging this important branch of the nation's industry a General Bureau of Agriculture has been established in the capital of the Republic, with branches in the different States. One of the methods which this Bureau uses in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge is the publication of a journal entitled the "Bulletin of Agriculture," which treats

exclusively of matters relating to agricultural affairs. Another important work of the Bureau of Agriculture, and which is of an exceedingly practical nature, is the supplying of farmers with choice seeds of agricultural products imported from abroad for the purpose of experiment and for the establishment of new sources of industry. Measures have been taken for the cultivation of as large an area of land as possible, and rules have been made governing the exploitation of rubber in the forests of the Republic. The importation of agricultural implements has been encouraged as much as possible, and contracts have been made for the exploitation of the valuable timber found in the forests of the States situated in the northern part of the Republic.

Railroad interests were discussed as follows: On August 31, 1901, a contract was made with Mr. RICHARD BARTHEL, in representation of the Central American Improvement Company, for the exploitation, conservation, and completion of the Northern Railway. This concession or contract was rescinded on October 29, 1903, at the petition of said company, and for the reason that it could not comply with the obligations it had assumed in the contract. On January 12, 1904, the Government made a new contract ad referendum, and for the same object as that mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, with Mr. PERCIVAL FARQUHAR, in representation of Mr. MINOR C. KEITH, of New York, and Mr. WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, of Montreal, Canada, which, after being ratified by the principals and legalized in due form, was approved by the National Legislative Assembly in decree No. 581, dated April 9, 1904.

The Government line from Obara to Izapa was repaired over its entire line, a distance of 13 English miles, and is at the present time in operation. The works of the railway between Cocales and Mazatenango, begun on December 15, 1901, have been concluded, and this line was opened to public traffic on November 21, 1903. On April 18, 1902, the Government made a contract for the construction of a road between Coatepeque and Caballo Blanco, which was approved by legislative decree No. 538, dated March 1, 1902, and recently extended for a further period of three years. On April 22, 1903, another contract was made for the construction of a railway line between Zacapa and the border of the Republic of Salvador, said contract being approved during the same month and year by legislative decree No. 566. The Government has given aid to the Central Railway of Guatemala, as well as to the Ocos, the Occidental, and the Verapaz railways.

Notable improvements have been made in the postal service during the last seven years, and the increase of correspondence received and forwarded during that period was, according to the statistics collected, 1,500,000 pieces.

Many new post-offices have been established, the total number in the Republic at the present time being 300. A number of contracts have been made for the transportation of the mails, and postal conventions have been celebrated with most of the principal nations of the world along the lines laid down in the Universal Postal Convention made in Switzerland and of which Guatemala is a member.

The telegraph lines of the Republic have been radically reformed, and new lines have been constructed to the extent of about 1,000 kilometers, for which 28 new offices have been opened.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company having withdrawn their vessels from the Guatemalan coasts, the business is at present being transacted, in accordance with the terms of previous contracts, by the steamers of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail.

The contract made in 1899 with the New Orleans, Belize, Royal Mail and Central American Steamship Company, and said company having merged, during the year following that in which the contract was celebrated, with the United Fruit Company, a contract was made with J. C. WOSHE, the representative of the latter, for the touching of said steamers at ports on the Atlantic coast.

Navigation has also been established under favorable circumstances on the important lake of Atitlan.

The Urban Railway of Guatemala has been granted a concession (No. 245) for the utilization of the Las Vacas River in the generation of the motive power which said railway may need for its service, the necessary installation to be made within a period of three years.

The President devotes a considerable portion of his message to an interesting exposition of the condition of public instruction within the Republic, and shows in a clear and concise manner that the question of education in all its branches has received the firm support of his Government during the entire period of his administration, and that most satisfactory results have been obtained. The number of schools has been constantly increased, and the Government has done everything in its power to further the development of the public school system of the Republic. Higher education has also received the due attention of the Government.

#### COFFEE CROP OF 1904.

A recent report from the American Consul-General at Guatemala City shows that the coffee crop in this Republic for the year 1904 has not come up to expectations, owing to heavy rains late in the season which knocked many of the kernels from the trees. The quality is well up to the average, especially in the Santa Maria belt, where both quantity and quality far exceeded the results for many years. This was caused by the deposit of volcanic ashes from the eruption of October 24, 1902, that spread the ashes over a wide area from 3 feet to 6

inches deep. This eruption was at first reported to have completely ruined the country for many years, but proved to be a blessing in disguise. The coffee trees in this belt are much more vigorous than heretofore, and the prospects are bright for what seemed for a time to be a desert waste.

The prices paid for Guatemalan coffee are very good, and in general the *fincqueros* are coming out this year about as in former years, notwithstanding the higher wages paid and the export tax of 1 cent per pound.

The crop this year will reach very nearly 700,000 quintals, and the United States will get a greater portion than usual, and more of the higher grades.

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## HAITI.

### CONCESSION OF FISHING RIGHTS.

The Government has granted to four of its citizens a fisheries concession in the waters to the west and south of the Republic for nine years, renewable at the end of this period. It covers all classes of fishing—coral, sponge, pearl, oyster, and turtle. Heretofore the industry was free to all, but those principally engaged in it were Greek. Under the concession these people, as well as others, will be prohibited from fishing in these waters unless they rent the privilege from the concessionaires.

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## HONDURAS.

### GENERAL BUDGET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

[From the supplement of "*La Gaceta*," No. 2443.]

#### RECEIPTS.

|                                              | <i>Pesos.</i>   |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Customs revenue .....                        | 1, 350, 000. 00 |
| Tax on aguardiente .....                     | 900, 000. 00    |
| Tax on liquors .....                         | 90, 000. 00     |
| Tax on powder .....                          | 25, 000. 00     |
| Sealed paper and stamps .....                | 80, 000. 00     |
| Tax on cattle .....                          | 31, 000. 00     |
| Receipts from post-office .....              | 24, 000. 00     |
| Receipts from telegraph and cable line ..... | 64, 000. 00     |
| Customs paper .....                          | 16, 000. 00     |
| Printing .....                               | 2, 000. 00      |
| Export tax on cattle .....                   | 75, 000. 00     |
| Export tax on products .....                 | 30, 000. 00     |
| Lottery and wharf .....                      | 225, 000. 00    |
| Public lands .....                           | 15, 000. 00     |
| Printing and binding .....                   | 4, 000. 00      |

## 126 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

|                                  | <i>Pesos.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Two per cent on pawn shops ..... | 3,500. 00     |
| Mint .....                       | 1,000. 00     |
| Art school .....                 | 5,000. 00     |
| Lithography .....                | 1,000. 00     |
| Product of steamers .....        | 2,000. 00     |
| Sundry receipts .....            | 100,000. 00   |
| Total .....                      | 3,043,500. 00 |

### EXPENDITURES.

|                                        |               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Department of the Interior .....       | 464,525. 50   |
| Department of Justice .....            | 149,020. 00   |
| Department of Public Instruction ..... | 337,173. 00   |
| Department of the Treasury .....       | 259,788. 30   |
| Department of Public Credit .....      | 130,284. 55   |
| Department of Foreign Relations .....  | 58,520. 00    |
| Department of Fomento .....            | 478,020. 00   |
| Department of War .....                | 1,166,168. 65 |
| Total .....                            | 3,043,500. 00 |

## MEXICO.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

On April 1, 1905, President DIAZ, the Chief Executive of the Mexican Republic, opened the second period of the sessions of the twenty-second Congress, on which occasion he delivered a message outlining the general conditions of the Republic, as follows:

Foreign relations continue peaceful and friendly, with no other change than that in some cases they have been extended and in all have become more cordial.

One of the conventions signed during the Second International American Conference, and still awaiting the approval of the Senate, is that relating to pecuniary claims and damages. In view of the importance of this international compact, by virtue of which the claims of private persons are to be submitted to arbitration, thus eliminating the chief factor of conflicts between the Governments of America, and inconsideration of the fact that several of the signatory countries, among them the United States of America, have already ratified it, the President urged upon the Senate to vouchsafe to the treaty its high approval so that it may become part of the public law.

President DIAZ recalled the fact that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of the year 1848 contained important stipulations in regard to arbitration, so that if to these be added those contained in the convention with respect to pecuniary claims, the fear of any difficulty with the neighboring Republic on the north would become very remote.

The convention entered into on May 28, 1904, between Mexico and

Spain, in regard to the practice of the liberal professions, after being duly approved and ratified by the Governments of the contracting powers, became operative in December, 1904.

As a consequence of representations made by the Governments of France and the Netherlands, a delegate from this Republic was appointed to the International Conference which met at The Hague in December, 1904, for the purpose of declaring ambulance vessels, commissioned in war time under the Red Cross flag, to be exempt from duties and imposts in ports. This beneficent arrangement was signed by the Mexican representative and it will at once be sent to the Senate for revision.

In the year 1864 a well-known International Convention was signed at Geneva, of which the object was to establish the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals in time of war. This convention was left open, to the end that nations other than the signatory powers might adhere to it. But, as they had to be invited with certain formalities described in the Convention itself and those formalities had not been fulfilled in regard to Mexico, the Republic had not signified its acceptance, though the convention was in accord with its views and ideas. Some time ago the Spanish Government, through its legation, urged on Mexico in a courteous and friendly manner to become a party to this international compact, and after the War Department had reported on the matter it was decided to take this step, which now only awaits the approval of the Senate.

Public works in the capital have continued to receive urgent attention. The execution of the plan of sanitation has not suffered any interruption, for, over and above the fact that the administration cared for the construction of 492 meters of sewer, a contract has been made for the prolongation of collector No. 3 to the limits of the inhabited portion of the city toward the west, as well as for the construction of collector No. 4, for which purpose it was necessary to open avenue 24 for a considerable length and to purchase many houses and much land. The contract in question includes the drains that are to empty into the new collectors and which are laid in streets already inhabited. When the works for which contracts have been let, and which will cost about \$1,000,000, shall have been concluded the system of sanitation, necessary for the time being, may be considered as completed.

The progressive growth of the capital continues without interruption. The authorized building companies continue the work of establishing urban conditions in their several properties, and authorizations have also been granted to the Nueva Colonia del Paseo and the Colonia Cuauhtemoc, owning land along the Paseo de la Reforma. The General Directorship of Public Works has issued 3,092 building permits to private persons, 922 being for exterior works, which in

general may be taken to mean either the erection of new buildings or the total reconstruction of existing ones.

The Government was invited to send delegates to the fourth Pan-American Medical Congress which met at Panama and to the sessions of the American Association of Public Health at Havana, and accordingly sent representatives to both assemblies.

The scholastic year opened with 531 schools sustained by the Government and in full operation in the Federal District and Territories. Out of the number mentioned three superior primary schools, one special primary commercial school, two elementary schools, three mixed schools, and six night schools have recently been opened in the Federal District. Said schools are served in the aggregate by 1,993 professors, and the average attendance is 48,296 children.

During the first half of the present fiscal year there were reduced to private property 34,000 hectares of vacant and national lands, for which 220 title deeds were issued by the Department of Fomento and which yielded to the Federal exchequer the sum of \$209,000.

The Geodetic Commission, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the period covered by this report, continued its work of reconnaissance and choice of vertices for the grand triangulation that is to cover to ninety-eighth meridian west of Greenwich, having on the south reached the extremity in that direction on the Pacific Ocean and advanced on the north into the State of Tamaulipas. All branches of the indoor work advanced and the first volume of the Commission Annals has been published.

The geographical exploration commission has made considerable progress in the work of preparing its map of the Republic, adding to its field outfit in Chihuahua, extending its operations into Coahuila, and continuing them in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, and Veracruz. In the course of this work 25 geographical positions of points in the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo were determined; rivers were surveyed for a length of more than 1,000 kilometers; more than 6,000 kilometers of topographical itineraries were measured and 22 sections of the general map of the Republic and the partial map of the State of Veracruz were published.

The Government sent delegates to the eighth International Geographical Congress which met at Washington during the month of September, 1904. At the conclusion of its important deliberations an excursion party consisting of 70 persons of high reputation was made up to visit the Republic, where it was entertained by a special committee.

At the world's fair held at St. Louis, Mo., and which closed on December 1, 1904, Mexican exhibitors obtained 1,500 prizes of different classes, according to a list that has been received.

The Mexican National Dynamite and Explosives Company began,

on March 1, 1905, to offer its products for sale in the home market, in accordance with its contract with the Government. As shown by the certificates of the technical inspector at the Tinaja factory, the dynamite turned out there possesses the qualities of strength and inalterability, which are the desiderata in substances of this nature.

Activity in mining operations has been specially noticeable in the State of Sonora, thence spreading southward through the States of Durango, Kalisco, Michoucan, and Guerrero. During the first half of the current fiscal year 1,232 title deeds, covering 19,690 pertenencias (claims) were issued. In addition 8 concessions have been granted for mining surveys in regions that have not been thoroughly explored, and for the erection of smelters in the States of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Oaxaca.

The office of Patents and Trade-marks granted during the last half of last year 458 patents of invention, and registered 490 trade-marks and 40 commercial names, besides renewing the registration of 180 marks under article 87 of the law now in force.

In the works for the sanitation and water supply of Tampico the pumping station at Camalote was completed, as also was the laying of the water main, which is 21 kilometers long. Of the distribution pipes within the city limits 12 kilometers with all attachments have been laid, and of the filtering reservoir 15,000 cubic meters have been excavated.

Of the canal between Tuxpam and Tampico 15 kilometers have been completed, so that communication has been established between Tampico and the laguna of Tamiagua.

The building for the postal and telegraph service at Veracruz has been completed, and work has been renewed on the building for the general light-house bureau.

At Coatzacoalcas 800 meters of the west jetty and 80 on the east jetty have been completed. At this port there are already in use three wharves, having an aggregate length of 452 meters, and two warehouses with a total floorage of 9,000 square meters. The power house has been built, the steel frame of the roundhouse has been erected, and 60,000 square meters of the filling for the terminal yard has been made.

A building for the management of the Mazatlan port works has been completed.

On the breakwater at Manzanillo the completed work consists of 430 linear meters of the nucleus, 315 of the outer coping, and 415 of the concrete parapet. The dredging in the bay consists of 27,000 cubic meters of sand and 6,500 tons of hard material. A beginning has been made in cleaning out the Ventanas canal and its outer bank has been strengthened with 12-ton blocks.

At Salina Cruz 460 linear meters of the west breakwater and 640 meters of the east breakwater have been completed. In their present



state these breakwaters afford sufficient protection to the outer harbor to enable vessels to load and unload at a provisional timber wharf. Into the monolith wall of the inner basin 61,000 cubic meters of concrete have entered. The protecting walls have a total length of 560 meters. The dredging for the inner basin aggregates 400,000 cubic meters, and the excavation for the dry dock amounts to 132,000 cubic meters. In the terminal yard the roundhouse for locomotives and a suspension weighing apparatus have been completed, 55,000 square meters were graded, and 4,500 linear meters of track were laid. The sanitation works of the new town are well advanced as well as the works for the piping, filtration, and distribution of water, which is derived from the Tehuantepec River.

The new railway construction aggregated 134½ kilometers, the largest contribution being that of the National, on its San Miguel to Monterey division. The railway system of the Republic now aggregates 16,630 kilometers.

On the Tehuantepec Railway all the bridges have been reconstructed and a new one is being erected at Santa Lucercia in order to permit the passage of the heaviest rolling stock. Forty-kilogram rails were substituted for 28-kilogram rails on 17 kilometers. At Rincon Antonio the new station building and general offices have been completed, as well as two apartment houses for employees, a roundhouse, hospital, and reservoir for drinking water, and work has been prosecuted on the sanitation and drainage works and the filling in of the yard.

On the Veracruz and Pacific Railway the work done was confined to the ballasting of the line, the widening of the embankment, and the replacing of ties.

On the Pan-American Railway 194 kilometers are constructed and in operation. Seven way stations with switches have been established.

The improvements effected in post-office affairs have been as follows: The creation of 18 local offices, 53 agencies, and 2 itinerant offices, making a total of 2,426 post-offices of all kinds. The mail matter handled was 81,000,000 pieces, against 79,000,000 during the same period of the previous year. The postal drafts issued aggregated in round numbers \$22,600,000, against \$21,600,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The volume of drafts passing between Mexico and the United States was \$649,000 in Mexican currency, \$441,000 representing drafts issued in Mexico, and \$318,000 issued in the United States. The interchange of postal drafts between Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland began on July 1, 1904, and in the half year under review the incipient service in question showed a business of \$16,400 in Mexican money. The drafts paid to the publishers of periodicals amounted to \$242,000. The general earnings of the post-office were, during last half year, \$1,616,000.

With regard to the telegraph system, the efforts of the administration were directed preferably during the period under review to repairing the considerable damage caused by the prolonged rainy season throughout the country, to strengthening the system and improving it, principally in the great centers of population. At Puebla an underground cable of twenty-one wires was laid in order to connect the main office with the outskirts of the city. Eight new offices have been opened, and the length of the system has increased by 1,000 kilometers. Two telephone lines have been put up in the Sierra de Bacatete and at the port of Veracruz, and a subterranean cable, a kilometer and a half long, installed for military purposes. Notwithstanding the damage caused by the rain, the number of telegrams passing over the wires showed an increase of 4 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Congress is apprised of the highly satisfactory success of the loan of \$40,000,000 gold at 4 per cent interest, which it saw fit to authorize the Executive to contract during the last period of its sessions.

The bonds of this loan, quoted as they are in the markets of the world above 94 per cent, afford a convincing demonstration of the present prosperity of the country and the great confidence felt in its financial administration.

In compliance with the law authorizing the loan the proceeds thereof have been devoted to the redemption of all the treasury notes issued at two years' time, and the bulk of the subvention bonds of the Oaxaca Railway and the Veracruz and Pacific, which were earning 6 per cent interest per annum, have also been redeemed with the funds available from this operation. The balance of said funds, when the outstanding bonds of the issues named shall have been withdrawn, will be devoted to the prosecution of the public works enumerated in the decree which authorized the loan.

In due course the Department of Finance submitted to Congress a currency reform measure which was the fruit of mature studies and which is recommended by the powerful considerations set forth in that document. With the authorization of the Legislature, and along the lines which it laid down, the work of reform was initiated, the first step being the imposition of an import duty on the nation's silver money, and in the early days of January all the other measures involved in the plan would have been enacted had not the prolonged illness of the Minister of Finance delayed until recent days the issuance of the chief decrees and regulations.

The favorable consideration which Congress was pleased to give to the bill just mentioned and the excellent impression which it caused throughout the country and in the foreign lands with which our interests are allied were evidenced by an immediate improvement in the rate of foreign exchange.

The proceeds of the taxes on foreign commerce have, during the eight months that have elapsed of the current fiscal year, shown a gain of more than \$2,500,000 over the collections in the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1903-4.

The yield of the stamp revenue has also been more abundant than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, though not on so considerable a scale as the revenue from import duties.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904-5.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 (July-December) show that during that period, foreign goods to the value of \$41,449,597.96 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with \$37,171,963.09 imported during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

According to figures compiled by the Mexican Bureau of Statistics the six leading countries engaged in commerce with Mexico figured as follows in importations during the first six months of the fiscal years 1903-4 and 1904-5:

| Country.            | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| United States ..... | \$22,777,654.17 | \$20,214,286.32 |
| Germany .....       | 5,271,875.34    | 4,779,625.32    |
| Belgium .....       | 758,949.35      | 914,715.64      |
| Spain .....         | 1,799,055.39    | 1,504,092.05    |
| France .....        | 4,073,639.21    | 3,422,737.00    |
| Great Britain ..... | 4,992,979.55    | 4,879,864.70    |

The United States was the principal country of origin for the import trade, showing an increase of \$2,533,367.85 over the preceding year. Of the six countries mentioned, Belgium is the only one to show a decrease, which amounts to \$155,766.29.

The import trade in detail during the month of December and first six months of the present fiscal year were as follows:

[Gold valuation.]

|                                              | December—    |              | Six months—    |                |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                              | 1904.        | 1903.        | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |
| Animal substances .....                      | \$685,608.31 | \$614,238.19 | \$3,329,334.66 | \$2,703,892.11 |
| Vegetable substances .....                   | 1,740,405.80 | 1,564,976.91 | 6,653,390.30   | 7,122,905.17   |
| Mineral substances .....                     | 3,342,674.12 | 1,847,233.07 | 12,087,030.04  | 10,415,870.99  |
| Dry goods .....                              | 892,264.95   | 799,673.88   | 5,719,823.09   | 4,952,961.54   |
| Chemical and pharmaceutical substances ..... | 293,830.54   | 324,840.63   | 1,510,031.07   | 1,483,533.26   |
| Beverages .....                              | 311,359.01   | 263,568.82   | 1,534,804.18   | 1,529,608.54   |
| Paper and its applications .....             | 245,863.64   | 227,742.38   | 1,281,770.66   | 1,100,809.63   |
| Machinery and apparatus .....                | 884,093.49   | 898,429.05   | 5,709,118.34   | 4,838,242.74   |
| Vehicles .....                               | 155,025.87   | 160,031.85   | 1,057,095.18   | 922,973.39     |
| Arms and explosives .....                    | 123,604.75   | 200,742.69   | 1,308,286.59   | 911,357.53     |
| Miscellaneous .....                          | 223,301.39   | 233,651.84   | 1,228,913.85   | 1,159,765.14   |
| Total .....                                  | 8,898,031.87 | 7,135,129.31 | 41,449,597.96  | 37,171,963.09  |

The following table shows the valuation of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

|                         | December—           |                     | Six months—          |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                         | 1901.               | 1903.               | 1901-5.              | 1903-4.              |
| <b>Central America:</b> |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Guatemala.....          | \$473.96            | \$1,144.17          | \$2,952.46           | \$4,519.72           |
| British Honduras.....   | 101.50              |                     | 2,477.64             | 2,068.00             |
| Other countries.....    | 2,775.00            | 760.00              | 20,010.14            | 1,429.00             |
| <b>Total.....</b>       | <b>3,350.46</b>     | <b>1,904.17</b>     | <b>25,440.24</b>     | <b>8,016.72</b>      |
| <b>South America:</b>   |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Brazil.....             | 329.00              | 8,670.00            | 11,709.00            | 9,904.20             |
| Colombia.....           |                     | 3,474.00            | 10,580.00            | 6,059.00             |
| Chile.....              |                     | 603.00              | 3,302.00             | 3,763.90             |
| Ecuador.....            | 25,983.00           | 11,224.00           | 74,963.63            | 41,508.00            |
| Peru.....               | 96.00               |                     | 3,217.00             | 14,042.00            |
| Argentine Republic..... |                     | 2,168.67            | 12,849.00            | 2,854.67             |
| Venezuela.....          | 2,876.00            | 1,082.00            | 20,119.00            | 9,329.60             |
| Other countries.....    | 138.00              |                     | 2,330.00             | 446.50               |
| <b>Total.....</b>       | <b>29,422.00</b>    | <b>27,221.67</b>    | <b>139,069.63</b>    | <b>87,807.87</b>     |
| <b>North America:</b>   |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Canada.....             | 2,237.75            | 4,282.50            | 9,572.75             | 19,278.50            |
| United States.....      | 5,392,354.86        | 4,022,847.64        | 22,777,634.17        | 20,244,286.32        |
| <b>Total.....</b>       | <b>5,394,592.61</b> | <b>4,027,130.14</b> | <b>22,787,226.92</b> | <b>20,263,564.82</b> |
| <b>West Indies:</b>     |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Cuba.....               | 15,035.00           | 9,172.00            | 44,968.00            | 59,307.00            |
| Other countries.....    | 1,895.00            | 452.00              | 6,384.00             | 8,547.00             |
| <b>Total.....</b>       | <b>16,930.00</b>    | <b>9,624.00</b>     | <b>51,352.00</b>     | <b>62,854.00</b>     |
| Europe.....             | 3,394,458.76        | 3,010,091.98        | 18,059,591.23        | 16,419,596.45        |
| Asia.....               | 57,808.04           | 56,476.35           | 313,859.68           | 296,423.23           |
| Africa.....             | 1,204.00            | 502.00              | 48,314.00            | 31,146.00            |
| Oceania.....            | 256.00              | 2,179.00            | 24,744.26            | 2,554.00             |
| <b>Grand total.....</b> | <b>8,808,031.87</b> | <b>7,135,129.31</b> | <b>41,449,597.96</b> | <b>37,171,963.09</b> |

The following table, contained in the official bulletin, shows the values (in silver) of Mexico's exports to six European countries:

| Country.           | 1901-5.         | 1903-4.         |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| United States..... | \$62,864,332.22 | \$69,131,653.38 |
| Germany.....       | 6,862,140.03    | 4,598,722.41    |
| Belgium.....       | 4,654,613.46    | 2,578,230.35    |
| Spain.....         | 916,551.00      | 1,424,870.00    |
| France.....        | 2,553,730.40    | 2,889,963.91    |
| Great Britain..... | 7,043,590.38    | 11,666,379.24   |

Of these countries, Germany shows the greatest increase, with Belgium following close. All the other countries show a falling off, that of Great Britain being the largest.

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The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

|                               | December—     |               | Six months—   |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                               | 1904.         | 1903.         | 1904-5.       | 1903-4.       |
| Mexican gold coin.....        |               | \$640.00      | \$60,911.00   | \$11,422.00   |
| Foreign gold coin.....        | \$8,379.00    | 215.00        | 13,686.50     | 1,237.00      |
| Gold in bars.....             | 1,035,974.18  | 936,228.79    | 6,048,655.65  | 5,266,041.58  |
| Gold in other forms.....      | 164,795.23    | 35,201.22     | 475,877.40    | 214,554.32    |
| Total.....                    | 1,209,148.41  | 972,285.01    | 6,599,130.55  | 5,493,254.90  |
| Mexican silver coin.....      |               | 67,000.00     | 632,407.25    | 12,143,337.00 |
| Foreign silver coin.....      | 15,190.00     | 23,680.00     | 45,944.00     | 42,476.00     |
| Silver in bars.....           | 4,042,902.39  | 4,678,074.95  | 24,186,953.39 | 24,545,018.66 |
| Silver in other forms.....    | 976,397.54    | 1,283,479.79  | 5,097,557.39  | 6,894,274.08  |
| Total.....                    | 5,034,489.93  | 6,052,134.74  | 29,962,842.03 | 43,625,105.74 |
| Copper.....                   | 2,624,052.84  | 1,436,563.34  | 14,401,577.91 | 9,751,130.32  |
| Lead.....                     | 338,238.00    | 449,277.00    | 2,781,048.00  | 2,530,290.45  |
| Other mineral products.....   | 116,308.90    | 57,825.00     | 523,405.27    | 735,640.36    |
| Coffee.....                   | 370,972.80    | 710,002.11    | 1,455,923.88  | 1,630,589.91  |
| Henequen in fiber.....        | 3,496,285.00  | 3,715,065.00  | 14,577,263.12 | 16,085,151.00 |
| Woods.....                    | 268,118.40    | 302,127.10    | 1,221,912.64  | 1,344,082.00  |
| Dyewoods.....                 | 85,360.00     | 26,032.75     | 453,000.68    | 343,274.88    |
| Tobacco in leaf.....          | 27,676.00     | 10,560.00     | 725,982.00    | 139,436.00    |
| Other vegetable products..... | 1,075,111.63  | 1,202,550.64  | 6,764,364.92  | 8,269,311.69  |
| Cattle.....                   | 217,082.50    | 175,973.00    | 1,479,324.50  | 1,985,430.00  |
| Raw hides.....                | 882,658.51    | 748,322.70    | 3,092,159.00  | 3,193,208.05  |
| Other animal products.....    | 45,961.30     | 99,788.28     | 260,807.90    | 341,653.28    |
| Henequen, manufactured.....   |               | 2,800.00      | 189.00        | 503,105.00    |
| Tobacco, manufactured.....    | 43,663.00     | 32,031.65     | 258,844.55    | 174,819.41    |
| Other manufactures.....       | 484,393.80    | 228,917.90    | 2,541,622.63  | 1,712,521.25  |
| Miscellaneous.....            | 42,165.50     | 39,637.15     | 305,110.04    | 264,832.75    |
| Grand total.....              | 16,361,686.52 | 16,261,883.37 | 87,404,508.62 | 98,122,836.94 |

The exports, divided into precious metals and other articles, are shown in the following table:

|                      | December—      |                | Six months—     |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1904.          | 1903.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Precious metals..... | \$6,243,638.34 | \$7,024,419.75 | \$36,561,972.58 | \$49,118,360.64 |
| Other articles.....  | 10,118,048.18  | 9,237,463.62   | 50,842,536.04   | 49,004,476.30   |
| Total.....           | 16,361,686.52  | 16,261,883.37  | 87,404,508.62   | 98,122,836.94   |

Following is a statement of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

|                         | December—   |             | Six months—  |              |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | 1904.       | 1903.       | 1904-5.      | 1903-4.      |
| Central America:        |             |             |              |              |
| Guatemala.....          | \$63,278.30 | \$30,702.30 | \$290,120.56 | \$150,712.65 |
| British Honduras.....   | 21,027.00   | 16,591.00   | 136,177.00   | 63,737.00    |
| Other countries.....    | 3,345.00    | 1,970.00    | 10,113.42    | 6,045.60     |
| Total.....              | 87,650.30   | 48,663.30   | 436,410.98   | 220,494.65   |
| South America:          |             |             |              |              |
| Colombia.....           |             | 2,630.00    |              | 89,475.00    |
| Chile.....              |             |             | 2,490.00     |              |
| Peru.....               |             | 75.00       |              | 75.00        |
| Argentine Republic..... | 700.00      |             | 33,739.00    | 4,709.00     |
| Other countries.....    | 2,780.00    |             | 40,014.80    |              |
| Total.....              | 3,480.00    | 2,705.00    | 76,243.80    | 94,259.00    |

|                       | December—     |                 | Six months—   |                 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                       | 1904.         | 1903.           | 1904-5.       | 1903-4.         |
| North America:        |               |                 |               |                 |
| Canada .....          | \$13,560.00   |                 | \$15,496.00   |                 |
| United States .....   | 13,279,068.19 | \$13,427,824.82 | 62,864,332.22 | \$69,131,653.38 |
| Total .....           | 13,292,648.19 | 13,427,824.82   | 62,879,828.22 | 69,131,653.38   |
| West Indies:          |               |                 |               |                 |
| Cuba .....            | 269,713.00    | 289,874.00      | 1,931,145.00  | 2,475,355.00    |
| Other countries ..... |               |                 |               | 2,700.00        |
| Total .....           | 269,713.00    | 289,874.00      | 1,931,145.00  | 2,478,055.00    |
| Europe .....          | 2,707,695.03  | 2,487,705.25    | 22,080,350.62 | 26,192,957.91   |
| Asia .....            | 500.00        | 5,111.00        | 500.00        | 5,417.00        |
| Grand total .....     | 16,361,686.52 | 16,261,883.37   | 87,404,508.62 | 98,122,836.94   |

## DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The growth of Mexican-American commerce in the last thirty years, which period practically covers its entire history, is shown in the statement that in 1875 the entire exports and imports combined amounted to only \$10,971,876. In 1885 they reached \$15,607,804; in 1895, \$30,641,694, and in the year ending June 30, 1904, the enormous total of \$90,427,903.

The following comparison of United States exports to and imports from Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1896, and the calendar year 1904, is most instructive. It is furnished by Vice-Consul GRAJEDA, of Mexico, in New York City, and includes the business done through all ports and consulates:

## EXPORTS TO MEXICO.

|                                     | 1895-6.   | 1904.     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Agricultural implements .....       | \$119,838 | \$358,938 |
| Cattle .....                        | 39,509    | 384,544   |
| Hogs .....                          | 20,807    | 27,819    |
| Sheep and lambs .....               | 9,693     | 43,762    |
| Horses .....                        |           | 196,141   |
| Books, maps, etc .....              | 107,384   | 142,760   |
| Corn .....                          | 672,839   | 94,567    |
| Oats .....                          |           | 8,890     |
| Wheat .....                         | 727       | 24,555    |
| Flour .....                         | 166,953   | 176,333   |
| Cars .....                          | 687,425   | 1,934,862 |
| Coal and coke .....                 | 377,469   | 2,841,741 |
| Copper (pigs) .....                 | 18,670    | 24,891    |
| Cotton .....                        | 1,643,183 | 3,167,253 |
| Cotton goods .....                  | 494,365   | 220,164   |
| Cotton manufactures .....           | 322,729   | 534,836   |
| Bicycles and parts thereof .....    | 24,278    | 44,203    |
| Fruits and nuts .....               | 78,497    | 171,783   |
| Hops .....                          | 8,289     | 5,043     |
| Iron, steel, and manufactures ..... | 546,948   | 620,344   |
| Sewing machines .....               | 215,359   | 591,536   |
| Machinery .....                     | 2,455,400 | 1,733,483 |
| Leather manufactures .....          | 24,014    | 65,620    |
| Shoes .....                         |           | 878,535   |
| Tar, rosin, etc .....               | 16,589    | 13,594    |
| Turpentine .....                    | 2,586     | 7,472     |
| Mineral oils:                       |           |           |
| Crude .....                         | 392,519   | 682,969   |
| Refined .....                       | 142,761   | 197,777   |
| Cotton-seed oil .....               | 337,892   | 1,104,112 |

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## EXPORTS TO MEXICO—Continued.

|                                  | 1895-6.    | 1894.      |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Paraffin and paraffin soap ..... | \$163,644  | \$511,083  |
| Canned meats .....               | 16,611     | 26,931     |
| Salt meat .....                  | 476        |            |
| Tallow .....                     | 77,050     | 21,887     |
| Bacon .....                      | 8,626      | 43,926     |
| Hams .....                       | 29,487     | 100,418    |
| Lard .....                       | 209,727    | 240,532    |
| Oleomargarine .....              | 1,312      | 13,686     |
| Butter .....                     | 33,169     | 109,886    |
| Cheese .....                     | 12,762     | 46,941     |
| Seeds .....                      | 10,867     | 53,853     |
| Sugar, refined .....             | 29,459     | 22,840     |
| Tobacco, leaf .....              | 160,685    | 184,208    |
| Timber .....                     | 146,105    | 654,233    |
| Lumber .....                     | 1,081,978  | 2,255,454  |
| Wood manufactures .....          | 883,394    | 613,105    |
| Wool, raw .....                  | 238,316    |            |
| Miscellaneous .....              | 7,719,018  | 20,763,334 |
| Total .....                      | 19,450,256 | 45,920,663 |

## IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.

|                                   |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Dye woods .....                   | \$42,754   | \$876      |
| Chicle .....                      |            | 1,308,484  |
| Coal .....                        | 146,813    | 698        |
| Coffee .....                      | 3,794,540  | 2,191,550  |
| Ixtle .....                       | 717,585    | 1,217,896  |
| Hemp .....                        | 3,839,180  | 15,091,473 |
| Oranges .....                     | 212,913    | 45,278     |
| Hides .....                       | 1,618,892  | 3,279,561  |
| Rubber .....                      | 41,482     | 142,344    |
| Jewelry and precious stones ..... | 22,785     |            |
| Lead, pigs and bars .....         | 1,347,540  | 3,567,771  |
| Specie .....                      | 14,119     |            |
| Sugar .....                       | 86,458     | 73,298     |
| Tobacco, leaf .....               | 28,025     | 38,610     |
| Mahogany .....                    | 414,817    | 469,011    |
| Miscellaneous .....               | 5,721,274  | 2,064,004  |
| Total .....                       | 17,456,177 | 43,931,880 |

In the ten years from 1895 to 1904, inclusive, the increase of commerce between the two countries was most remarkable, almost 300 per cent in imports from Mexico and considerably more than that amount in exports to Mexico. The following table is a most interesting object lesson in its application to the general subject under consideration, and forcibly illustrates the wonderful and very gratifying growth of both American and Mexican wealth-producing industries:

|            | Exports to Mexico. | Imports from Mexico. |            | Exports to Mexico. | Imports from Mexico. |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1895 ..... | \$15,005,906       | \$15,635,788         | 1900 ..... | \$34,974,961       | \$28,646,053         |
| 1896 ..... | 19,450,256         | 17,456,177           | 1901 ..... | 36,475,350         | 28,851,635           |
| 1897 ..... | 23,421,064         | 18,511,572           | 1902 ..... | 39,373,606         | 40,382,596           |
| 1898 ..... | 21,206,939         | 19,004,863           | 1903 ..... | 42,257,106         | 41,313,711           |
| 1899 ..... | 25,483,075         | 22,986,722           | 1904 ..... | 45,900,748         | 44,627,155           |

## COINAGE IN 1903-4.

MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ, chief of the Mexican mint, has furnished the following statement of the total coinage of Mexico during the fiscal year 1903-4, which terminated June 30 last:

| Mint.           | Silver.      | Gold.     | Copper.  |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Mexico .....    | \$17,804,600 | \$859,591 | \$91,000 |
| Zacatecas ..... | 2,782,000    |           |          |
| Culiacan .....  | 1,438,850    | 61,954    | 2,524    |
| Total .....     | 22,025,450   | 921,545   | 93,524   |

This makes a total coinage of \$23,040,519 of currency in the three metals for the year, against \$27,000,000 of currency coined in the fiscal year 1902-3. The decrease in the coinage of nearly \$4,000,000 last year as compared with the preceding year, Mr. FERNÁNDEZ says, is due to the action of the public producers, as the Government coins the bullion that is sent to the mint for account of the parties sending it. Possibly miners make more by exporting their bars of gold and silver than by having them coined in Mexico.

The City of Mexico mint has a capacity to coin over \$100,000 per day of ten hours if the miners will supply the bullion in bars.

A decree just issued by President DIAZ carries into effect the reforms authorized last December by the Mexican Congress. The free coinage of silver is to cease on April 16, 1905. After May 1 of the same year the gold peso, or dollar, will become the sole unit of value. The silver pesos will be retained in circulation, exchangeable with the new gold ones at the ratio of 2 to 1, and to maintain the parity between the two dollars a reserve exchange fund of not less than \$10,000,000 will be established.

## RUBBER FROM THE GUAYULE PLANT.

The "Mexican Herald" for March 28, 1905, publishes the following in regard to the new industry which has been recently inaugurated in the Republic, which is the extraction of a rubber fiber from the plant known as *Parthenium argentatum*, or the guayule plant, a shrub which grows wild in vast tracts in several of the northern States of Mexico, such as Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua. A new process for the extraction of the rubber from this plant has been developed and the machinery and process patented.

This process is purely mechanical, the plant being ground up by a powerful revolving pulverizer and then, by means of pressure and heat, the gum is agglomerated and separated from the sawdust, the one to be worked up just as rubber is worked up and the other to go as fuel. No outside product, either chemical or otherwise, is brought into use for the purposes of the process. A sample plant is now in



operation in the City of Mexico and three factories of this class are to be established immediately and others as the necessity arises, the present plan of the company operating being to place a factory on various haciendas throughout the country wherever there may be a production of 10 tons of plants per day. The guayule grows in vast amounts on practically neglected lands throughout the Republic, and for this waste product, as the farmer now regards it, \$30 a ton is being paid.

The rubber produced from the guayule is said to be readily purchased by rubber manufacturers in all parts of Europe, particularly in France, and while it does not possess the elasticity of Para rubber it vulcanizes more easily and suffers no alteration or deterioration consequent on age.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The following information is reproduced from the "*Revista Azucarera*," published by El Hacendado Mexicano, 1904-5, in which the comparative production of sugar in the Republic of Mexico for the last five years is given as follows:

|                 | Tons.   |                          | Tons.   |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1899-1900 ..... | 75,000  | 1902-3 .....             | 112,000 |
| 1900-1901 ..... | 95,000  | 1903-4 .....             | 107,000 |
| 1901-2 .....    | 103,000 | 1904-5 (estimated) ..... | 115,000 |

As will be seen by this statement, there was a shortage in the production of 1903-4, as compared with that of 1902-3, of about 5,000 tons, due to a decline in the State of Morelos of about 4,000 tons and in the State of Oaxaca of about 2,000 tons; but, on the other hand, Puebla increased its production 1,000 tons.

The distribution of the 1903-4 production, according to States, with the output of molasses and sugar, respectively, is given as follows:

| State.           | Molasses.     | Sugar.        | State.                | Molasses.     | Sugar.        |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                  | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |                       | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Campeche .....   | 783,810       | 573,536       | Queretaro .....       | 65,000        | 45,000        |
| Chiapas .....    | 774,840       | 716,630       | San Luis Potosi ..... | 3,390,600     | 1,345,800     |
| Colima .....     | 1,320,000     | 1,723,000     | Sinaloa .....         | 2,980,000     | 7,800,000     |
| Guerrero .....   | 1,820,050     | 1,862,122     | Tabasco .....         | 819,800       | 1,874,920     |
| Jalisco .....    | 5,889,683     | 5,378,600     | Tamaulipas .....      | 1,556,000     | 1,329,000     |
| Mexico .....     | 1,772,960     | 285,000       | Tepec .....           | 1,800,000     | 3,600,000     |
| Michoacan .....  | 8,893,949     | 11,804,835    | Veracruz .....        | 8,048,040     | 16,960,649    |
| Morelos .....    | 16,370,591    | 30,327,452    | Yucatan .....         | 3,483,533     | 4,182,379     |
| Nuevo Leon ..... | 180,000       | 475,300       |                       |               |               |
| Oaxaca .....     | 3,232,963     | 1,483,820     | Total .....           | 69,417,819    | 107,547,119   |
| Puebla .....     | 6,146,000     | 15,879,076    |                       |               |               |

Sugar plantations have existed in the country for hundreds of years, and they have, in nearly every instance, been operated on a paying basis, although the methods of handling the cane and the manufacture of its products have been wasteful and crude. The power for the primitive mills was furnished by mules and oxen, and later on small three-roll mills operated by steam power were introduced. Many

improvements have been made, however, of late by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and immense 12-roller mills are now being planned that have two additional rollers, called "crushers," while the methods of transferring the cane from the fields to the mills have also been revolutionized, tramways being laid through the fields and the cane piled upon cars which are drawn to the mills by steam locomotives. In Mexico the sugar planters have always formed one of the wealthiest classes of citizens, and with the incoming of the vast perfected labor-saving machinery there can be no question that Mexico will loom large in the destinies of the world's sugar production.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE MAIL SERVICE, FIRST HALF 1904-5.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 (July-December), as compared with the same period of the preceding year, are given in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic as follows, the figures showing the total postal revenue in each period and the increase in 1904-5:

|                                         | Six months—    |                | Increase.    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
|                                         | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |              |
| Sale of postage stamps .....            | \$1,390,417.68 | \$1,284,218.24 | \$106,199.44 |
| Rental of post-office boxes .....       | 45,075.00      | 39,833.00      | 5,242.00     |
| Fines, etc. ....                        | 16,801.34      | 14,390.69      | 2,410.65     |
| Premiums on postal money orders:        |                |                |              |
| Interior .....                          | 142,580.56     | 137,538.95     | 5,041.61     |
| United States .....                     | 2,626.84       | 1,934.80       | 692.04       |
| England .....                           | 59.55          |                | 59.55        |
| Premiums on editor's money orders ..... | 18,631.89      | 16,184.99      | 2,446.70     |

#### SUMMARY.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Total receipts in six months—  |                |
| 1904-5 .....                   | \$1,616,188.66 |
| 1903-4 .....                   | 1,494,100.67   |
| Total increase in 1904-5 ..... | 122,087.99     |

The foregoing figures show an increase of 8.17 per cent in the post-office revenues in the first six months, July to December, of the current fiscal year 1904-5, as compared with the postal revenue in the same months of the preceding year.

The postal money-order service is a great convenience to the public for remitting small amounts, and the following figures show the total of the amounts received for premiums on money orders during each of the periods under comparison:

|                     | 1904-5.      | 1903-4.      |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interior .....      | \$142,580.56 | \$137,538.95 |
| United States ..... | 2,656.84     | 1,934.80     |
| England .....       | 59.55        |              |
| Press drafts .....  | 18,631.69    | 16,184.99    |
| Total .....         | 163,898.64   | 155,658.74   |

This shows an increase of \$8,239.90 in the amount of money-order premiums received in the first six months of 1904-5, as compared with the same period in 1903-4.

The wonderful improvement and expansion of the Mexican postal service in all its various branches since 1885 is one of the many effects growing out of the installation of an active railroad era in Mexico, and has afforded the means of rapid and regular transportation, which has been promptly taken advantage of for the service of the public. In fact, the expansion of the Mexican postal service is coincident with the development of the Mexican railroad system.

The monthly receipts for the first half of the current fiscal year were as follows:

|                |              |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| July.....      | \$280,429.74 | November ..... | \$260,317.43 |
| August .....   | 260,582.31   | December.....  | 297,706.11   |
| September..... | 239,277.38   |                |              |
| October.....   | 277,876.69   | Total .....    | 1,616,188.66 |

#### CONCESSION FOR THE UTILIZATION OF THE AMACUZAC RIVER.

The "Mexican Investor" of March 18, 1905, states that the Mexican Government has granted an important concession to Mr. SAMSON LANG, which was signed on March 11, 1904. The concession authorizes Mr. LANG to utilize water from the Amacuzac River, situated in the District of Jojutla, State of Morelos, and provides for a quantity of water of 78,000 liters per second to be used for motive power, the plant to be established near the town of Xixotlacotla, at the confluence of the Amacuzac and the Higuieron rivers. The concessionaire is authorized to adopt any system of works—hydraulic or any others considered necessary. The poles for the wires are not to be less than 7 meters high.

Under the terms of the contract the concessionaire must commence the survey and plans within six months from the date of the concession, and must submit them to the respective department within twelve months in duplicate. Construction shall begin within two years, and all the works must be completed within a period of seven years.

The concessionaire is obliged to contribute \$250 monthly to the inspection fund, payable in the Federal Treasury. He may occupy, under the expropriation law, such land as may be necessary for the works, and may construct canals on each side with a right of way of 6 meters. He may build telegraph and telephone lines necessary for his projects, and, finally, he may import free of duty all the machinery, instruments, and apparatus necessary for the first installation. He is also authorized to issue common shares, bonds, and obligations and to dispose thereof.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the terms of the concession, Mr. LANG has deposited in the National Bank of Mexico bonds

of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt to the amount of \$5,000. This deposit will be released on the completion of the hydraulic and electric works contained in the terms of the concession.

#### BANK HOLDINGS IN 1904.

According to the monthly statement, published in the "Mexican Journal of Commerce" for March 1, 1905, the conditions of the thirty-two chartered banks operating in the Republic of Mexico at the close of business on December 31, 1904, and compared with the report for November 30, 1904, show an increase of \$3,748,417.83 in the specie holdings on December 31, 1904.

The aggregate assets of thirty-two chartered banks were: Cash holdings in specie, \$78,363,709.36, and in notes, \$6,549,015.37.

The records show that on December 31, 1903, the specie held by the thirty-two chartered banks was \$61,564,982.13; thus in one year the specie, mainly Mexican eagle dollars, held by the banks has increased by \$16,768,727.23.

The total operations of these thirty-two chartered banks operating under the Mexican banking law on December 31, 1903, amounted to \$410,256,683.15, as against \$470,189,584.98 on December 31, 1904, an increase of \$59,932,901.83.

#### TAX ON COTTON MILLS, 1905.

The Mexican Treasury estimates the tax to be paid by the 127 cotton-spinning factories in the Republic for the half year ending June 30, 1905, at \$1,191,400. The three companies operating cotton mills in Jalisco will pay taxes to the amount of \$16,460.50 this year. They are the *Compañía Industrial Manufacturera*, the *Compañía Industrial de Guadalajara*, and *Madero & Rincon Gallardo*. The cotton goods production this year is estimated at \$2,994,200.

#### IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The "Commercial Intelligence" for March 15, 1905, states that there are few foundries in the Republic of Mexico, considering the heavy duty on manufactured iron and steel imported into the country; that the Government subsidizes industrial plants, and that there are great mineral deposits awaiting development. The latest returns show that only 39 foundries are in operation, distributed as follows: Thirteen in Guanajuato, treating iron and other ores; 5 in Nuevo Leon for iron and other ores; 1 in San Luis Potosi, treating metal; 1 in Sinaloa for iron; 1 in Chihuahua for treating metal; 1 in Tabasco, metal; 1 in Tamaulipas, iron; 2 in Durango, 1 for metal and the other treating iron; 1 in Veracruz treating iron; 9 in Zacatecas for metal, and 4 in the Federal District for iron. There are, however, a number of iron foundries projected, as also a large steel plant at San Luis Potosi.

## PERU.

## RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The following papers concerning the development of the Oroya-Huancayo Railway were forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Department of State of the United States, with communications from the Hon. IRVING B. DUDLEY, American minister at Lima.

## "THE RAILWAY FROM SICUANI TO CUZCO.

"It was in 1868 that the Executive Power received from Congress for the first time authorization to build a railroad to Cuzco.

"In 1871 the work was commenced, starting from Iuliaca, and subsequently everything was stopped as soon as the line reached the town of Santa Rosa. In 1890, in view of what was stipulated in the contract for the cancelling of the foreign debts, the works were again continued and the line laid first as far as Marangani, and later on up to Sicuani, its present terminus.

"After a quarter of a century from the date of the commencement of its construction, which is a period of time equal to that in which the progress of Peru was held back by the unfortunate war with Chile, a government resolved to encourage the development of the country's natural wealth and resources has taken in hand the conclusion of this national task which for so many years has been the eager desire of the inhabitants of the south of the Republic.

"One hundred and forty kilometers only have yet to be constructed for the locomotive to reach the ancient capital of the Incas, and it is to be hoped that this will be effected without new obstacles and delays.

"The first 40 kilometers are of easy construction, the following 80 offer some difficulties, but the last 20 kilometers are of extremely simple construction, not only on account of the flatness of the land traversed, but also on account of the embankment being already laid. The track adopted for the building of this line runs along the right bank of the river Vilcanota as far as the nineteenth kilometer and from thence passes to the opposite bank over a bridge with a span of 35 meters and follows this route up to Checapuque, whence it once more crosses over to the right bank, keeping along it till it reaches Urcos, which is situated at 91 kilometers from the starting point.

"The track again crosses the Vilcanota so as to run along the left bank up to the junction of this river with the Huatanay, of which the valley extends up to Cuzco, passing by the towns of Oropesa, San Geronimo, and San Sebastian. It must be borne in mind that the valley of the Vilcanota is densely populated and well cultivated, pro-

ducing corn, wheat, barley, and other cereals belonging to the Temperate Zone in considerable abundance.

"The highest grade is 2.4 per cent, and the sharpest curves have a radius of 143 meters. The first section of 40 kilometers which, as we have already said, is of easy construction, has been contracted for with the Peruvian Corporation at the rate of £2,300 per kilometer, and its execution has been intrusted to the very competent and experienced Peruvian engineer, Señor MARIANO BUSTAMANTE Y BARREDA.

"As the works have been already commenced, it is natural to suppose that, outside of unforeseen obstacles, this section will be ready to be opened to public traffic in the course of the present year, and then in view of the result obtained the Government will proceed to contract the remaining 100 kilometers of the line.

"In Peru it is impossible to foretell, just as happens in all other countries not yet exploited by the modern elements of progress, what will be the future of this line. At present the Automobile Company attends to the requirements of the traffic between Sicuani and Cuzco. The total weights of cargo carried by this company in 1903 was 4,000 tons, but it is natural to suppose that once the railroad is in working order the movement of passengers and cargo will increase considerably, not only in the neighboring valleys, but also from the provinces of Pancartambo, Calca, Urutamba, etc., as well as from the rich and fertile valleys of Santa Ana and Lareo, which will reap great benefits on account of the greater facilities for transport and of the reduction in the rate of freights. The local authorities of the Department of Cuzco would act wisely in devoting at once all their resources and all their efforts to the improvement of the means of communication which lead to the new terminus of the line, so that once this is concluded the whole Department may be ready to reap the benefits arising from the uniting of their capital by means of this railway with the ports of Puno and Mollendo as well as with the principal towns in the south.

"The importance of this line does not depend alone on the direct benefits which the historical and vast Department of Cuzco will obtain. These 140 kilometers form another link in the great Intercontinental Railway, reducing by this means to about 600 kilometers the extent of the road still to be built in order to unite the network of the Central Railroad with that of the south, and consequently the capital of Peru with Buenos Ayres, going through Bolivian territory. Of the 940 kilometers which the Intercontinental has to run so as to cross the Republic of Bolivia, there are now only left for construction the sections from La Paz to Oruro, a distance of 250 kilometers more or less, and that from Uyune to the Argentine frontier, at which the Northern Argentine Railway will very shortly arrive. The first section, that of Oruro, will be built by the Peruvian Corporation, so as to secure the traffic of the line from Puno to Mollendo, and to be able by

this means to counteract the effects of the new Chileno-Bolivian line from Arica to La Paz. The second section forms part of the railroad recently contracted for with a Yankee syndicate by the Bolivian Commissioner, Señor IGNATIUS CALDERON, on the base of the £2,000,000 to be handed over by Brazil in payment for the Acre territory.

"To many persons who have seen the project of the Pan-American Railway it has seemed as if it treated of the construction of an entirely new railway which is to cross the whole continent from north to south. This error has led many to suppose that the whole project is Utopian. The truth is, nevertheless, that the Intercontinental Railway will be formed by the junction of the existing lines, so that the labor of carrying out this vast project is limited simply to the building of roads in the intermediary portions and throughout the Peruvian section in forming for the economical existence of this Republic the same element as the vertebral column in the case of animal life. Along its course commerce, agriculture and mining industries will develop and flourish. The value of landed property will rise considerably, labor will be better remunerated, the product of the taxes will greatly increase, and the public order will be consolidated by reason of the increase of the population and of the public wealth.

"It should be highly gratifying to the patriotism of all Peruvians to see once more spring up in Peru the era of railway construction. The names of Balta, Pardo, and Prado, who, as Presidents of the Republic figure in the first pages of the history of our material progress, are to be seen to-day once more at the head of the present Administration, but this time without a shadow of that antagonism which formerly raged between them, and on the contrary now laboring jointly to establish firmly the progress of the nation united together by the love they bear to their mother country.

"ALEJANDRO GARLAND."

#### "SICUANI-CHECCACUPE SECTION.

"Following is the agreement made between the Minister of Fomento and the representative of the Peruvian Corporation (Limited), for the construction of the section from Sicuani to Checcacupe of the railway from Sicuani to Cuzco.

"ARTICLE 1. The Peruvian Corporation will construct for account of the Government the section from Sicuani to Checcacupe of the railway from Sicuani to Cuzco in accordance with the general and detailed plans, and also the technical specifications of the engineer, Mr. ADRIAN BENTZOU, which were approved by the resolution of March 10, in the present year.

"ART. 2. The price per kilometer is £2,300 for the line ready for traffic, with stations, telegraph lines, etc., with exception of the rolling stock.

"ART. 3. The Government will pay monthly to the Peruvian Corporation an amount in proportion to the work done, but in no case more than £6,000. The Peruvian Corporation may suspend the works if the Government should omit paying one monthly dividend. The first of these shall be paid on the signing of this contract.

"ART. 4. The section must be concluded so as to be handed over to traffic on the 31st of March of next year (1906) at the latest, after the previous approval by the Government of the report of the inspecting engineer.

"ART. 5. The price of £2,300 has been agreed upon in view of the salaries, cost of each cubic meter of cuttings and masonry work, the price of rails and sleepers, etc., set forth in the estimates of the Engineer BENTZON, and of the observations made by the corps of road engineers.

"If the next section should be contracted for with the Peruvian Corporation at so much per kilometer, the amount shall be fixed in view of the actual figures. A deduction shall also be made for the value of the instruments, tools, and building outfit purchased for the first section.

"ART. 6. The Government will appoint, from the commencement of the works, an inspecting engineer and accountant, if the latter be necessary, in order to be able to form an idea as to the modifications which it may be necessary to introduce in the figures forming the amount per kilometer in the contracts for the following sections. To each one of these individuals the Peruvian Corporation shall afford every class of facilities for the performance of their respective duties.

"ART. 7. The technical and administrative staff is to be preferentially Peruvian; at least 75 per cent of the staff must be of that nationality.

"ART. 8. The Peruvian Corporation obliges itself to contract a permanent medical man, with his medicine chest and other elements, who shall attend the sick laborers and look after the hygiene of the camps, clothing, and food, handing in reports at least weekly to the board of health.

"ART. 9. The Peruvian Corporation must keep in order and repair this section during two years in accordance with the conditions which in due time may be agreed upon.

"ART. 10. The expropriations which may be necessary shall be made by the Government and paid by the Peruvian Corporation as they are included in the price per kilometer agreed upon up to the amount of £2,728 for the whole section.

"Done in duplicate in Lima on the 14th of March, 1905.

"I. SCHATZMAN.

"I. BATTA."



“THE RAILWAY FROM LA OROYA TO HUANCAYO.

“Last year gave us the finished railway from La Oroya to Cerro de Pasco and the present year begins with the construction of the line from La Oroya to Huancayo. The direction of this line will run from the hollow formed by the eastern and western range of the Andes, being the continuation of the line from Cerro de Pasco to La Oroya, forming thus the two branches of the great international railway in project which must traverse the entire center of Peruvian territory from north to south.

“As will easily be seen, this road is destined to be the chief route from which other lines of railways will branch out, thus connecting the principal ports on the Pacific with the navigable rivers of the Orient. Besides the importance of all railways, which tend to greatly advance the progress and increase the wealth of a country, this one has the specialty of being the first section of a railway that must unite the network of the central lines with that of the southern ones.

“The extension of this line, according to the survey made by the engineer, Señor DARIO VALDEIZON, and which has with reason been approved by the Government, is of 121 kilometers and unites with the Central Railway and with that of the Cerro de Pasco in La Oroya, which, as is well known, is at 222 kilometers from the bay of Callao and at the height of 3,712 meters above level of the sea. From this point and in a southerly direction the line advances through the ravine of the river Mantaro, following its right side until reaching the sixty-second kilometer, where it diverges to the left until it reaches the city of Huancayo. After leaving the seventy-sixth kilometer the line leaves the ravine and enters the beautiful valley of Iauja.

“The work on the whole does not present any serious difficulties. It will be easily understood by what has been already said that the first 76 kilometers, excepting a small section of 10 kilometers, passes through rough roads and requires the cutting of five tunnels, the largest being of 150 meters in length, but in the last 46 kilometers it changes and runs through land uniformly flat without offering any other extra trouble than that of crossing the ravines and rivulets that run into the Mantaro, the sandy nature of the ground requiring the line to be well ballasted beside having frequent drains to protect it and give it perfect security.

“It is also as well to say that the country for 15 kilometers beyond Huancayo is of the same nature and equally uniform, therefore the line could be easily prolonged in that direction. Considering the line in project is designed to be the principal artery of the Peruvian railways, so as to avoid extra rates of freight owing to the distance, it has been resolved to enter the city of Iauja—that is, at 3 kilometers dis-

tance from the course of the line—by a branch that will start from the Tamba station and terminate between the Santa Lucia beach and the principal station of Iauja.

“The width between the rails is the usual one of 1.44 and the highest grade not more than 1 per cent. The weight of the rails is 35 kilograms per meter, so that the line could be used by powerful locomotives of 110 tons in weight and therefore with more than sufficient force to draw a train containing 500 tons weight of cargo, which is just ten times more than that of the trains which run from Callao to La Oroya can haul. All this proves that it will be easy to establish very low rates both for passengers and freights, and therefore the same advantages can be obtained on this line as are usually obtained on railroads in other countries.

“The work could be easily finished in two years. The first 20½ kilometers, or let us say from the confluence of the River Huari with the Mantaro has been already arranged by contract with the Peruvian Corporation for something under £3,000 per kilometer.

“The works of art on this section are simply the making of a tunnel in calcareous rock 97 meters long, and the building of two bridges of 16 meters span each, besides other smaller ones. The course of the line has been taken over the unequal ground of the ravines at a height of 10 to 20 meters above the average level of the waters of the Mantaro. As the work has been already begun, it is hoped that it will be finished during the present half year, and the result obtained doubtless serve the Government as well as the Peruvian Corporation as a basis for the final construction of the entire road, if such be to the interest of the above-named parties.

“The building of this railway shows that Peru is a progressive country and must be a motive of sincere satisfaction to all Peruvians, and it is just to applaud the Government for its patriotic zeal in realizing it, and must be equally satisfactory to know that the road or railway being built is in accordance with the plans and drawings made by a Peruvian engineer. We most sincerely congratulate Señor VALDEIZON for this work which implies the recognition of his professional competence.

“In our opinion the importance of this line, apart from its special features, which have been already noted, is really much greater than the majority of our readers believe.

“The provinces of Iauja and Huancayo are thickly populated, and the villages on both sides of the Mantaro are so close to each other that they appear as one. The Sunday Fair of Huancayo, which begins at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends on Sunday at 2 o'clock, gives an idea of the life and movement of this region. This fair has three markets, one for cattle, another for all kinds of grain, and a third

for the sale of miscellaneous articles. The amount of sales effected in each of these fairs is calculated to be about 50,000 soles, and the number of persons present to be about 8,000.

"The mineral zones within the sphere of action of this railroad are very important.

"Beds of excellent coal in the vast carboniferous region of Huatunhuasi extend from the estate of that name situated in front of Concepcion as far as Huancavelica, and veins have been discovered there 40 meters thick.

"In Huari the mine of bituminous coal called 'La Lucha' is being worked. It belongs to the HARZA family, and the products are for the present transported on the backs of mules to La Oroya, whence they are carried by rail to Pasco, Yauli, etc. All the eastern mountain range is rich in copper ores, and many mines of this metal have been lately legally taken possession of. The agricultural cultivation will extend considerably once the railway is built.

"At the present time the produce of this region which exceeds the local consumption, notwithstanding the heavy rates of freight, finds a market in the mining centers of Cerro de Pasco, Tauli, Casapalca, and Huarochiri, and even some of this excess comes as far as Lima. It is principally the irrigation of the extensive valley of Iauja that will bring about a vast increase in the agricultural products of this section of the Republic. According to the surveys made some years ago by Engineer SEAVER 500,000 soles would be sufficient for the irrigation of a superficial extent of 25,000 hectares.

"The fruitful plains of Matahuasi, Concepcion, and Huancayo may serve as an example to prove what would be the transformation of the Iauja Valley if it were irrigated. Another important point connected with the traffic of this line will be the inevitable development of the cattle trade, for even to-day the exportation of oxen and sheep is of considerable importance. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that not only the towns united by the rails will be benefited, but also those who are located at a day's journey from the line.

"All the localities situated in the zone comprised between Huancayo and Huancavelica, and which to-day are practically at such an immense distance from Lima, will reap immense benefits from the construction of the railroad from La Oroya to Huancayo, and which will enable this latter place to be reached within only eleven hours' journey from Lima.

"We are also of opinion that due importance is not given to the spirit of progress which is evident among the inhabitants of the regions through which the said railway will pass.

"The enthusiasm they have shown on learning that there was every probability of this work being carried out, the kind attentions shown to the engineers who were named to make the definite surveys, and,

above all, their spontaneous offer to cede 'gratis' all the lands required are evident proofs that one and all of them thoroughly comprehend the benefits which they and their properties will obtain. Finally, we may say, in order to justify the assertion we have made, that the natives of the town of Huaripampa have contributed with their personal labor and private funds to the construction of the suspension bridge over the River Mantaro, which is 60 meters in length, and have spent on this work, more than £1,400, for which purpose the head of each family contributed 62 soles. The tolls of the bridge have been disposed of by public auction for the annual sum of 2,000 soles, which is to be entirely spent in supporting the public schools of the locality.

"We sincerely trust that the Minister of Public Works will persevere in his intelligent and fruitful task and that the Government will not get discouraged in carrying out its plans already commenced for the progress of the Republic, resting assured that the whole country will support it with enthusiasm and firmly in the execution of the works of the nature to which we have called attention in this article.

#### "THE OROYA-HUARI SECTION.

"Contracts celebrated between the Minister of Public Works and the Representative of the Peruvian Corporation (Limited) for the construction of the section from Oroya to Huari of the railroad from Oroya to Huancayo.

"ARTICLE 1. The Peruvian Corporation (Limited) shall construct for account of the Government the section from Oroya to Huari, of the railroad from Oroya to Huancayo, in accordance with the general and detailed surveys and technical specifications of the engineer, DARIO VALDIZAN, approved by the resolutions of February 10, 1905.

"ART. 2. The price per kilometer is £2,900, and the line is to be ready for public traffic, with stations, telegraph lines, etc., excepting only the rolling stock and the building of the Oroya station.

"ART. 3. The Government shall pay monthly to the Peruvian Corporation an amount in proportion to the work done, but in no case less than £6,000. The Peruvian Corporation may suspend the work if the Government should omit the payment of one monthly dividend. The first one is to be paid on the signing of the present contract.

"ART. 4. The section shall be finished and shall be handed over for traffic on the 31st of December of the present year, at the latest, after due approval by the Government of the report of the inspecting engineer.

"The balance remaining to the debit of the Government shall be paid immediately after the last-named formality has been carried out.

"ART. 5. The price of £2,900 has been agreed upon in view of the

salaries, costs of each cubic meter of filled-up cuttings and masonry, the price of rails and sleepers, etc., as set forth in the estimates of the engineer, VALDIZAN, and in view of the observations made by the technical section of the Direction of Public Works. If the next section is contracted for with the Peruvian Corporation, the price per kilometer shall be fixed in view of the exact figures which these different expenses and items shall have practically demonstrated. The cost, likewise, of the instruments, tools, and outfit purchased for the first section shall be deducted.

"ART. 6. From the very commencement of the works the Government shall name an inspecting engineer and an accountant, if such be necessary, in order to appreciate any modifications in the figures that form the price per kilometer which it may be necessary to introduce for the contracts of the succeeding sections. To each one of these the Peruvian Corporation shall give every kind of facility for the performance of their respective duties.

"ART. 7. The technical and managing staff shall be preferably Peruvian, or at least 75 per cent of them.

"ART. 8. The Peruvian Corporation obliges itself to contract a permanent medical man with his medicine chests and other necessary elements, so as to attend the sick workmen, and watch over the health of their encampments, clothing, and foods, with the obligation to pass in, at least once a week, a report to the Board of Health.

"ART. 9. The Peruvian Corporation is under the obligation to work, keep in repair, and maintain the traffic on this section during two years, in accordance with the conditions which will in due time be agreed upon.

"ART. 10. All the expropriations which may be necessary are to be made by the Government and shall be paid by the Peruvian Corporation, as they are included in the price per kilometer agreed upon up to the maximum figure of £617,000 for the whole section.

"Drawn up in duplicate in Lima on the 15th of February, 1905.

"F. BALTA-SCHATZMANN."

"LIMA, *February 24, 1905.*

"In view of the contract celebrated by the Minister of Public Works with the Peruvian Corporation for the construction of the section from Oroya to Huari, of the railroad from Oroya to Huancayo, for which he was duly authorized by the resolution of 10th instant.

"Whereas the article 3, of the clause C, of the law of March 30, 1904, authorizes the Government to contract for its account the construction of this line, paying for it a price within the limits of the revenue set apart for this work in accordance with the same law;

"And whereas the price per kilometer agreed upon in the above contract is below the estimate drawn up by the Engineer DARIO VALDIZAN, and the other clauses correspond duly to the conveniences of the State;

"*It is resolved*, That the contract herein referred to be approved, and that it be drawn up as a public document, which must be signed by the Director of Public Works, as representative of the Government.

"The expenses entailed by this work shall be debited to the item No. 7087 of the General Budget now in force.

"Let it be registered, communicated, and published.

"BALTA."

#### RESTRICTION OF GUANO EXPLOITATION.

By a decree of December 28, 1904, persons convicted of digging guano between the months of February and November, inclusive, of any year shall be fined \$1.95 per ton of the product extracted, regardless of whether or not the vessel shall have been regularly dispatched by Peruvian port authorities. A repetition of the offense will render offenders liable to confiscation of their vessel, as prescribed by article 4 of the law of July 17, 1896.

The chief guano deposits of Peru are (1) the Lobos Islands (Lobos de Afuera and Lobos de Tierra) off the port of Eten, and (2) the Chincha Islands, off the port of Pisco. There are numerous minor deposits, such as the rocky promontories and islets of Islay, near the port of Mollendo, etc. By a contract entered into in January, 1890, the Peruvian Corporation, a British syndicate, enjoys the exclusive right of exporting guano from the Peruvian deposits until 3,000,000 tons shall have been exported. Peru may continue to dig guano, but only for the purpose of benefiting national agriculture. It is said that about one-third of the 3,000,000 tons have already been exported by the Peruvian Corporation.

#### IMPROVED PORT FACILITIES AT CALLAO.

On January 1, 1905, a new form of agreement was signed between the Government of Peru and a French syndicate, la *Société Générale de Paris*, which has for some years past been operating at Callao under the name of the *Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Callao* (Dock and Breakwater Enterprise). In 1887 this syndicate constructed the present very handsome system of stone docks and appurtenances at Callao, and was given a concession by the Government whereby it possessed the exclusive monopoly of loading and discharging vessels at this port, rights to landed property about the water front, etc. In return for these and other valuable considerations the docks were at the close of a certain number of years to become the property of the State.

By the terms of the new contract with the *Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Callao* the Government of Peru waives its rights to proprietorship of the docks and their appurtenances after the stipulated

term of years. They are to remain the property of the Empresa for an indefinite period, but, in turn, the public is benefited as follows:

"1. The exclusive monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the *Empresa del Muelle y Dársena* as to loading and discharging vessels at Callao is removed.

"2. Ships and merchandise entering the port are freed from imposts of 20, 12, and 10 centavos Peruvian silver (4, 2.4, and 2 cents United States currency) per ton, formerly charged to reimburse the Empresa for certain cash loans made in the past.

"3. The *Société Générale de Paris* waives all claim now and forever to certain balances still due on the following loans: April, 1885, \$243,500; October, 1885, \$365,250; May, 1887, \$121,750.

"4. The Government of Peru admits the right of *Empresa del Muelle y Dársena* to own the docks, buildings, etc., which it has erected with its own capital; and also its right to operate the same, but without monopoly or privilege of any sort. It also confirms the syndicate's rights to certain pieces of real estate.

"5. The *Empresa del Muelle y Dársena* agrees to begin, one year from date of contract, the work of enlarging the present docks along the unfinished sea wall known as the *Malecón Grau*. The latter has long been lying unfinished, and its completion will greatly improve the appearance of the Callao water front."

It is generally felt that this new contract will in the course of time attract maritime enterprises of magnitude to this port.

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## SALVADOR.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESCALÓN.

The message of President Escalón as delivered to the Salvadorean Congress on February 18, 1905, covered the general economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic. After referring to the continuance of amicable relations with the nations of the world, and the maintenance of internal peace and order, the President stated that very important works have been completed by the Department of Fomento, \* \* \* among which may be mentioned the introduction of water from a distance to different towns which lacked a supply of that indispensable life-sustaining element. Attention is called to the beneficial results obtained from the celebration of the National Exposition held in the capital of the Republic during the summer of the previous year, and which was the first exposition of the kind which has taken place in the country. The Government expects soon to extend La Union Railway to San Miguel, and has taken steps looking to the accomplishment of construction to that point.

The President stated that there has been an increase in the business of the post-offices of the country commensurate with the progress and development of the other industries of the country. This increase also applies to the Department of Telegraph and Telephones, in which branch important improvements have been introduced.

The relations of the Governments of the other Central American States remain unchanged, due to the salutary conduct which all of these Republics observe toward each other. With the object of more closely cementing that harmony, and in order to dissipate every cloud that might arise to disturb it, there was held at Corinth, about the middle of the year, a conference which was attended personally by the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and by a representative of Guatemala. The beneficial results of this conference, in which the most sincere and complete cordiality reigned, now exist free from all jealousy in the relations of the Governments there represented.

A complete synopsis of the debt of the Republic is given in the President's message, which shows that the total domestic debt, expressed in bonds of Salvador, amounted to 4,946,655.65 *pesos* in December, 1904. The other bonded debt of the Republic aggregated 3,763,549.08 *pesos*. The receipts and disbursements during the year 1904 are shown in the following table:

| RECEIPTS.                                 |                 | <i>Pesos.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Balance on hand January 1, 1904.....      |                 | 254, 179. 00  |
| Customs duties, imports and exports ..... | 5, 124, 085. 11 |               |
| Liquor tax.....                           | 2, 143, 369. 66 |               |
| Rents and sundry receipts .....           | 793, 234. 28    |               |
| Contracts, negotiations, etc .....        | 826, 158. 13    |               |
| Total.....                                | 9, 141, 026. 18 |               |
| DISBURSEMENTS.                            |                 |               |
| National Assembly .....                   | 42, 713. 13     |               |
| Executive Department .....                | 53, 510. 00     |               |
| Department of Home Affairs.....           | 1, 171, 310. 96 |               |
| Department of Fomento .....               | 451, 895. 63    |               |
| Department of Public Instruction .....    | 566, 806. 95    |               |
| Department of Charities .....             | 153, 727. 25    |               |
| Department of Foreign Relations.....      | 59, 369. 38     |               |
| Department of Justice .....               | 569, 213. 91    |               |
| Department of War and Marine.....         | 1, 687, 154. 23 |               |
| Department of Finance .....               | 518, 870. 24    |               |
| Department of Public Credit.....          | 3, 484, 832. 95 |               |
| Deposits .....                            | 2, 514. 56      |               |
| Money returned.....                       | 48, 101. 87     |               |
|                                           | 8, 810, 021. 06 |               |

Deducting from the total receipts the items corresponding to the balance on hand from the foregoing year and to the product of *negociaciones* the net receipts are 8,060,689.05 *pesos*.



## COMPARISON.

|                                           | 1904.         | 1903.         | Excess<br>1904. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                           | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>   |
| Product of receipts.....                  | 8,060,689.05  | 6,792,045.69  | 1,268,643.36    |
| Disbursements.....                        | 8,810,021.06  | 7,755,372.69  | 1,054,648.37    |
| Product of customs receipts.....          | 5,124,085.11  | 4,273,133.92  | 850,951.19      |
| Product of receipts from liquors.....     | 2,143,369.66  | 1,945,706.19  | 197,663.47      |
| Product of sundry rents and services..... | 793,234.28    | 573,205.58    | 220,028.70      |

The new stamp law went into force July 1, one month after the date in which this budget became effective. In the six months from July to December this tax produced \$114,474.81, the amount collected being almost double that estimated in the budget, and the amount from this source collected during the entire fiscal year was \$100,000.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for February, for example, are not published until some time in April.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

| Articles and countries.                                                                  | February—       |                 | Eight months ending<br>February— |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                          | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                            | 1905.           |
|                                                                                          | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>                  | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| <b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>                                                                  |                 |                 |                                  |                 |
| Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campêche</i> ):                             |                 |                 |                                  | 6,525           |
| Central America.....                                                                     |                 |                 |                                  |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                              |                 |                 |                                  |                 |
| Cuba.....                                                                                |                 |                 |                                  |                 |
| <b>Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                                  |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                              | 180             |                 | 183                              | 88              |

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                        | February—       |                 | Eight months ending February— |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                         | 1905.           |
| <b>Cocoa (Cacao; Caca ou cacao crú; Cacao):</b>                                                                                                                                                | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>               | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 35,169          | 50              | 65,729                        | 41,756          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 81,106          | 73,527          | 964,404                       | 944,003         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 119,608         | 55,346          | 1,503,997                     | 1,024,876       |
| <b>Coffee (Café; Cafê; Café):</b>                                                                                                                                                              |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 395,232         | 394,868         | 1,560,075                     | 2,184,842       |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 369,680         | 198,577         | 1,016,566                     | 659,378         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 7,906,434       | 6,720,164       | 37,913,620                    | 50,824,046      |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 998,078         | 651,264         | 6,621,553                     | 6,575,810       |
| <b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 133,595         | 189,226         | 986,726                       | 2,053,902       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             |                 | 168             | 3,432                         | 11,944          |
| <b>Fibers:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton, non manufacturé):</b>                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 30,432          | 46,996          | 375,165                       | 338,599         |
| <b>Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen):</b>                                                                                                                                            |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,057,337       | 963,772         | 10,368,544                    | 9,652,656       |
| <b>Fruits:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):</b>                                                                                                                                                   |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 282,672         | 259,011         | 2,336,293                     | 2,663,955       |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 36,885          | 8,880           | 727,282                       | 492,232         |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 22,297          | 42,034          | 418,643                       | 324,392         |
| <b>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</b>                                                                                                                                                  |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 23              | 10              | 5,200                         | 3,763           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 794             | 756             | 57,451                        | 41,117          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 294             | 403             | 3,479                         | 3,165           |
| <b>Fur skins (Pielles finas; Pelles; Fourrures):</b>                                                                                                                                           |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 3,987           | 3,851           | 179,766                       | 180,342         |
| <b>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 25,392          | 29,241          | 325,797                       | 465,669         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 503,362         | 346,176         | 2,145,942                     | 2,128,222       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 660,616         | 720,509         | 7,178,661                     | 7,900,396       |
| <b>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Gouchouc):</b>                                                                                                                           |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 69,851          | 72,278          | 432,722                       | 518,867         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 12,378          | 8,561           | 76,341                        | 71,888          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 3,943,937       | 4,439,661       | 13,977,278                    | 18,565,536      |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 89,871          | 80,527          | 735,123                       | 882,628         |
| <b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):</b>                                                      |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 312,952         | 251,001         | 2,086,015                     | 2,286,030       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 13,486          | 3,609           | 58,447                        | 5,191           |
| <b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior do No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</b> |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 4,211           | 1,637           | 76,368                        | 52,620          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,631           | 172,819         | 8,479                         | 264,270         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 6,273,978       | 11,950,322      | 24,666,517                    | 29,848,042      |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                    |                 | 62,700          | 200,096                       | 270,529         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 126,061         | 103,370         | 2,240,519                     | 2,484,034       |
| <b>Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles):</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 824             | 1,342           | 14,696                        | 28,16           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 770,455         | 1,189,740       | 6,935,359                     | 7,187,47        |
| <b>Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Actjou):</b>                                                                                                                                                  |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 113,372         | 419             | 563,195                       | 445,874         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 71,212          | 28,660          | 450,765                       | 197,354         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 32,732          | 23,759          | 226,930                       | 78,289          |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                             |                 |                 | 21,793                        | 36,467          |
| <b>Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| South America—                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Class 1 (clothing).....                                                                                                                                                                        | 295,783         | 1,300,628       | 412,197                       | 2,837,984       |
| Class 2 (combing).....                                                                                                                                                                         |                 | 17,063          | 209,297                       | 359,226         |
| Class 3 (carpet).....                                                                                                                                                                          | 8,483           | 21,729          | 429,397                       | 345,241         |

# 156 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                      | February—       |                 | Eight months ending February— |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                              | 1901.           | 1905.           | 1901.                         | 1905.           |
| <b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>                                        | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>               | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 730             | 1,247           | 7,304                         | 11,220          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 26,799          | 18,484          | 219,000                       | 214,323         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 2,984           | 8,485           | 56,504                        | 95,786          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 287,953         | 352,340         | 3,319,550                     | 3,776,305       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 3,062           | 9,820           | 32,898                        | 112,534         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                   | 8,102           | 37              | 216,792                       | 215,233         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                |                 | 302             | 1,941                         | 2,944           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 12              | 80              | 814                           | 1,488           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 28,256          | 12,009          | 180,796                       | 99,921          |
| <b>Breadstuffs:</b>                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):                                                                                                                           |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 3,257           | 23,113          | 19,866                        | 172,167         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 8,837           | 44,434          | 228,659                       | 116,993         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 38,540          | 81,046          | 461,160                       | 629,173         |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           | 4,010           | 5,783           | 11,108                        | 34,755          |
| Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 1,874           | 2,362           | 18,165                        | 12,101          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 1,861           | 3,167           | 633,113                       | 14,706          |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           |                 |                 | 23,876                        | 218             |
| Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):                                                                                     |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 114,008         | 142,749         | 720,674                       | 1,038,186       |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 20,021          | 24,624          | 108,413                       | 127,310         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 235,071         | 228,545         | 1,568,573                     | 2,004,301       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 339,381         | 59,785          | 1,241,928                     | 829,268         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 13,318          | 31,310          | 359,386                       | 314,450         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 165,530         | 186,335         | 1,205,949                     | 1,256,571       |
| <b>Carriages, etc.:</b>                                                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ): |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 2,341           | 8,723           | 34,201                        | 49,708          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 249,546         | 68,900          | 1,227,783                     | 753,869         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 55,394          | 92,666          | 299,263                       | 352,420         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 41,179          | 127,826         | 275,868                       | 523,782         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 6,090           | 16,887          | 48,743                        | 48,172          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                   | 3,820           | 1,433           | 21,176                        | 44,691          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 617             | 1,367           | 27,879                        | 22,367          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 5,839           | 353             | 13,778                        | 8,115           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 16,785          | 9,828           | 158,945                       | 114,543         |
| <b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>                                       |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 192             | 181             | 1,775                         | 3,126           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 3,071           | 3,410           | 27,866                        | 28,999          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 749             | 2,172           | 11,260                        | 24,250          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 3,453           | 367             | 9,743                         | 11,522          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 806             | 656             | 8,320                         | 8,338           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 15              | 160             | 843                           | 3,216           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 19              | 47              | 480                           | 301             |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 1,163           | 618             | 11,759                        | 8,544           |
| <b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 132,511         | 76,959          | 634,135                       | 740,162         |
| <b>Cotton:</b>                                                                                                                                               |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):                                              |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 429,778         | 402,875         | 2,984,044                     | 2,875,245       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           |                 |                 |                               | 25,926          |
| Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i> ):                                                                        |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 111,260         | 105,713         | 720,765                       | 968,454         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 15,940          | 15,524          | 139,279                       | 163,251         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 28,297          | 42,222          | 201,896                       | 487,365         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 39,226          | 83,159          | 100,162                       | 242,016         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 71,601          | 71,133          | 463,802                       | 490,643         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                   | 95,934          | 23,464          | 457,053                       | 446,963         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 51,121          | 31,708          | 577,497                       | 684,644         |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 35,044          | 35,038          | 894,203                       | 270,203         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 33,990          | 46,251          | 252,542                       | 272,241         |
| <b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>                                                                       |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 53,055          | 44,754          | 376,725                       | 455,433         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 41,845          | 44,999          | 343,325                       | 365,145         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                                            | February—                 |                           | Eight months ending February— |                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1904.                     | 1905.                     | 1904.                         | 1905.                      |
| <b>Cottons—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <b>Wearing apparel—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Dollars.</i><br>21,902 | <i>Dollars.</i><br>16,520 | <i>Dollars.</i><br>171,995    | <i>Dollars.</i><br>248,216 |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6,385                     | 20,441                    | 45,745                        | 192,004                    |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8,521                     | 3,068                     | 78,401                        | 47,121                     |
| <i>Chile</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,920                     | 417                       | 15,125                        | 12,748                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 7,317                     | 4,633                     | 77,975                        | 65,508                     |
| <i>Venezuela</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4,437                     | 2,545                     | 32,988                        | 14,632                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,117                     | 3,251                     | 84,068                        | 34,167                     |
| <b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Applados eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b>                                                  |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 52,634                    | 9,268                     | 98,454                        | 75,182                     |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 57,705                    | 92,027                    | 366,991                       | 545,655                    |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 19,065                    | 9,068                     | 112,756                       | 156,006                    |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 26,150                    | 60,794                    | 178,065                       | 233,346                    |
| <i>Chile</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,150                     | 2,514                     | 39,899                        | 61,153                     |
| <i>Venezuela</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3,133                     | 9,039                     | 34,313                        | 63,229                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 17,469                    | 11,516                    | 188,741                       | 121,063                    |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>                                                                                                                                                                            |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <b>Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                      |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,299                     | 68,334                    | 26,808                        | 192,002                    |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 31,322                    | 32,595                    | 107,766                       | 815,493                    |
| <i>South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 447                       | 186,810                   | 16,780                        | 773,244                    |
| <b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b> |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 16,017                    | 14,592                    | 93,509                        | 142,393                    |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 56,721                    | 79,107                    | 481,316                       | 481,667                    |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 24,324                    | 50,252                    | 252,802                       | 306,147                    |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 37,364                    | 52,966                    | 245,266                       | 368,759                    |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 28,016                    | 27,996                    | 196,520                       | 200,182                    |
| <i>Chile</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 20,962                    | 391                       | 121,336                       | 90,014                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 6,334                     | 2,785                     | 100,056                       | 55,946                     |
| <i>Venezuela</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2,930                     | 851                       | 30,335                        | 25,120                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 20,819                    | 14,634                    | 138,114                       | 125,703                    |
| <b>Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>                                                                  |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6,804                     | 6,301                     | 57,672                        | 68,949                     |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 66,828                    | 31,765                    | 339,227                       | 342,407                    |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 10,707                    | 28,640                    | 123,341                       | 191,312                    |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 11,942                    | 21,753                    | 150,693                       | 235,240                    |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 9,559                     | 6,836                     | 69,116                        | 90,278                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 3,309                     | 6,374                     | 54,473                        | 73,500                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 30,845                    | 16,573                    | 155,567                       | 181,668                    |
| <b>Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotiras e acessórios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):</b>                                                                                       |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 7,875                     |                           | 20,375                        | 41,710                     |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 235,677                   | 45,797                    | 850,616                       | 810,275                    |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 17,013                    | 4,500                     | 136,786                       | 184,694                    |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    |                           | 48,910                    | 16,596                        | 48,910                     |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 15,221                    |                           | 60,746                        | 29,186                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              |                           |                           | 22,000                        | 19,330                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 26,285                    |                           | 164,285                       | 44,283                     |
| <b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>                                                       |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,246                     | 3,343                     | 8,787                         | 21,162                     |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 18,482                    | 30,084                    | 152,655                       | 150,818                    |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2,481                     | 5,726                     | 18,654                        | 45,453                     |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 3,996                     | 2,532                     | 27,077                        | 45,331                     |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,294                     | 3,700                     | 10,326                        | 23,434                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 801                       | 712                       | 4,885                         | 4,727                      |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 10,059                    | 5,259                     | 57,708                        | 68,485                     |
| <b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>                                                                                        |                           |                           |                               |                            |
| <i>Central America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10,401                    | 10,875                    | 67,377                        | 92,257                     |
| <i>Mexico</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,700                     | 7,662                     | 35,750                        | 45,100                     |
| <i>Cuba</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 13,991                    | 11,292                    | 82,215                        | 134,624                    |
| <i>Argentine Republic</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 13,122                    | 2,783                     | 82,891                        | 138,922                    |
| <i>Brazil</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 5,913                     | 5,059                     | 78,917                        | 56,151                     |
| <i>Chile</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,942                     | 620                       | 22,543                        | 20,650                     |
| <i>Colombia</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,311                     | 224                       | 38,481                        | 18,324                     |
| <i>Venezuela</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3,423                     | 2,125                     | 40,865                        | 38,558                     |
| <i>Other South America</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,211                     | 3,721                     | 35,815                        | 33,425                     |

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                           | February—       |                 | Eight months ending February— |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                         | 1905.           |
| <b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                     | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>               | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 19,830          | 15,367          | 152,422                       | 184,865         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 96,010          | 93,272          | 562,837                       | 677,905         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4,491           | 4,703           | 93,257                        | 92,261          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 7,554           | 5,352           | 92,490                        | 126,129         |
| <b>Naval stores:</b>                                                                                                                                                                              |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>                                                                                                        |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,674           | 1,043           | 8,465                         | 11,993          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 644             | 760             | 8,463                         | 11,194          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3,368           | 6,411           | 30,170                        | 40,923          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 605             | 31,005          | 157,167                       | 193,748         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 56,605          | 28,654          | 279,105                       | 166,571         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4,085           |                 | 27,519                        | 11,349          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1,449           | 441             | 11,893                        | 11,335          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,690           | 3,064           | 22,278                        | 19,983          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 11,307          | 5,721           | 64,957                        | 126,902         |
| <b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,220           | 1,698           | 8,833                         | 16,225          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 441             | 760             | 4,943                         | 5,476           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 4,267           | 5,591           | 37,618                        | 49,748          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 3,042           | 19,929          | 90,335                        | 143,421         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 9,996           | 3,112           | 66,660                        | 54,593          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3,295           |                 | 58,756                        | 37,433          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 622             | 874             | 6,185                         | 4,443           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,031           | 483             | 6,465                         | 5,255           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 8,353           | 2,441           | 39,310                        | 35,529          |
| <b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):</b>                                                                                  |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 428             | 93,402          | 337,443                       | 463,481         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 80,317          | 28,191          | 305,222                       | 300,246         |
| <b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 23,572          | 25,737          | 147,992                       | 193,049         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 17,457          | 16,949          | 148,160                       | 126,656         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 31,835          | 34,243          | 181,465                       | 258,945         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 75,733          | 67,410          | 1,120,511                     | 1,683,771       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 258,022         | 197,825         | 1,651,683                     | 1,696,442       |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 81,319          | 190             | 463,472                       | 445,933         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3,730           | 10,559          | 141,330                       | 89,835          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 12,416          | 14,458          | 108,182                       | 98,145          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 85,083          | 35,873          | 514,440                       | 443,404         |
| <b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 2,276           | 2,672           | 11,618                        | 19,554          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 206,898         | 63,555          | 663,618                       | 442,377         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 179             | 8,158           | 30,176                        | 41,286          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 8,796           | 1,106           | 42,916                        | 29,947          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 38,043          | 14,533          | 200,905                       | 116,083         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 827             |                 | 4,512                         | 28,643          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 15,665          | 7,724           | 118,732                       | 7,886           |
| <b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>                                                                                                                                            |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):</b>                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,604           | 1,218           | 12,212                        | 12,748          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,405           | 10,837          | 15,184                        | 32,767          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1,214           | 1,438           | 4,444                         | 6,670           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 320             | 86              | 627                           | 316             |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 706             | 991             | 6,451                         | 5,332           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 102             | 30              | 7,988                         | 2,968           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 1,979           | 1,021           | 17,893                        | 13,694          |
| <b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salté ou en saumure</i>):</b>                                                    |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 5,160           | 3,960           | 31,959                        | 47,896          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 97              | 192             | 953                           | 1,189           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 101             | 139             | 1,130                         | 2,179           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 179             | 125             | 1,985                         | 780             |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 550             |                 | 4,425                         | 4,408           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 927             | 808             | 9,105                         | 7,465           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 8,787           | 9,457           | 129,879                       | 88,328          |
| <b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 9,479           | 5,167           | 62,054                        | 71,924          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 155             | 1,369           | 5,385                         | 19,518          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1,452           | 888             | 24,252                        | 8,700           |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                           | February—       |                 | Eight months ending February— |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                   | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                         | 1905.           |
| <b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>                                                                                |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Tallow—Continued.</b>                                                                                          | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>               | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 1,912           |                 | 2,012                         | 1,285           |
| Chile.....                                                                                                        |                 |                 | 12,265                        | 3,212           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 107             |                 | 6,570                         | 5,462           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 1,991           | 4,204           | 41,429                        | 32,784          |
| <b>Bacon (<i>Tucuno; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>                                                                |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 2,436           | 390             | 22,051                        | 13,491          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 4,282           | 4,805           | 29,285                        | 29,008          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 28,178          | 32,136          | 212,270                       | 300,276         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 7,413           | 3,820           | 75,883                        | 46,875          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 59              | 17              | 1,677                         | 724             |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 1,982           | 2,329           | 9,398                         | 6,639           |
| <b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>                                                                  |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 4,360           | 3,442           | 24,893                        | 35,933          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 7,704           | 11,751          | 87,304                        | 80,479          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 38,196          | 36,011          | 358,020                       | 300,213         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 433             |                 | 2,108                         | 1,253           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 186             | 874             | 8,802                         | 5,632           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                    | 4,837           | 1,107           | 37,961                        | 29,737          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 3,108           | 1,742           | 31,804                        | 22,887          |
| <b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):</b>                                                       |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 11,480          | 8,107           | 91,168                        | 98,988          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 19,788          | 28,836          | 168,425                       | 214,357         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 4,679           | 6,592           | 28,930                        | 42,669          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 240             | 781             | 8,604                         | 6,087           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 20,530          | 21,905          | 180,535                       | 117,680         |
| <b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>                                                                    |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 8,320           | 13,696          | 104,827                       | 134,951         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 11,193          | 33,398          | 171,289                       | 238,855         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 139,801         | 157,499         | 991,831                       | 1,053,539       |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                           | 414             | 564             | 2,744                         | 1,954           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 29,824          | 11,355          | 253,132                       | 152,980         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                        | 5,022           | 393             | 43,021                        | 33,416          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 9,002           | 7,411           | 244,284                       | 63,456          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                    | 19,647          | 11,637          | 266,613                       | 165,620         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 32,918          | 10,969          | 255,931                       | 260,602         |
| <b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>                                                             |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 5,793           | 6,312           | 37,767                        | 50,832          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 10,812          | 12,922          | 64,906                        | 77,238          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 3,996           | 2,195           | 17,230                        | 16,690          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 23,201          | 11,196          | 85,109                        | 66,873          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 700             | 822             | 15,657                        | 10,518          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                    | 10,130          | 3,396           | 59,031                        | 45,742          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 1,294           | 162             | 16,232                        | 10,767          |
| <b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>                                                                    |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 2,942           | 3,769           | 19,489                        | 28,936          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 3,995           | 2,730           | 27,748                        | 26,768          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 699             | 1,175           | 5,759                         | 8,421           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       |                 |                 | 27                            |                 |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 186             | 410             | 4,373                         | 2,262           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 90              | 17              | 815                           | 347             |
| <b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tobaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 3,149           | 2,996           | 24,543                        | 33,767          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 20,820          | 5,328           | 133,929                       | 119,125         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                           | 1,396           | 2,610           | 18,296                        | 82,183          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 499             | 945             | 40,256                        | 19,432          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 5,816           | 6,276           | 54,044                        | 51,292          |
| <b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>          |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 5,425           | 8,079           | 40,295                        | 72,796          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 1,527           | 3,476           | 14,969                        | 9,664           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 15,448          | 11,349          | 78,570                        | 79,879          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                           |                 | 40              | 15                            | 5,577           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       |                 |                 | 41                            |                 |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 125             | 302             | 25,588                        | 11,195          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 3,574           | 3,391           | 35,097                        | 37,575          |
| <b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>                                                                                 |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>               |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                              | 3,392           | 57,538          | 78,353                        | 302,780         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                       | 50,071          | 54,071          | 257,620                       | 313,444         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                         | 736             | 14,901          | 7,174                         | 31,801          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                           | 4,213           | 8,229           | 17,086                        | 27,158          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                       | 700             |                 | 700                           | 8,277           |
| Chile.....                                                                                                        |                 |                 | 3,276                         | 14,588          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                     | 376             | 540             | 12,766                        | 6,536           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                          | 2,074           | 4,525           | 95,493                        | 32,120          |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                         | February—       |                 | Eight months ending February— |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                 | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                         | 1905.           |
| <b>Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.</b>                     |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| <b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>               | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America .....                                           | 17,723          | 51,221          | 78,573                        | 268,082         |
| Mexico .....                                                    | 171,573         | 107,759         | 1,484,250                     | 1,333,655       |
| Cuba .....                                                      | 128,035         | 115,189         | 748,704                       | 986,632         |
| Argentine Republic .....                                        | 261,392         | 200,923         | 1,345,877                     | 1,530,854       |
| Brazil .....                                                    | 36,326          | 86,294          | 357,705                       | 453,311         |
| Chile .....                                                     | 59,676          | 65,106          | 299,951                       | 191,847         |
| Colombia .....                                                  | 7,732           | 2,853           | 55,726                        | 32,608          |
| Venezuela .....                                                 | 4,920           |                 | 10,101                        | 10,607          |
| Other South America .....                                       | 136,065         | 99,181          | 544,415                       | 351,920         |
| <b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):</b>            |                 |                 |                               |                 |
| Central America .....                                           | 4,530           | 15,514          | 58,106                        | 101,303         |
| Mexico .....                                                    | 39,055          | 41,698          | 376,582                       | 397,758         |
| Cuba .....                                                      | 29,866          | 38,242          | 267,681                       | 343,964         |
| Argentine Republic .....                                        | 10,871          | 12,781          | 87,057                        | 117,465         |
| Brazil .....                                                    | 1,507           | 1,913           | 11,602                        | 19,127          |
| Chile .....                                                     | 2,447           | 90              | 13,222                        | 17,433          |
| Colombia .....                                                  | 2,723           | 3,372           | 26,218                        | 31,317          |
| Venezuela .....                                                 | 542             | 432             | 6,614                         | 12,674          |
| Other South America .....                                       | 9,762           | 2,839           | 49,486                        | 44,404          |

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FEBRUARY, 1905.

The statement of the total values of imports and exports of the United States for February, 1905, and for the eight months ending February 28 shows an increase of \$14,034,552 in the total of imports of merchandise as compared with February, 1904, and a decrease of \$9,776,213 in the total value of exports of merchandise for February as compared with last year. A striking feature of the increase in the value of imports is the fact that the increase in imports of dutiable goods amounted to \$11,843,748, while the increase in imports free of duty amounted to only \$2,190,804. In February, 1904, the imports of articles free of duty exceeded the imports of dutiable articles by more than \$3,000,000, while for the last month imports of dutiable articles were more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the imports of those free of duty. For the eight months the increase in imports amounted to \$74,626,853 and the decrease in exports amounted to \$57,917,531.

During the month of February the exports of gold exceeded imports by \$12,603,332, and for the eight months the exports of gold exceeded imports by \$43,258,735, while for the corresponding eight months last year the imports of gold exceeded exports by \$50,216,748. For the month of February exports of silver exceeded imports by \$1,972,782, and for the eight months the exports of silver exceeded imports by \$15,871,429.

The detail figures for February and for the eight months are as follows:

*Imports and exports of merchandise, by years.*

[Preliminary figures for 1905, corrected to March 13, 1905.]

|                         | February—    |              | Eight months ending February— |               |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|                         | 1904.        | 1905.        | 1904.                         | 1905.         |
| <b>Imports:</b>         |              |              |                               |               |
| Free of duty .....      | \$46,094,994 | \$48,285,798 | \$300,516,473                 | \$346,063,994 |
| Dutiable .....          | 42,927,506   | 54,771,254   | 353,845,711                   | 382,905,143   |
| Total .....             | 89,022,500   | 103,057,052  | 654,362,184                   | 728,969,037   |
| <b>Exports:</b>         |              |              |                               |               |
| Domestic .....          | 116,959,249  | 107,288,087  | 1,032,146,118                 | 994,396,286   |
| Foreign .....           | 1,841,033    | 1,735,982    | 15,800,508                    | 15,632,809    |
| Total .....             | 118,800,282  | 109,024,069  | 1,047,946,626                 | 1,010,029,095 |
| Excess of exports ..... | 29,777,782   | 5,167,017    | 393,583,442                   | 281,040,058   |

*Imports and exports of merchandise, by months.*

|                                 | Imports.     |               | Exports.      |               |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | 1903.        | 1904.         | 1903.         | 1904.         |
| <b>March</b> .....              | \$96,230,457 | \$91,347,909  | \$132,093,964 | \$119,918,449 |
| <b>April</b> .....              | 87,682,106   | 83,521,882    | 109,827,215   | 109,850,405   |
| <b>May</b> .....                | 79,035,137   | 80,698,161    | 100,929,591   | 89,886,925    |
| <b>June</b> .....               | 81,999,777   | 81,157,235    | 95,222,846    | 93,224,866    |
| <b>July</b> .....               | 82,187,823   | 71,193,943    | 91,813,265    | 85,223,479    |
| <b>August</b> .....             | 82,049,262   | 87,737,868    | 89,446,457    | 92,253,881    |
| <b>September</b> .....          | 81,816,642   | 84,124,975    | 110,364,840   | 134,265,424   |
| <b>October</b> .....            | 81,921,147   | 92,777,920    | 160,388,508   | 162,527,943   |
| <b>November</b> .....           | 77,006,310   | 95,170,172    | 160,268,538   | 158,068,657   |
| <b>December</b> .....           | 77,768,634   | 96,566,759    | 174,819,566   | 145,233,259   |
|                                 | 1904.        | 1905.         | 1904.         | 1905.         |
| <b>January</b> .....            | 82,589,866   | 98,360,348    | 142,045,170   | 123,412,383   |
| <b>February</b> .....           | 89,022,500   | 103,057,052   | 118,800,282   | 109,024,069   |
| <b>Total:</b>                   |              |               |               |               |
| 12 months ending February ..... | 999,309,661  | 1,065,714,224 | 1,486,020,242 | 1,422,909,740 |
| 8 months ending February .....  | 654,362,184  | 728,969,037   | 1,047,946,626 | 1,010,029,095 |
| <b>Excess:</b>                  |              |               |               |               |
| 12 months ending February ..... |              |               | 486,710,581   | 357,195,516   |
| 8 months ending February .....  |              |               | 393,584,442   | 281,040,058   |

*Imports and exports of gold and silver, by years.*

|                         | February—   |             | Eight months ending February— |              |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
|                         | 1904.       | 1905.       | 1904.                         | 1905.        |
| <b>GOLD.</b>            |             |             |                               |              |
| Imports .....           | \$5,034,372 | \$2,190,980 | \$64,551,522                  | \$41,126,179 |
| Exports .....           | 732,614     | 14,794,312  | 14,334,774                    | 84,384,914   |
| Excess of imports ..... | 4,301,758   |             | 50,216,748                    |              |
| Excess of exports ..... |             | 12,603,332  |                               | 43,258,735   |
| <b>SILVER.</b>          |             |             |                               |              |
| Imports .....           | 2,106,675   | 2,063,293   | 18,709,261                    | 16,296,937   |
| Exports .....           | 3,940,577   | 4,063,075   | 32,032,474                    | 32,168,366   |
| Excess of exports ..... | 1,833,902   | 1,972,782   | 13,323,213                    | 15,871,429   |



**NEW PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.**

The personnel of the new Isthmian Canal Commission as appointed in March, 1905, by the President of the United States, is as follows:

THEODORE P. SHONTS, chairman; CHARLES E. MAGOON, Governor of Canal Zone; JOHN F. WALLACE, Chief Engineer; M. T. ENDICOTT, U. S. Navy; Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. Army, retired; Col. OSWALD M. ERNST, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; BENJAMIN M. HARROD.

The Commission will hold quarterly sessions the 1st of January, April, July, and October of each year, at the office of the Governor, on the Isthmus of Panama, and will continue each session as long as public business may require. Further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their regularity. The Commission may hold special sessions at the call of the chairman. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and the action of such majority shall be the action of the Commission.

The Commission, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and subject to the approval of the President, is charged with the general duty of the adoption of plans for the construction and maintenance of the Canal and with the execution of the work of the same; with the purchase and delivery of supplies, machinery, and necessary plant; the employment of the necessary officers, employees, and laborers, and with the fixing of their salaries and wages; with the commercial operation of the Panama Railroad Company and its steamship lines as common carriers; with the utilization of the railroad as a means of constructing the Canal; with the making of contracts for construction and excavation, and with all other matters incident and necessary to the building of a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, as provided by the act of Congress of June 28, 1902.

For convenience and to secure the uninterrupted course of the work an executive committee of not less than three members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission to act in place of the Commission during the intervals between the meetings of the Commission, and to report its doings in full to the Commission at the next regular meeting. A minute of every transaction of the executive committee shall be made, and one copy of the minutes for the consideration of the Commission at its next meeting. Regular meetings of the executive committee shall be held at the office of the Governor, on the Isthmus of Panama, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each Monday and Wednesday of every week, and further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their legality. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meetings. The action of such majority shall be the action of the executive committee.

For convenience of executing the work to be done there shall be constituted three executive departments. The head of the first department shall be the chairman of the Commission, who shall have direct and immediate charge of—

1. The fiscal affairs of the Commission.
2. The purchase and delivery of all materials and supplies.
3. The accounts, bookkeeping, and audits.
4. The commercial operations in the United States of the Panama Railroad and Steamship lines.

5. He shall have charge of the general concerns of the Commission, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and shall perform such other duties as may be placed upon him from time to time by the Secretary of War.

The head of the second department shall be the Governor of the Zone, with the duties and powers indicated in the Executive order of May 9, 1904, which includes in general:

1. The administration and enforcement of law in the Zone.
2. All matters of sanitation within the Canal Zone and also in the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors, etc., so far as authorized by the treaty, the Executive orders, and decrees of December 3, 1904, between the United States and the Republic of Panama, relating thereto.

3. The custody of all supplies needed for sanitary purposes and such construction necessary for sanitary purposes as may be assigned to this department by the Commission.

4. Such other duties as he may be charged with from time to time by the Secretary of War.

5. He shall reside on the Isthmus, and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

The head of the third department shall be the Chief Engineer. He shall have full charge on the Isthmus:

1. Of all the actual work of construction carried on by the Commission on the Isthmus.

2. The custody of all the supplies and plant of the Commission upon the Isthmus.

3. The practical operation of the railroad on the Isthmus, with the special view to its utilization in canal construction work.

4. He shall reside on the Isthmus, and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

**ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS.**

*Treaty between the United States and Certain Powers for the Arbitration of Pecuniary Claims.*

Signed at Mexico, January 30, 1902.

Ratification advised by the Senate, January 11, 1905.

Ratified by the President of the United States, January 23, 1905.

Ratification deposited with the Mexican Government, February 10, 1905.

Proclaimed March 24, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

"Whereas a Treaty of Arbitration for pecuniary claims between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Mexico on the 30th day of January, 1902, the original of which Treaty in the English, Spanish and French languages, is word for word as follows:

**"TREATY OF ARBITRATION FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS.**

"Their Excellencies the Presidents of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States of America, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, the United Mexican States, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

"Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Second International American Conference, sent thereto duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for the interests of America, the following Delegates:

"*For the Argentine Republic:* Their Excellencies ANTONIO BERMEO, MARTIN GARCÍA MÉROU, LORENZO ANADON.

"*For Bolivia:* His Excellency FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

"*For Colombia:* Their Excellencies CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA, General RAFAEL REYES.

"*For Costa Rica:* His Excellency JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO.

"*For Chili:* Their Excellencies ALBERTO BLEST GANA, EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, JOAQUIN WALKER MARTINEZ, AUGUSTO MATTE.

"*For the Dominican Republic:* Their Excellencies FEDERICO HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, LUIS FELIPE CARBO, QUINTIN GUTIERREZ.

"*For Ecuador:* His Excellency LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

*"For El Salvador:* Their Excellencies FRANCISCO A. REYES, BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.

*"For the United States of America:* Their Excellencies HENRY G. DAVIS, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, CHARLES M. PEPPER, VOLNEY W. FOSTER, JOHN BARRETT.

*"For Guatemala:* Their Excellencies ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Colonel FRANCISCO ORLA.

*"For Hayti:* His Excellency J. N. LÉGER.

*"For Honduras:* Their Excellencies JOSÉ LEONARD, FAUSTO DÁVILA.

*"For Mexico:* Their Excellencies GENARO RAIGOSA, JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS, EMILIO PARDO, jr., PABLO MACEDO, ALFREDO CHAVERO, FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA, MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL ROSENDO PINEDA.

*"For Nicaragua:* His Excellency LUIS F. COREA, His Excellency FAUSTO DAVILA.

*"For Paraguay:* His Excellency CECILIO BAEZ.

*"For Peru:* Their Excellencies ISAAC ALZAMORA, ALBERTO ELMORE, MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.

*"For Uruguay:* His Excellency JUAN CUESTAS.

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, excepting those presented by the representatives of Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, Nicaragua and Paraguay, who act "ad referendum," have agreed, to celebrate a Treaty to submit to the decision of arbitrators Pecuniary Claims for damages that have not been settled by diplomatic channel, in the following terms:

"ARTICLE 1. The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens, and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels and when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration.

"ART. 2. By virtue of the faculty recognized by Article 26 of the Convention of The Hague for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the decision of the permanent Court of Arbitration established by said Convention, all controversies which are the subject matter of the present Treaty, unless both Parties should prefer that a special jurisdiction be organized, according to Article 21 of the Convention referred to.

"If a case is submitted to the Permanent Court of The Hague, the High Contracting Parties accept the provisions of the said Convention, in so far as they relate to the organization of the Arbitral Tribunal, and with regard to the procedure to be followed, and to the obligation to comply with the sentence.

"ART. 3. The present Treaty shall not be obligatory except upon those States which have subscribed to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899, and upon those which ratify the Protocol unanimously adopted by the Republics represented in the Second International Conference of American States, for their adherence to the Conventions signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899.

"ART. 4. If, for any cause whatever, the Permanent Court of The Hague should not be opened to one or more of the High Contracting Parties, they obligate themselves to stipulate, in a special Treaty, the rules under which the Tribunal shall be established, as well as its form of procedure, which shall take cognizance of the questions referred to in article 1 of the present Treaty.

"ART. 5. This Treaty shall be binding on the States ratifying it, from the date on which five signatory governments have ratified the same, and shall be in force for five years. The ratification of this Treaty by the signatory States shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of Mexico, which shall notify the other Governments of the ratifications it may receive.

"In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates also sign the present Treaty, and affix the seal of the Second International American Conference.

"Made in the City of Mexico the thirtieth day of January nineteen hundred and two, in three copies, written in Spanish, English and French, respectively, which shall be deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Mexican United States, so that certified copies thereof be made, in order to send them through the diplomatic channel to the signatory States.

"For the Argentine Republic: ANTONIO BERMEJO,  
LORENZO ANADON.

"For Bolivia: FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

"For Colombia: RAFAEL REYES.

"For Costa Rica: J. B. CALVO.

"For Chili: AUGUSTO MATTE, JOAQU. WALKER M.,  
EMILIO BELLO C.

"For the Dominican Republic: FED. HENRIQUEZ I  
CARVAJAL.

"For Ecuador: L. F. CARBO.

"For El Salvador: FRANCISCO A. REYES, BALTAZAR  
ESTUPINIAN.

"For the United States of America: W. I. BUCHANAN,  
CHARLES M. PEPPER, VOLNEY W. FOSTER.

"For Guatemala: FRANCISCO ORLA.

“For Hayti: J. N. LÉGER.

“For Honduras: J. LEONARD, F. DÁVILA.

“For Mexico: G. RAIGOSA, JOAQUIN D. CASASUS,  
E. PARDO, jr., JOSÉ LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS,  
PABLO MACEDO, F. L. DE LA BARRA, ALFREDO  
CHAVERO, M. SANCHEZ MARMOL, ROSENDO  
PINEDA.

“For Nicaragua: F. DÁVILA.

“For Paraguay: CECILIO BAEZ.

“For Peru: MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, ALBERTO  
ELMORE.

“For Uruguay: JUAN CUESTAS.

“Es copia del original que ha sido depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

“México, Marzo 15 de 1902.

“El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

“[SEAL]

“IGNO. MAR.SCAL.”

And whereas it is provided in its Article V that the said Treaty shall be binding on the States ratifying it from the date on which five signatory governments have ratified the same, and shall be enforced for five years;

And whereas, the said Treaty was ratified by the United States of America on January 28, 1905; by Guatemala on April 25, 1902; by El Salvador on May 19, 1902; by Peru on October 29, 1903, and by Honduras on July 6, 1904;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

**TRADE-MARK LAW.**

The following law relating to trade-marks was approved by the United States Congress on February 20, 1905; becoming effective on April 1, 1905:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"Sec. 2. That the application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration

thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

"SEC. 3. That every applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or for renewal of registration of a trade-mark, who is not domiciled within the United States, shall, before the issuance of the certificate of registration, as hereinafter provided for, designate, by a notice in writing filed in the Patent Office, some person residing within the United States on whom process or notice of proceedings affecting the right of ownership of the trade-mark of which such applicant may claim to be the owner, brought under the provisions of this act or under other laws of the United States, may be served, with the same force and effect as if served upon the applicant or registrant in person. For the purposes of this act it shall be deemed sufficient to serve such notice upon such applicant, registrant, or representative by leaving a copy of such process or notice addressed to him at the last address of which the Commissioner of Patents has been notified.

"SEC. 4. That an application for registration of a trade-mark filed in this country by any person who has previously regularly filed in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States an application for registration of the same trade-mark shall be accorded the same force and effect as would be accorded to the same application if filed in this country on the date on which application for registration of the same trade-mark was first filed in such foreign country: *Provided*, That such application is filed in this country within four months from the date on which the application was first filed in such foreign country: *And, provided*, That certificate of registration shall not be issued for any mark for registration of which application has been filed by an applicant located in a foreign country until such mark has been actually registered by the applicant in the country in which he is located.

"SEC. 5. That no mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be



refused registration as a trade-mark on account of the nature of such mark unless such mark—

“(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter;

“(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation: *Provided*, That trade-marks which are identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resemble a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers, shall not be registered: *Provided*, That no mark which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered under the terms of this act: *Provided further*, That no portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the registration of any mark used by the applicant or his predecessors, or by those from whom title to the mark is derived, in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, which was in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant or his predecessors from whom he derived title for ten years next preceding the passage of this act.

“SEC. 6. That on the filing of an application for registration of a trade-mark which complies with the requirements of this act, and the payment of the fees herein provided for, the Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination thereof to be made; and if on such examination it shall appear that the applicant is entitled to have his trade-mark registered under the provisions of this act, the Commissioner shall cause the mark to be published at least once in the ‘Official Gazette’ of the Patent Office. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may oppose the same by filing notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, in the Patent Office within thirty days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered, which said notice of opposition shall be verified by the person filing the same before one of the officers mentioned in section two of this act. If no notice of opposition is filed within said time the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of registration therefor, as hereinafter

provided for. If on examination an application is refused, the Commissioner shall notify the applicant, giving him his reasons therefor.

“SEC. 7. That in all cases where notice of opposition has been filed the Commissioner of Patents shall notify the applicant thereof and the grounds therefor.

“Whenever application is made for the registration of a trade-mark, which is substantially identical with a trade-mark appropriated to goods of the same descriptive properties, for which a certificate of registration has been previously issued to another, or for registration of which another has previously made application, or which so nearly resembles such trade-mark, or a known trade-mark owned and used by another, as, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to be likely to be mistaken therefor by the public, he may declare that an interference exists as to such trade-mark, and in every case of interference or opposition to registration he shall direct the examiner in charge of interferences to determine the question of the right of registration to such trade-mark, and of the sufficiency of objections to registration, in such manner and upon such notice to those interested as the Commissioner may by rules prescribe.

“The Commissioner may refuse to register the mark against the registration of which objection is filed, or may refuse to register both of two interfering marks, or may register the mark as a trade-mark for the person first to adopt and use the mark, if otherwise entitled to register the same, unless an appeal is taken, as hereinafter provided for, from his decision, by a party interested in the proceeding, within such time (not less than twenty days) as the Commissioner may prescribe.

“SEC. 8. That every applicant for the registration of a trade-mark, or for the renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, which application is refused, or a party to an interference against whom a decision has been rendered, or a party who has filed a notice of opposition as to a trade-mark, may appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of trade-marks, or the examiner in charge of interferences, as the case may be, to the Commissioner in person, having once paid the fee for such appeal.

“SEC. 9. That if an applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or a party to an interference as to a trade-mark, or a party who has filed opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, or party to an application for the cancellation of the registration of a trade-mark, is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, he may appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, on complying with the conditions required in case of an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner by an applicant for patent, or a party to an interference as to an invention, and the same rules of practice and procedure shall

govern in every stage of such proceedings as far as the same may be applicable.

"SEC. 10. That every registered trade-mark, and every mark for the registration of which application has been made, together with the application for registration of the same, shall be assignable in connection with the good will of the business in which the mark is used. Such assignment must be by an instrument in writing and duly acknowledged according to the laws of the country or State in which the same is executed; any such assignment shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless it is recorded in the Patent Office within three months from date thereof. The Commissioner shall keep a record of such assignments.

"SEC. 11. That certificates of registration of trade-marks shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Patent Office, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Patents, and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the drawing and statement of the applicant, shall be kept in books for that purpose. The certificate shall state the date on which the application for registration was received in the Patent Office. Certificates of registration of trade-marks may be issued to the assignee of the applicant, but the assignment must first be entered of record in the Patent Office.

"Written or printed copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings relating to trade-marks belonging to the Patent Office, and of certificates of registration, authenticated by the seal of the Patent Office and certified by the Commissioner thereof, shall be evidence in all cases wherein the originals could be evidence; and any person making application therefor and paying the fee required by law shall have certified copies thereof.

"SEC. 12. That a certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payment of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"SEC. 13. That whenever any person shall deem himself injured by the registration of a trade-mark in the Patent Office he may at any time apply to the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the registration thereof. The Commissioner shall refer such application to the examiner in charge of interferences, who is empowered to hear and determine this question and who shall give notice thereof to the registrant. If it appear after a hearing before the examiner that the registrant was not entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof, or that the mark is not used by the registrant, or has been abandoned, and the examiner shall so decide, the Commissioner shall cancel the registration. Appeal may be taken to the Commissioner in person from the decision of examiner of interferences.

"SEC. 14. That the following shall be the rates for trade-mark fees:

"On filing each original application for registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars: *Provided*, That an application for registration of a trade-mark pending at the date of the passage of this act, and on which certificate of registration shall not have issued at such date, may, at the option of the applicant, be proceeded with and registered under the provisions of this act without the payment of further fee.

"On filing each application for renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

"On filing notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

"On an appeal from the examiner in charge of trade-marks to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

"On an appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of interferences, awarding ownership of a trade-mark or canceling the registration of a trade-mark, to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

"For certified and uncertified copies of certificates of registration and other papers, and for recording transfers and other papers, the same fees as required by law for such copies of patents and for recording assignments and other papers relating to patents.

"SEC. 15. That sections forty-nine hundred and thirty-five and forty-nine hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes, relating to the payment of patent fees and to the repayment of fees paid by mistake, are hereby made applicable to trade-mark fees.

"SEC. 16. That the registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or

shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs.

"SEC. 17. That the circuit and Territorial courts of the United States and the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeal of the United States and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting trade-marks registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, arising under the present act, without regard to the amount in controversy.

"SEC. 18. That writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this act in the same manner as provided for patent cases by the act creating the circuit court of appeals.

"SEC. 19. That the several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under the present act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered under this act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a trade-mark the complainant shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby, and the court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. The court shall have the same power to increase such damages, in its discretion, as is given by section sixteen of this act for increasing damages found by verdict in actions of law; and in assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost which are claimed.

"SEC. 20. That in any case involving the right to a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, in which the verdict has been found for the plaintiff, or an injunction issued, the court may order that all labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles in the possession of the defendant, bearing the trade-mark of the plaintiff or complainant, or any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation thereof, shall be delivered up and destroyed. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing, after notice to the defendant, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act,

by any circuit court of the United States, or by a judge thereof, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States where they may be found, and shall be operative, and may be enforced by proceedings to punish for contempt, or otherwise, by the court by which such injunction was granted, or by any other circuit court, or judge thereof, in the United States, or by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or a judge thereof. The said courts, or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to enforce said injunction, as herein provided, as fully as if the injunction had been granted by the circuit court in which it is sought to be enforced. The clerk of the court or judge granting the injunction shall, when required to do so by the court before which application to enforce said injunction is made, transfer without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers on which the said injunction was granted that are on file in his office.

“SEC. 21. That no action or suit shall be maintained under the provisions of this act in any case when the trade-mark is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which mark has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or has been abandoned, or upon any certificate of registration fraudulently obtained.

“SEC. 22. That whenever there are interfering registered trade-marks, any person interested in any one of them may have relief against the interfering registrant, and all persons interested under him, by suit in equity against the said registrant; and the court, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had according to the course of equity, may adjudge and declare either of the registrations void in whole or in part according to the interest of the parties in the trade-mark, and may order the certificate of registration to be delivered up to the Commissioner of Patents for cancellation.

“SEC. 23. That nothing in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if the provisions of this act had not been passed.

“SEC. 24. That all applications for registration pending in the office of the Commissioner of Patents at the time of the passage of this act may be amended with a view to bringing them, and the certificate issued upon such applications, under its provisions, and the prosecution of such applications may be proceeded with under the provisions of this act.

“SEC. 25. That any person who shall procure registration of a trade-mark, or entry thereof, in the office of the Commissioner of Patents by a false or fraudulent declaration or representation, oral or in writing, or by any false means, shall be liable to pay any damages sus-

tained in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered by an action on the case.

"SEC. 26. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of proceedings in reference to the registration of trade-marks provided for by this act.

"SEC. 27. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture, or manufacturer or trader, or of any manufacturer or trader located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, or which shall copy or simulate a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, or shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States; and, in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer or trader, and any foreign manufacturer or trader, who is entitled under the provisions of a treaty, convention, declaration, or agreement between the United States and any foreign country to the advantages afforded by law to citizens of the United States in respect to trade-marks and commercial names, may require his name and residence, and the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and a copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark, issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, to be recorded in books which shall be kept for this purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of his name, the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, or of his registered trade-mark; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of customs.

"SEC. 28. That it shall be the duty of the registrant to give notice to the public that a trade-mark is registered, either by affixing thereon the words 'Registered in U. S. Patent Office,' or abbreviated thus, 'Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.,' or when, from the character or size of the trade-mark, or from its manner of attachment to the article to which it is appropriated, this can not be done, then by affixing a label containing a like notice to the package or receptacle wherein the article or articles are inclosed; and in any suit for infringement by a party failing so to give notice of registration no damages shall be recovered, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of infringement, and continued the same after such notice.

"SEC. 29. That in construing this act the following rules must be observed, except where the contrary intent is plainly apparent from the context thereof: The United States includes and embraces all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The word 'States' includes and embraces the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, and such other territory as shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The terms 'person' and 'owner,' and any other word or term used to designate the applicant or other entitled to a benefit or privilege or rendered liable under the provisions of this act, include a firm, corporation, or association as well as a natural person. The terms 'applicant' and 'registrant' embrace the successors and assigns of such applicant or registrant. The term 'trade-mark' includes any mark which is entitled to registration under the terms of this act and whether registered or not, and a trade-mark shall be deemed to be 'affixed' to an article when it is placed in any manner in or upon either the article itself or the receptacle or package or upon the envelope or other thing in, by, or with which the goods are packed or inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or distribution.

"SEC. 30. That this act shall be in force and take effect April first, nineteen hundred and five. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed except so far as the same may apply to certificates of registration issued under the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled 'An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same,' or under the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled 'An act relating to the registration of trade-marks.'

"Approved, February 20, 1905."

#### **GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, MARCH, 1905.**

Both the receipts and the expenditures of the Government were larger in the month of March, 1905, than in the same month of the preceding year. At the close of business on March 31 the Treasury deficit for the first nine months of the fiscal year stood at \$24,478,138. The receipts for March were nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of the disbursements, the exact surplus for the month being \$972,629.

For the first nine months of the present fiscal period the total receipts of the Government were \$411,935,967, and the total expenditures to meet the expenses of the Government were \$436,414,106. There will probably be an improvement in the comparative amount of receipts and expenditures between now and the end of the fiscal year, the month of June especially being expected to show a good balance on the right side of the Treasury ledger. It is hardly to be expected,



however, that the deficit for the whole year will be less than \$16,000,000.

For every object of expenditure except two there has been an increase during the current fiscal year as compared with 1904. The first current exception is pensions, for which the disbursements in nine months were \$107,955,899, as against \$108,460,608 in the same months of the fiscal year 1904. The interest payments were \$18,116,642, as against \$18,130,799. The expenditures for civil and miscellaneous objects were nearly \$7,000,000 larger; for the military establishment, more than \$10,000,000 larger; for the naval establishment, more than \$14,500,000 larger; Indians, more than \$3,000,000 larger.

Following are the receipts and expenditures in detail for the month of March in 1904 and 1905:

|                              | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>RECEIPTS.</b>             |                 |                 |
| Customs.....                 | \$24,003,103.94 | \$23,711,069.91 |
| Internal revenue.....        | 19,500,815.84   | 18,360,972.37   |
| Miscellaneous.....           | 2,763,836.60    | 2,689,457.06    |
| Total.....                   | 46,267,756.38   | 44,761,499.34   |
| <b>EXPENDITURES.</b>         |                 |                 |
| Civil and miscellaneous..... | 10,854,483.70   | 11,168,162.99   |
| War.....                     | 10,272,709.77   | 8,955,306.00    |
| Navy.....                    | 9,777,968.53    | 8,878,099.69    |
| Indians.....                 | 1,685,917.98    | 656,267.09      |
| Pensions.....                | 12,815,580.13   | 11,824,883.64   |
| Interest.....                | 388,466.76      | 221,678.77      |
| Total.....                   | 45,295,128.67   | 41,704,398.18   |

The customs receipts during the fiscal year have been only a little larger than those of last year, but the importation of dutiable goods is now increasing more rapidly than the importation of free goods. The internal-revenue receipts for the first nine months of the year were a trifle smaller than the receipts for the corresponding period of 1904.

## URUGUAY.

### MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO IN DECEMBER, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" ("*Revista Financiera y Comercial*") publishes the following figures showing the movement of the port of Montevideo for December, and the calendar year, 1904, as compared with 1903:

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## VESSELS CLEARED.

|                | 1904.        |                  | 1903.        |                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
|                | Steam-ships. | Sailing vessels. | Steam-ships. | Sailing vessels. |
| January.....   | 40           | 4                | 52           | 8                |
| February.....  | 41           | 5                | 63           | 8                |
| March.....     | 44           | 2                | 51           | 6                |
| April.....     | 48           | .....            | 48           | 8                |
| May.....       | 42           | 5                | 47           | 16               |
| June.....      | 37           | 6                | 45           | 9                |
| July.....      | 57           | 2                | 34           | 2                |
| August.....    | 51           | 3                | 40           | 1                |
| September..... | 41           | 3                | 32           | 2                |
| October.....   | 43           | 1                | 30           | 1                |
| November.....  | 45           | .....            | 40           | 3                |
| December.....  | 49           | 2                | 41           | 1                |
| Total.....     | 588          | 33               | 523          | 65               |

## EXPORTS.

|                                  | December, 1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| United States:                   |                 |         |         |
| Oxhides—                         |                 |         |         |
| Dry.....number.....              | 114,000         | 457,863 | 435,665 |
| Salted.....do.....               | .....           | 44,392  | .....   |
| Hair.....bales.....              | 200             | 606     | 665     |
| Wool.....do.....                 | 3,258           | 3,315   | 200     |
| Sheepskins.....do.....           | 32              | 32      | 1       |
| Jerked beef.....do.....          | 750             | 14,581  | 16,427  |
| Do.....tons.....                 | 45              | 1,230   | 587     |
| Bones and bone ash.....do.....   | .....           | 2,047   | 833     |
| Horns.....number.....            | .....           | .....   | 228,536 |
| Germany:                         |                 |         |         |
| Oxhides—                         |                 |         |         |
| Dry.....number.....              | 13,140          | 133,311 | 100,208 |
| Salted.....do.....               | 272             | 202,376 | 209,528 |
| Hair.....bales.....              | .....           | 128     | 113     |
| Wool.....do.....                 | 3,725           | 21,381  | 19,062  |
| Sheepskins.....do.....           | 36              | 1,228   | 2,371   |
| Various hides.....do.....        | .....           | 8       | .....   |
| Jerked beef.....do.....          | .....           | 1,269   | .....   |
| Tallow.....pipes.....            | .....           | 75      | 58      |
| Do.....hogsheads.....            | .....           | 1,592   | .....   |
| Bran.....sacks.....              | 4,401           | 81,645  | 72,735  |
| Do.....tons.....                 | .....           | .....   | 96      |
| Fine bran.....sacks.....         | .....           | 2,010   | 8,686   |
| Do.....tons.....                 | .....           | .....   | 30      |
| Corn.....sacks.....              | 12,747          | 103,315 | 12,563  |
| Do.....tons.....                 | 300             | 300     | .....   |
| Linseed.....sacks.....           | .....           | 16,274  | .....   |
| Do.....tons.....                 | .....           | .....   | 40      |
| Tongues.....cases.....           | .....           | 555     | .....   |
| Bones and bone ash.....tons..... | .....           | 1,347   | 982     |
| Sheep.....head.....              | .....           | .....   | 300     |
| Intestines.....tercerolas.....   | .....           | 242     | 149     |
| Do.....casks.....                | .....           | .....   | 101     |
| Horns.....number.....            | .....           | .....   | 23,750  |
| France:                          |                 |         |         |
| Oxhides—                         |                 |         |         |
| Dry.....number.....              | 13,325          | 24,742  | 31,102  |
| Salted.....do.....               | 5,539           | 158,260 | 143,683 |
| Hair.....bales.....              | 16              | 296     | 355     |
| Wool.....do.....                 | 2,300           | 25,575  | 32,010  |
| Sheepskins.....do.....           | 1,777           | 10,985  | 10,376  |
| Various hides.....do.....        | 13              | 45      | .....   |
| Jerked beef.....do.....          | .....           | 6,713   | .....   |
| Tallow.....pipes.....            | .....           | 476     | 234     |
| Fine bran.....sacks.....         | .....           | 1,325   | .....   |
| Corn.....do.....                 | 38,815          | 76,846  | 10,622  |
| Linseed.....do.....              | 2,971           | 1,592   | 2,239   |
| Birdseed.....do.....             | 930             | 930     | 484     |
| Tongues.....cases.....           | .....           | 5       | 2       |
| Bones and bone ash.....tons..... | .....           | 3,351   | 4,144   |
| Do.....sacks.....                | 1,665           | 25,894  | 17,402  |
| Intestines.....bales.....        | .....           | 20      | 67      |
| Do.....tercerolas.....           | .....           | 54      | 182     |

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## EXPORTS—Continued.

|                          |            | December,<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>France—Continued.</b> |            |                    |         |         |
| Sheep                    | head       |                    | 450     | 250     |
| Horses                   | do.        |                    | 1       |         |
| Horns                    | number     | 58,812             | 748,797 | 586,166 |
| Blood, dry               | sacks      | 2,494              | 3,964   |         |
| Conserved meat           | cases      |                    |         | 796     |
| <b>Spain:</b>            |            |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides—                 |            |                    |         |         |
| dry                      | number     | 52,631             | 176,334 | 112,479 |
| salted                   | do.        |                    | 1,979   | 3,841   |
| Hair                     | bales      |                    | 13      | 11      |
| Sheepskins               | do.        | 661                | 561     | 1       |
| Various hides            | do.        |                    | 22      |         |
| Jerked beef              | do.        | 29                 | 7,838   | 6,686   |
| Do                       | tons       | 2                  | 1,092   | 158     |
| Tallow                   | pipes      | 969                | 4,326   | 3,034   |
| Do                       | hogsheads  | 100                | 2,596   | 3,057   |
| Grease                   | cases      |                    |         | 100     |
| Birdseed                 | sacks      |                    |         | 588     |
| Fine bran                | do.        |                    |         | 100     |
| Corn                     | do.        | 802                | 802     | 16,519  |
| Bones and bone ash       | tons       |                    |         | 1       |
| Intestines               | bales      |                    | 185     | 172     |
| Do                       | tercerolas |                    | 50      | 32      |
| Do                       | do.        |                    |         | 3       |
| Sheep                    | head       |                    | 800     |         |
| Horns                    | number     |                    |         | 43,152  |
| <b>Italy:</b>            |            |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides—                 |            |                    |         |         |
| Dry                      | number     | 17,358             | 99,378  | 114,939 |
| Salted                   | do.        |                    | 3,839   | 815     |
| Hair                     | bales      | 56                 | 162     | 350     |
| Wool                     | do.        | 4                  | 560     | 553     |
| Sheepskins               | do.        | 244                | 1,318   | 2,053   |
| Various hides            | do.        | 39                 | 370     |         |
| Jerked beef              | do.        |                    | 150     |         |
| Tallow                   | pipes      | 487                | 6,279   | 4,497   |
| Do                       | hogsheads  | 403                | 3,016   | 263     |
| Bran                     | sacks      |                    |         | 803     |
| Fine bran                | do.        |                    | 400     | 448     |
| Flour                    | sacks      |                    |         | 5       |
| Corn                     | do.        | 6,499              | 21,840  | 16,354  |
| Wheat                    | do.        |                    | 490     | 156     |
| Bones and bone ash       | do.        |                    |         | 85,173  |
| Do                       | tons       |                    | 4,834   | 1,818   |
| Intestines               | bales      |                    | 49      | 125     |
| Do                       | tercerolas |                    | 5       | 50      |
| Horns                    | number     |                    | 339,875 | 178,566 |
| Horses                   | head       |                    |         | 25      |
| Sheep                    | do.        |                    |         | 10      |
| Cattle                   | do.        |                    |         | 801     |
| <b>Belgium:</b>          |            |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides—                 |            |                    |         |         |
| Dry                      | number     | 6,400              | 52,918  | 91,775  |
| Salted                   | do.        | 12,319             | 301,279 | 207,778 |
| Hair                     | bales      |                    | 281     | 250     |
| Wool                     | do.        | 2,529              | 18,575  | 23,004  |
| Sheepskins               | do.        |                    | 271     | 624     |
| Various hides            | do.        |                    | 124     |         |
| Tallow                   | pipes      | 127                | 488     | 450     |
| Do                       | hogsheads  |                    | 300     | 50      |
| Flour                    | sacks      |                    | 171     |         |
| Corn                     | do.        | 12,658             | 96,634  | 12,910  |
| Do                       | tons       | 2,322              | 2,322   |         |
| Wheat                    | sacks      |                    | 7,640   |         |
| Do                       | tons       |                    | 1,690   |         |
| Linseed                  | sacks      | 2,391              | 23,569  | 17,570  |
| Tongues                  | cases      | 1,198              | 7,752   | 5,514   |
| Bones and bone ash       | sacks      |                    | 5,652   | 585     |
| Do                       | tons       |                    | 98      |         |
| Intestines               | cases      |                    |         | 9       |
| Horns                    | number     | 52,749             | 187,179 | 251,501 |
| <b>Portugal:</b>         |            |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides, dry             | number     | 400                | 62,231  | 101,889 |
| Wool                     | bales      |                    | 31      | 5       |
| Sheepskins               | do.        |                    |         | 813     |
| Jerked beef              | do.        | 120                | 9,862   | 4,031   |
| Do                       | tons       | 22                 | 1,515   | 543     |
| Tallow                   | pipes      |                    | 100     | 105     |
| Wheat                    | sacks      |                    |         | 500     |
| Corn                     | do.        | 20,653             | 20,653  |         |
| Bones and bone ash       | tons       |                    | 41      |         |
| Horns                    | number     |                    | 10,430  |         |

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## EXPORTS—Continued.

|                            |                | December,<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Portugal—Continued.</b> |                |                    |         |         |
| Conserved meat.....        | cases.....     |                    | 566     | 109     |
| Cattle.....                | head.....      |                    |         | 899     |
| Sheep.....                 | do.....        |                    |         | 250     |
| Horses.....                | do.....        |                    |         | 4       |
| <b>England:</b>            |                |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides—                   |                |                    |         |         |
| Dry.....                   | number.....    |                    | 5,824   | 28,086  |
| Salted.....                | do.....        |                    |         | 10,472  |
| Hair.....                  | bales.....     | 9                  | 60      | 12      |
| Wool.....                  | do.....        | 608                | 5,148   | 11,206  |
| Sheepskins.....            | do.....        |                    | 163     | 1,256   |
| Various hides.....         | do.....        |                    | 1       |         |
| Jerked beef.....           | do.....        | 200                | 19,216  | 1,665   |
| Do.....                    | tons.....      | 2                  | 223     | 237     |
| Tallow.....                | pipes.....     |                    | 3,671   | 1,352   |
| Do.....                    | hogsheads..... |                    | 7,428   | 291     |
| Birdseed.....              | sacks.....     |                    |         | 50      |
| Flour.....                 | do.....        |                    | 1,410   |         |
| Bran.....                  | do.....        |                    | 820     | 2,383   |
| Fine bran.....             | do.....        |                    |         | 500     |
| Corn.....                  | do.....        | 14,999             | 130,589 | 104,613 |
| Wheat.....                 | do.....        |                    | 5,816   | 42,491  |
| Linseed.....               | do.....        |                    | 34,231  | 21,498  |
| Tongues.....               | cases.....     | 374                | 16,705  | 9,610   |
| Do.....                    | barrels.....   |                    |         | 1,843   |
| Bones and bone ash.....    | tons.....      |                    | 1,070   | 1,675   |
| Do.....                    | sacks.....     | 549                | 5,150   | 10,031  |
| Sheep.....                 | head.....      |                    |         |         |
| Conserved meat.....        | cases.....     | 43                 | 965     | 1,598   |
| Horns.....                 | number.....    |                    |         | 87,000  |
| Blood, dry.....            | sacks.....     |                    | 1,727   |         |
| Intestines.....            | bales.....     |                    |         | 15      |
| Do.....                    | hogsheads..... |                    |         | 22      |
| <b>Brazil:</b>             |                |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides—                   |                |                    |         |         |
| Dry.....                   | number.....    |                    | 1,100   | 4,484   |
| Salted.....                | do.....        |                    |         | 39,689  |
| Sheepskins.....            | bales.....     | 3                  | 154     | 155     |
| Hair.....                  | do.....        |                    |         | 4       |
| Wool.....                  | do.....        |                    |         | 511     |
| Jerked beef.....           | do.....        | 33,068             | 504,554 | 538,165 |
| Do.....                    | tons.....      | 2,696              | 41,603  | 21,313  |
| Tallow.....                | pipes.....     |                    | 1,889   | 4,226   |
| Do.....                    | hogsheads..... | 50                 | 1,256   | 4,282   |
| Flour.....                 | sacks.....     |                    | 67,218  | 16,752  |
| Bran.....                  | do.....        | 1,000              | 2,400   | 12,288  |
| Do.....                    | tons.....      |                    |         | 25      |
| Corn.....                  | sacks.....     | 700                | 81,218  | 22,876  |
| Wheat.....                 | do.....        |                    | 318     | 324     |
| Linseed.....               | do.....        |                    | 25      | 369     |
| Birdseed.....              | do.....        |                    | 2,976   | 2,528   |
| Barley.....                | do.....        |                    |         | 34      |
| Tongues.....               | cases.....     |                    | 191     | 180     |
| Do.....                    | barrels.....   |                    |         | 32      |
| Do.....                    | hogsheads..... |                    |         | 28      |
| Bones and bone ash.....    | tons.....      |                    | 29      |         |
| Intestines.....            | bales.....     |                    | 42      | 33      |
| Do.....                    | cases.....     |                    |         | 10      |
| Cattle.....                | head.....      |                    |         | 1,008   |
| Mules.....                 | do.....        |                    |         | 242     |
| Sheep.....                 | do.....        | 1,048              | 12,163  | 15,233  |
| Oxen.....                  | do.....        |                    |         | 8       |
| Horses.....                | do.....        |                    | 9       | 39      |
| Hay.....                   | bales.....     |                    |         | 7,468   |
| Conserved meat.....        | cases.....     |                    | 46      | 2       |
| <b>Cuba:</b>               |                |                    |         |         |
| Oxhides, salted.....       | number.....    |                    |         | 13,185  |
| Jerked beef.....           | bales.....     | 1,000              | 178,541 | 200,780 |
| Do.....                    | tons.....      | 60                 | 12,181  | 4,568   |
| Corn.....                  | sacks.....     | 6,000              | 6,000   | 9,600   |
| Birdseed.....              | do.....        |                    | 385     |         |
| Conserved meat.....        | cases.....     |                    |         | 20      |
| <b>West Indies:</b>        |                |                    |         |         |
| Jerked beef.....           | bales.....     |                    | 1,045   | 750     |
| Do.....                    | tons.....      |                    |         | 15      |
| Corn.....                  | sacks.....     |                    | 6,000   |         |
| Tallow.....                | hogsheads..... |                    |         | 74      |
| Birdseed.....              | sacks.....     |                    |         | 40      |
| Flour.....                 | do.....        |                    |         | 171     |
| Bran.....                  | do.....        |                    |         | 100     |
| Barley.....                | do.....        |                    |         | 150     |
| Mules.....                 | head.....      |                    |         | 140     |

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## EXPORTS—Continued.

|                        | December,<br>1904. | 1904.  | 1903.  |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| West Indies—Continued. |                    |        |        |
| Oxen.....              | head.....          |        | 2      |
| Horses.....            | do.....            |        | 22     |
| Tongues.....           | cases.....         |        | 2      |
| Conserved meat.....    | do.....            |        | 4      |
| Hay.....               | bales.....         |        | 300    |
| Chile:                 |                    |        |        |
| Jerked beef.....       | do.....            |        | 3      |
| Tallow.....            | pipes.....         | 1,217  | 4,177  |
| Do.....                | hogsheads.....     | 74     | 4,965  |
| Flour.....             | sacks.....         | 846    | 10,626 |
| Wheat.....             | do.....            |        | 10     |
| Bran.....              | do.....            | 255    | 85     |
| Fine bran.....         | do.....            | 70     | 167    |
| Linseed.....           | do.....            |        | 50     |
| Corn.....              | do.....            | 149    | 9,610  |
| Birdseed.....          | do.....            | 110    | 1,714  |
| Tongues.....           | cases.....         |        | 10     |
| Grease.....            | do.....            | 450    | 3,465  |
| Do.....                | cases.....         | 50     | 1,021  |
| Do.....                | cuarterolas.....   | 25     | 5,390  |
| Do.....                | tercerolas.....    |        | 125    |
| Sheep.....             | head.....          | 72     | 20     |
| Malvinas Islands:      |                    |        |        |
| Flour.....             | sacks.....         | 2,145  | 796    |
| Bran.....              | do.....            | 32     | 211    |
| Fine bran.....         | do.....            | 42     | 347    |
| Corn.....              | do.....            | 435    | 745    |
| Wheat.....             | do.....            | 25     |        |
| Sheep.....             | head.....          |        | 125    |
| Holland:               |                    |        |        |
| Tallow.....            | pipes.....         |        | 100    |
| Corn.....              | sacks.....         | 15,868 | 15,868 |
| Wheat.....             | do.....            | 4,612  |        |
| Bran.....              | do.....            |        | 5,696  |
| Austria:               |                    |        |        |
| Oxhides, dry.....      | number.....        | 1,933  | 2,750  |
| Las Palmas:            |                    |        |        |
| Horses.....            | head.....          | 2      |        |
| Orders:                |                    |        |        |
| Oxhides—               |                    |        |        |
| Dry.....               | number.....        |        | 1,467  |
| Salted.....            | do.....            | 23,949 | 12,735 |
| Various hides.....     | bales.....         | 6      |        |
| Hair.....              | do.....            |        | 8      |
| Wool.....              | do.....            |        | 1,934  |
| Sheepskins.....        | do.....            |        | 350    |
| Tallow.....            | pipes.....         | 618    | 1,706  |
| Do.....                | hogsheads.....     | 1,433  | 645    |
| Corn.....              | sacks.....         | 1,600  | 26,789 |
| Do.....                | tons.....          |        | 90     |
| Flour.....             | sacks.....         |        | 3,675  |
| Wheat.....             | do.....            |        | 730    |
| Bran.....              | tons.....          |        | 70     |
| Bone and bone ash..... | do.....            |        | 2,278  |
| Mulcs.....             | head.....          |        | 62     |
| Horns.....             | number.....        | 41,178 |        |

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1905.

The "South American Journal" for March 11, 1905, publishes the following figures, showing the customs receipts of the Republic for the month of January, 1905:

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Importation.....           | \$757,613.38 |
| Exportation.....           | 109,228.29   |
| Department (estimate)..... | 74,000.00    |
| Total.....                 | 940,841.67   |

These figures compare with those for the same month in previous years as follows: 1904, \$551,750; 1903, \$893,257; 1902, \$917,939; 1901, \$871,429; 1900, \$826,302; 1899, \$912,861; 1898, \$828,944; 1897, \$761,315; 1896, \$1,070,172.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN MONTEVIDEO.**

The president of the electric light department of the Montevideo municipality recently presented his report on the working during 1904. The result of the working during the past six years has been as follows:

| Year.     | Revenue.     | Expenses.    | Result.    |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1899..... | \$102,344.00 | \$153,676.66 | -51,332.66 |
| 1900..... | 104,780.90   | 159,995.69   | -55,214.79 |
| 1901..... | 105,021.00   | 165,010.12   | -59,989.12 |
| 1902..... | 106,599.00   | 167,788.04   | -61,189.04 |
| 1903..... | 107,256.60   | 157,777.00   | -50,520.40 |
| 1904..... | 129,184.00   | 96,496.00    | +33,687.96 |

In 1904 the public lighting was increased by 180 incandescent and 123 arc lamps, costing for service \$27,330. The only revenue the department receives is that from private lighting.

**GRAIN SHIPMENT IN 1904.**

The grain shipment of the Republic of Uruguay during the year 1904 amounted to 177,655 tons, as compared with 56,786 tons in 1903. This total sum was made up of the following items: Wheat was exported to the amount of 63,233 tons in 1904, as against 16,440 tons in 1903; maize, 80,904 tons in 1904, as against 1,851 tons in the previous year; linseed, 21,618 tons, as against 27,277 tons in 1903; and flour, 11,900 tons, as against 11,218 tons in 1903.

**VENEZUELA.****FOREIGN TRADE OF PUERTO CABELLO.**

The following report, covering the foreign trade of Puerto Cabello for the six months' period ending December 31, 1904, is embodied in a statement forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States by Mr. JEROME B. PETERSON, United States Consul at that port, under date of February 2, 1905:

**EXPORTS.**

France still maintains its leading position as the destination of exports shipped from Puerto Cabello, owing to the fact that the greater portion of the coffee exported hence goes to that country, mostly "at option," for distribution to the European markets. Germany has a slight lead over the United States in coffee, coming second to France. The United States takes the largest quantity of hides, the shipments of other products thereto being relatively unimportant.

The relative order in amount of coffee shipped to the several countries is as follows: France, Germany, Cuba, Spain, Netherlands, United States. France also leads in the exports of cocoa, followed in their order by Germany, Spain, England, and the United States. In the exports of woods Germany figures as the sole shipper, although the price is said to be very low. Cuba maintains first position in the exports of cattle, the number taken, however, having fallen off considerably toward the close of the year. During the six months 45,077 head of cattle, weighing 29,749,596 pounds and valued at \$538,858, went to Cuba, including 4,990 cows and 235 horses and mares, valued at \$2,463. Cattle (163 head), valued at \$3,551, were exported to Curaçao, Dutch West Indies.

## IMPORTS.

*Imports into Puerto Cabello from the several countries, and imports in transit for Tucacas, La Vela, and Maracaibo for the six months ended December 31, 1904.*

| Countries.                            | Into Puerto Cabello. | In transit for— |          |            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
|                                       |                      | Tucacas.        | La Vela. | Maracaibo. |
| England .....                         | \$198,119            | \$47,544        | \$29,662 | .....      |
| United States .....                   | 190,892              | 19,273          | 34,445   | .....      |
| Germany .....                         | 149,731              | 24,502          | 17,379   | .....      |
| France .....                          | 65,195               | 16,603          | 4,648    | \$1,206    |
| Spain .....                           | 48,171               | 7,108           | 2,305    | 1,321      |
| Netherlands (Including Curaçao) ..... | 44,069               | 8,644           | 3,075    | .....      |
| Italy .....                           | 32,128               | 3,238           | 986      | 668        |
| Cuba .....                            | 435                  | .....           | .....    | .....      |
| Total .....                           | 728,240              | 126,907         | 92,500   | 3,195      |

Imports from the United States during the six months show a relative gain over last year, having passed those from Germany and being only slightly behind those from England in value, while leading in weight. In the imports from the United States the greater part of the supplies for the new electric plant of Puerto Cabello were included. The boiler and engine were imported from England, although ordered through an American house. About 30 per cent of the imports into Puerto Cabello are in transit for adjacent points on the coast, namely, Tucacas, La Vela, and Maracaibo. This transfer has hitherto been effected by means of one small coasting steamer and a number of sailing vessels, but it is announced that the Hamburg-American Line will shortly inaugurate a coast service by steamer covering these ports. Until within the past six months this transshipment of goods for La Vela and Maracaibo was effected at Curaçao, but this was forbidden by a decree of the Venezuelan Government, although the greater portion of imports for the latter place are transshipped at New York. Tucacas is a new port which was opened in November, 1903, but has only been used to any extent during the last six months, the wharf and custom-house not yet being completed.

Among the imports from Great Britain were 2,993,291 pounds of coal from Cardiff for the use of the railroad connecting Puerto Cabello with Valencia. During the past three months work has been resumed on the coal mines operated by the Government in the State of Falcón, and a quantity of coal has recently been embarked at Coro for the use of a Venezuelan war vessel.

#### GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

German papers claim that 20,000,000 marks (\$5,760,000) of German capital is invested in real estate in Venezuela, and that the bulk of the foreign trade of the Republic is transacted by Germans, of whom about 2,000 reside in the country. Forty large German firms are engaged in trade there. In Caracas they have their own schools, clubs, and societies, and a newspaper published in German. The further claim is made that the Germans have built the railroads, and that the manufacturing establishments in the Republic have been organized and are carried on by Germans.

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#### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

United States Consul-General SEEGER, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor the following communication in regard to the possibilities of establishing in Brazil extensive pork-packing and other meat industries, embodying the views of a well-informed American merchant of Rio de Janeiro:

"I think the time has come when some of the large manufacturing packers of pork, lard, etc., might establish factories here with great profit to themselves. A few years ago coffee was so remunerative to the planters that they neglected hog raising, and a great deal of pork, lard, etc., was imported. Now, however, coffee prices have obliged them to devote attention to other branches, and the importation has been reduced to almost nothing. Hogs are easily raised here, and corn grows very abundantly and easily. An American factory and methods ought to result in a large export business from Brazil. It would pay; and it even might be advisable to raise the hogs, as a more certain supply of raw material could thus be insured. In Rio Grande do Sul there are native factories, I believe, but my idea is for Minas and Sao Paulo. Practically no hams or bacon are cured in the country, and, owing to heavy duties, both these articles bring high prices; hence there is a large local market to be developed. I have heard of one planter who does his own curing. Two Englishmen started a factory for hams up in Minas, but the State government put on such heavy duties that the business was abandoned. I feel sure that a foreign company wishing to establish such an enterprise on a large scale



could make its own terms beforehand about these matters, and a bright future would await it. I think it would be well worth while to send out a competent man to look over the field. Brazil stands strongly committed to a high-protective tariff, and there can be no doubt that a big American company entering the trade could easily dominate the situation. Brazil is already a large cattle-producing country, and I believe that in a few years the immense areas suitable for grazing in the interior will be made available. Brazil will then be in a position to supply Europe with cheap beef, especially as the time is approaching when the United States will export but little."

Mexico imports considerable tobacco in the leaf, as well as in the manufactured form, principally Cuban cigars and cigarettes, American cigarettes and pipe and chewing tobaccos, and some French and German cigars and Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the importation of Virginia leaf tobacco amounted to 2,468,773 pounds, valued at \$147,131 in gold; the importation of all other tobacco in leaf was valued at \$32,896 in gold. Of this "other leaf tobacco" the United States also contributed 4,675 pounds. The Netherlands and Cuba contributed 17,332 and 15,890 pounds, respectively, and Sumatra and Germany were next in order, with small quantities from India, Belgium, Turkey, Persia, and even China, part of the tobacco from various sources coming through Great Britain. Higher duties were placed on Virginia leaf last year, and this operates somewhat to change the course of the trade. In general, however, the importation of leaf tobacco into Mexico is increasing, partly through the increased consumption of foreign tobaccos, but principally through the demand for foreign leaf to blend with the native leaf in the manufacture of cigars.

The Peruvian Government is about to cause the erection in the public square of Lima of a statue to Gen. JOSÉ DE SAN MARTIN, through whose efforts Peru was enabled to establish its independence in 1821. Designs for this statue are to be solicited from sculptors the world over, and with that end in view the various Peruvian consuls abroad have been provided with biographical and pictorial matter relative to General SAN MARTIN, and instructed to afford any information that may be asked of them. The hero is to be represented in a standing posture, proclaiming Peruvian liberty. American sculptors desirous of informing themselves with a view to submitting designs and sketches would do well to address the consulates of Peru at San Francisco or Philadelphia.

The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000 and an authorized bond issue of \$25,000,000, has recently been organized by prominent American and Canadian capitalists. Several New York banks and trust companies, in conjunction with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Mon-

treal, are said to be largely interested in the company. The objects of the company are to develop a great water power near Rio de Janeiro for lighting purposes, for the operation of street railways, and for industrial purposes. The requirements for the last-named purpose alone amount to over 25,000 horsepower. Taken as a whole the enterprise promises to be the largest electrical undertaking in the world, outside of the United States. The company possesses a valuable concession, giving it the exclusive right to transmit to Rio de Janeiro electrical energy developed by water power. There have been large contracts let for apparatus and material, which it is estimated will amount to more than \$2,000,000. A large portion of the orders have been placed in Germany and in the United States.

The Cuban plantations Victoria, at Jovellanos, and San Rafael, at Bolendron, in the province of Matanzas, and La Julia, at Duran, in Havana Province, which are as yet run under the old system, have just been put under the control of syndicates organized in Cuba that intend to convert them into large central factories of a capacity of at least 100,000 bags of sugar each. It is stated that these syndicates are also in treaty for acquiring the control of several other plantations whose names have not been as yet given out. At the head of said syndicates is a wealthy Spanish merchant of Havana, who is to advance, at a moderate interest, the greater part of the funds needed to carry out the scheme, under the condition that all the sugars turned out by the factories belonging to the syndicates will be consigned to him for their sale. An American syndicate has purchased the plantation Santa Cecilia, at Sagua, province of Santa Clara, which will be in a like manner converted into a central factory, the work for its transformation to be commenced as soon as the present crop is marketed.

The Minister of Public Works of the Argentine Republic has been authorized to expend 56,100 gold *pesos* (about \$55,000) on the following articles, to be used in adapting the military port at Buenos Ayres to commercial purposes: Four hydraulic cranes, 1 electric accumulator, 4 automatic weighing machines, 13 mooring cables, and 8 anchors, together with the necessary accessories to these articles. All these goods are to be purchased in Europe through the Argentine Legation in London. The construction of 4 steam launches and 1 petroleum motor launch for the Public Health Department has also been authorized, 3 of the former to be fitted with a Clayton disinfecting apparatus. A Clayton storage apparatus is also to be purchased. The total expenditure provided for in the decree is 200,000 *pesos* national currency (about \$90,000). The shells of these boats are to be constructed by the Argentine Naval Department, but the machinery and fittings are to be purchased abroad.

The Buenos Ayres Central Railway is the name of a new company formed to take over and operate concessions granted by the Argentine Government in 1898, which were found to be too restricted in their terms to get the backing of capital. A recent modification of the terms has been the means of securing English capital to the extent of £3,000,000, which will be at once applied to the building of a line 520 kilometers long, with a gauge of 1 meter. The route will be from Buenos Ayres by way of Marco Paz and 9 de Julio to Carhue, which lies between the Western and Southern railways. There will be 45 stations on the road as at present planned, and construction will begin in May of this year.

The Mexican Aluminum Manufacturing Company, of Mexico City, propose erecting a plant for the manufacture of finished articles in aluminum, and have petitioned the Government to allow the importation of the necessary machinery for the project free of duty, as is usual with material for new industrials there. The factory will represent an investment of \$200,000.

There is at the present time a large demand from Uruguay for wire fencing, much of that material having been destroyed during the recent revolution. The cheaper kinds of fencing are most in demand and it is said that Germany secures the biggest orders.

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## BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

The United States Bureau of the Census has just published the first complete census of the Philippine Islands. The report is contained in four volumes, the first three of which detail at considerable length the geography and history of the islands, together with a statistical account of its population, the manner of living, religion, pursuits, education, and the like. In general these reports are a most interesting exhibit of the advance in prosperity, education, and order since the American occupation in 1898. They form a mine of information on all subjects connected with the welfare and material prosperity of the people. Volume IV is devoted to agriculture and social and industrial statistics. The chief source of wealth in the Philippine Archipelago, since its discovery in the sixteenth century, has been the production and exportation of agricultural commodities. In 1902 the agricultural exports were valued at \$27,360,475, forming 95 per cent of the value

of all exports. The soil is so fertile that when sufficiently watered it yields large crops without intensive cultivation, and the easy-going native secures most satisfactory results, even with his unscientific methods and crude implements. Food producing, aromatic, medicinal, dye, and textile plants grow profusely, and both indigenous and exotic plants are easily cultivated. The principal products are hemp, sugar, tobacco, copra, and rice. The production of coffee has been practically abandoned, but the Bureau of Agriculture is endeavoring to reintroduce the cultivation of the plant. It is plain from the chapters devoted to agriculture that the marvelous agricultural resources of the Philippine Islands have been scarcely touched as yet, and the articles on this subject are very interesting and instructive. The following subjects are discussed in this volume: Hemp, or abaca, by MARIANO ABELLA; sugar, by Hon. JOSE R. DE LUZURIAGA, of the Philippine Commission; tobacco, by Hon. G. GONZAGA, Governor of Cagayan; the cocoanut, by W. S. LYON, of the Bureau of Agriculture, with a supplemental article by Hon. JUAN CAILLES, Governor of La Laguna; coffee, by Hon. SIMEON LUZ, Governor of Batangas, and Hon. W. F. PACK, Governor of Benguet; rice, by REGINO GARCIA, of the Bureau of Agriculture, and by M. CUNANAN; the indigo plant, by AMELIO A. Y LALLAVE; cacao, by W. S. LYON, and also by Hon. PABLO TECSON OCAMPO, Governor of Bulacan. The most important commercial product of the islands is abaca, or manila hemp. This is indigenous to all provinces, but the fiber is unlike the hemp of other tropical countries, and is found only in the Philippine Islands. The value of the exportations of this product exceeded \$19,000,000 in 1902, or was two-thirds of the value of all exports. Nearly all of this material is shipped in the raw state to Europe and America for manufacture into cordage. Although a large area was devoted to the cultivation of abaca, much of the product that was exported was gathered wild. The exportation of the dried kernel of the cocoanut, known as "copra," is steadily increasing and promises to become of great commercial importance. The value of the exports of copra and cocoanuts for 1902 was \$2,701,783. The cocoanut palm flourishes luxuriantly in the Philippines and when its products are systematically harvested it is a source of unfailing revenue and profit, supplying several by-products of commercial value. The demand for rice throughout the archipelago far exceeds the domestic supply, and it will probably be necessary to continue to import it indefinitely, as the cultivation of hemp and other products is much more profitable. It is probable that the cultivation of cacao, from which chocolate is derived, will greatly increase and become one of the principal products of the islands, as the cacao of the Philippine Islands is superior to that grown anywhere else in the world.

The production of sugar, although really an agricultural industry, has been included under manufactures. It is proportionately of much importance in the Philippines. The number of establishments whose products amounted in value to at least 1,000 pesos each was 1,075, and the total value of the product was 6,603,006 pesos. There were in addition many hundred small sugar mills that produced low-grade sugar but were too primitive and unimportant to be included in the census schedules; the aggregate of such establishments, however, would be considerable. Negros Occidental is the most important sugar province, and in it are located 291 out of a total of 528 steam-power sugar plants in the archipelago. The value of sugar exported in 1902 was \$3,342,473, or 12 per cent of the value of all exports. Including sugar, the total number of manufacturing plants in the archipelago is 3,259, and the total value of products is 41,700,215 pesos. In commercial importance tobacco is the third agricultural product, the value of the manufactured article being a little more than half of the total value of all the tobacco exported, which amounted to nearly \$2,000,000 in 1902. Measured by value of product, tobacco outranks all other products of the Philippine Islands, and the output of 113 establishments for 1902 was valued at \$8,740,516, which is about 25 per cent of the total value of manufactures for that year. The products of liquor and tobacco constituted 37.4 per cent of the value of the insular manufactures as compared with 4.8 per cent for the United States. Sixty-seven per cent of the total value of manufactures, exclusive of sugar, is reported by the city of Manila. The capital invested in manufactures in the Philippine Islands exceeds 50,000,000 pesos. Philippine trade was opened to the world in 1834. An examination of the customs records since that date indicates a decided though frequently interrupted growth of commerce. The value of imports for 1902 was \$33,342,166; of exports, \$28,671,904. Commerce with foreign countries is carried on mostly in vessels bearing the British and German flags. The number of ports and subports open to commerce has trebled since the American occupation began.

An interesting report has recently been made by United States Minister BEAUPRÉ from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, on a recent attempt to introduce American live stock into the Republic. He states that 14 blooded heifers, together with a few other animals, were brought to the Argentine Republic, and that 12 heifers were sold at public auction on September 6 last. Conditions for the sale were not promising, as pasture had been scarce, while the number of Short-horns imported had been greater than in any previous year. In spite of this and the evident lack of interest in the sale, all the heifers entered were sold at prices ranging from \$1,785 to \$467 in American gold, the average price being \$686.75. The blood of these heifers, as shown by their pedigrees given in full in the catalogue published for

the sales, was identical with or even purer than that so much admired by Argentine breeders in English pedigrees. While these animals went far below their worth, yet ultimate success in introducing American animals is believed certain. These animals were criticised as of too light a shade of red for the warm climate of the Argentine Republic, and their horns were thought to be too dark. Some of the breeders, who are not accustomed to so compact or short legged an animal as the American, thought them too small. Several things will count against the development of the demand for American cattle in the Republic, such as British competition—as English importers are not disposed to sit by and see a portion of their business fall to the United States; opposition from Argentine breeders, who either think that the country has reached the point where it can dispense with foreign contributions or else desire to keep the market to themselves from selfish motives; prejudice against any new article, especially against anything coming from the United States; and, lastly, resentment on account of the embargo put on Argentine wool in the United States by the tariff laws. The minister concludes that it is certain that there will some day be a market in the Argentine Republic for American cattle, but that the market is far from being safely opened as yet.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 216, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, treats of the control of the boll weevil, and was prepared by Dr. W. D. HUNTER, of the Bureau of Entomology, a special agent in charge of cotton-boll weevil investigations. The bulletin starts with "Recommendations," a summary of the conclusions arrived at relative to means for control of the boll weevil. Owing to the fact that experimental use was made of the Guatemalan ant in stamping out this cotton pest it is interesting to note that the bulletin contained the statement that the work of the Bureau of Entomology for several years has indicated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will ever be exterminated. As a matter of fact no injurious insect has ever been exterminated. Some species, like the Rocky Mountain locust in this country, have died out more or less on account of climatic influences, and reasonably effective methods of combating others, like the Phylloxera in France, have been perfected. Although the very large yields of cotton of former times may no longer be possible in the region now infested by the boll weevil, it is entirely feasible to produce cotton at a margin of profit that will compare favorably with that resulting from the production of most of the staple crops of the United States by following what has become generally known as the cultural method. This method consists of changes and modifications of the system of cotton raising, made necessary by the boll weevil. It was originally suggested by a careful study of the life history and habits of the pest, and naturally any improvements

that may eventually be made will be the result of a continuation of that study. It has now been tested successfully on a large scale by the Bureau of Entomology, as well as by many planters, during three seasons. Of greatest advantage is the reducing the numbers of the weevils by the destruction of the plants in the fall. The advantage thus gained is followed up by bending every effort toward procuring an early crop the next season.

The report of FRANCISCO VALDES VERGARA, collector of customs at the port of Valparaiso, Chile, said to be one of the most competent statisticians in the Republic, makes an estimate of the probable life of the nitrate product in Chile. Señor VERGARA's calculation is based upon the original estimate of the supply and the production and exportation since 1840. The nitrate producers fixed the quota for exportation for the year ended March 31, 1904, at 32,500,000 Spanish *quintals* (1,529,311 tons). It is calculated that the shipments to December 31, 1903, were, in the aggregate, 31,000,000 *quintals* (1,426,000 tons). Señor VERGARA makes a somewhat extended statement, tending to show the probable rate of production in future years, and concludes somewhat as follows: "At the end of twenty years, when 35,000,000 tons have been extracted, it will be seen that the exhaustion of the nitrate deposits will be near at hand. The nitrate industry contributes to-day 76.4 per cent of our exports, and its operation involves the expenditure of nearly 30,000,000 *pesos* (\$10,950,000) for agricultural products and merchandise. It pays the Government directly 48,500,000 *pesos* (\$17,702,500) for export duties and no less than 10,000,000 *pesos* (\$3,560,000) indirectly in import duties. It would be useless to make any comments on the grave consequences which would result from anything that would compromise the prosperity of the nitrate industry in Chile."

A volume of more than ordinary interest recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library is a Spanish version, newly translated, of the account of an expedition to the Rio de la Plata region and a twenty years' residence covering the period 1534-1554. The author, ULRICH SCHMIDEL, was the first historian of the Rio de la Plata, the original edition of his work, published in 1567, being written in German, and subsequent editions in Latin, Spanish, and English have at various times been issued. The present issue, under the title "Viaje al Rio de la Plata (1534-1554)" was published in 1903 by CABAUT & Co., Librería del Colegio, in Buenos Ayres, the translation, introduction, and annotations being the work of SAMUEL A. LAFONE QUEVADO, with bibliographical and biographical notes by BARTOLOMÉ MITRE. Attention is called to the fact that the errors in former translation have been avoided as much as possible by referring to the latest German text as authority, while footnotes throughout the volume modify many points

in dispute as regards chronology and geography. The expedition under the command of ADELANTADO DON PEDRO DE MENDOZA, of which SCHMIDEL formed a part, sailed from San Lucar (Spain) in 1534, arriving in the waters of the La Plata in 1535, the establishment of a colony at Buenos Ayres being one of the first works of the explorers. The various minor expeditions from this central point, and the life and conditions of the New World are detailed by the author in quaint and attractive language, while the plates and maps, many of which are reproduced from the Latin edition of LAVINO HULSIO, add interest and value to the work.

For more than a quarter of a century Mexico has enjoyed absolute peace, which has enabled it to develop its immense sources of wealth. It has taken an important and honorable part in the universal expositions of 1889 and 1900, and it was after the closing of this last one that Mr. SÉBASTIEN DE MIER, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of this American Republic in Paris, conceived the idea of preparing a table of its progress since the pacification and of making an inventory of the resources of Mexico, which resulted in the valuable and interesting book recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, entitled "*Le Mexique au début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle*" (Mexico at the beginning of the twentieth century), published in two volumes. The collaborators are all men of learning and distinction, who need no introduction to the literary and scientific world. The first volume of this work, which opens with a general introduction by E. LEVASSEUR, contains the following chapters: "Geographical Outline," by ELISÉE RECLUS; "Population and Colonization," Prince ROLAND BONAPARTE; "Political, Judicial, and Administrative Institutions," LEON BOURGEOIS; "Agriculture," HIPPOLYTE GOMOT; "Mines and Mining Industries," L. DE LAUNAY; "Industry, Commerce, and Navigation," ALFRED PICART. The second volume treats of the following subjects: "Railroads and Public Works," C. KRANTZ; "Posts and Telegraphs," M. LAGRAVE; "Moneys, Exchange, and Banks," A. DE FOVILLE; "Finance," P. LEROY BEAULIEU; "Public Instruction," O. GRÉARD; "Sciences," A. HALLER; "Art and Literature," J. CLARETIE; "Army and Navy," General NIOX; "Foreign Relations," D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT; "General Conclusion," E. LEVASSEUR.

"La Revista Azucarera" (Sugar Crop Report), published by El Hacendado Mexicano, apartado 2010, City of Mexico, 1904-5, has just been issued, and as it contains the latest data in regard to the sugar industry in the Mexican Republic, its importance is evident. Not only does the report cover existing conditions in Mexico, but it includes a list of cane planters and sugar manufacturers of Mexico, Central America, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Hawaii, and



Java, completely revised and corrected, containing the amount of sugar and molasses made during the grinding season of 1903-4, besides several maps and some interesting articles on the sugar industry. It is further stated that if the reigning prices continue, Mexico will have seen the greatest boom in the history of her sugar industry, and what was thought last year to be a poorly productive business will have proven to be a source of wealth to many. The quantity of sugar made in Mexico during the season of 1903-4 is stated as 107,547 tons, and the estimated production for 1904-5 is given as 115,000 tons. Further details of the sugar industry of Mexico as reproduced from this valuable publication will be found in the present issue of the "Bulletin," classified with other Mexican data.

Two bulletins of the Corps of Mining Engineers of Peru, treating respectively of the Carboniferous deposits of the Checras district (*Yacimientos carboníferos del distrito de Checras*) and the Mineral Resources of the Province of Cajabamba (*La Provincia de Cajabamba y sus asientos minerales*) have been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, being exhaustive expert treatment of the subjects in reference. The Checras coal beds, in the Province of Chancay, are among the most extensive in Peru, the coal being of the best grade of anthracite, and with suitable means of communication for opening up the section, enough coal would be produced not only to supply native needs, but also for export purposes. The future of the Province of Cajabamba is, according to the report, destined to the greatest prosperity, by reason of the fertility of its soil, the abundance of irrigating streams, the diversity of its products, the salubrity of its climate, and the wealth of its mineral resources.

The establishment of an industry for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Peru and its possibilities of practical realization form the subject of a pamphlet received by the Columbus Memorial Library. This paper, by Señor Don PEDRO E. PAULET, was published as Bulletin No. 5 of the Peruvian Department of Promotion and is devoted to a consideration of the question under three main heads, namely: (1) The utility of a sulphuric-acid factory, which he states to be of great importance in the creation of new industries whose exploitation is at present impossible by reason of the high price of sulphuric acid; (2) the various processes employed in the manufacture of this article, divided into the leaden-chamber process and the contact process, and (3) the conditions of an installation which would be practical in Peru for the satisfaction of immediate necessities and for future needs.

An instructive and interesting article on "Cinchona in the past and the present," appears in the issue for March 27, 1905, of the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record," by P. VAN DER WIELEN.

Records of the use of the cinchona plant do not antedate 1630-1640, but when the Spaniards came to the New World its virtues as a febrifuge had already been discovered and applied by the aborigines. The present yearly output of the drug is about 400,000 kilograms, manufactured in 21 factories—5 in France, 3 in England, 2 in Germany, 2 in Italy, 2 in Holland, 4 in America, 1 in Java, 1 in Bengal, and 1 in Madras. The first living trees were taken from South America to the Dutch East Indies in 1854, although many unsuccessful attempts had been previously made to cultivate them, and at present, owing to the enormous increase in the output of the cinchona plantations in the Dutch East Indies, Java, Ceylon, etc., Amsterdam is the world's great distributing market for the product.

A technical history prepared for the International Engineering Congress at St. Louis treating of the Buenos Ayres harbor, covers a consideration of the question whether it is advisable to maintain the two entrance channels now in use in the Buenos Ayres harbor or whether one only—the Riachuelo or the North. The writer, Señor LUIS A. HUERGO, C. E., writes earnestly in favor of the Riachuelo channel as the more important and valuable entrance to the Argentine emporium, and appends a series of 17 plates covering the various stages of development of the harbor works from the time of the expedition led by Don PEDRO MENDOZA, in 1536 to that of the E. L. CORTHEL plan in 1902.

"Commercial Mexico in 1905" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. Its object, as indicated by the title, is to present commercial conditions in Mexico at the present time, the producing and consuming power of that country, the sections of the world from which it now draws its imports and to which it sends its exports, the classes of articles in which its demands are increasing or decreasing, and the classes of products which it is supplying to various parts of the world and especially to the United States. The features of the work, which are of special importance to those who are engaged in commerce with Mexico or who are desirous of developing commerce with that country, are the tables which show the imports into Mexico for a term of years and the countries from which these imports were drawn; also tables showing the exports from the United States to Mexico for a term of years and the principal articles making up this export trade to Mexico.

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List of authors and titles and catalogue of maps from August 15, 1903, to September 1, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 179 p. 8°.

Accession list of authors and titles from September 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 65 p. 8°.

#### BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Annual statement of the commissioner of education to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 39 p. 8°.

Public, society, and school libraries. (Reprint of Chap. xviii, report of commissioner of education, 1903.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 759-1015. 8°.

### CONGRESS.

Compilation of treaties in force. (58th congress, sen. doc. 318.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 996 p. 8°.

Constitution of the Dominican republic. (Promulgated June 12, 1896; put again in force May 21, 1903.) 58th cong., special sess., sen. doc. no. 2.) 21 p. 8°.

- Intercontinental railway through the three Americas. Letter from Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper. (58th cong., sen. doc. no. 108.) 3 p. 6°.
- National arbitration tribunal. Report to committee on education and labor. April 7, 1904. (58th cong., 2d sess., sen. doc. no. 3259.) 40 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

- Bureau of the Census. Special reports. Mines and quarries, 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. xxix, 1123 p. 4°
- Monthly consular reports. January, 1905. no. 292. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 324 p. 8°
- Monthly consular reports. February, 1905. no. 293. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 259 p. 8°
- Bureau of navigation. Laws of the United States relating to navigation and the merchant marine. Part 2 of the Report of the Commissioner of Navigation to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 531 p. 8°

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- National debts of the world. [From the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance for March, 1901.] pp. 2143-2221. sq. 8°

## VENEZUELA.

- Ministerio de fomento. Leyes del ministerio de fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Ed. oficial. Caracas, Imprenta Bolívar, 1904. 316 p. 8°
- Recopilación de leyes y decretos de Venezuela. T. XXV-XXVI. 1902-3. Ed. oficial. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, 1904-5. 2 v. 4°
- Venezuela ante el conflicto con las potencias aliadas Alemania, Inglaterra é Italia en 1902 y 1903. volumen 1. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1905. 564 p. 4°



## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

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Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
\* Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
\* Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Aires. Daily and weekly.  
El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Aires.  
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

### BELGIUM.

\* La Revue Américaine. Brussels.

### BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)  
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
\* El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.  
\* Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.
- Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.
- Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
- \* Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
- \* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
- \* Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Diario Popular. São Paulo. Daily.
- \* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- \* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
- Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
- Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
- Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
- \* Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
- \* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
- Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
- \* Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

## CANADA.

- Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.
- Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
- Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
- Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
- El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
- El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
- \* Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
- Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

## COSTA RICA.

- \* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
- Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
- La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

- Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
- La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.
- Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

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### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Gaceta Oficial.* Santo Domingo. Weekly.

\* *El Mensajero.* Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

### ECUADOR.

\* *Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador.* Quito. Monthly.

*Gaceta Municipal.* Guayaquil. Weekly.

*Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador.* Quito. Daily.

### FRANCE.

*Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires.* Paris. Monthly.

*Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris.* Paris. Weekly.

*Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris.* Paris. Irregular.

*La Géographie.* Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.

*Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale.* Paris. Monthly.

*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce.* Paris. Weekly.

*Le Nouveau Monde.* Paris. Weekly.

*La Revue.* Paris. Semimonthly.

*Revue du Commerce Extérieur.* Paris. Semimonthly.

### GERMANY.

\* *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung.* Berlin. Weekly.

*Handels-Kammer zu Hannover.* Hannover.

*Petermann's Mitteilungen.* Gotha. Monthly.

*Südamerikanische Rundschau.* Berlin. Monthly.

*Der Tropenpflanzer.* Berlin. Monthly.

*Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin.* Berlin. Monthly.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

*Board of Trade Journal.* London. Weekly.

*British Trade Journal.* London. Monthly.

*Commercial Intelligence.* London. Weekly.

*Diplomatic and Consular Reports.* London.

*Geographical Journal.* London. Monthly.

*Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette.* London. Weekly.

*The Scottish Geographical Magazine.* Edinburgh. Monthly.

*South American Journal.* London. Weekly.

*Times (The).* London. Daily.

### GUATEMALA.

\* *Diario de Centro-América.* Guatemala. Daily.

*El Guatemalteco.* Guatemala. Daily. (*Diario Oficial.*)

\* *La República.* Guatemala. Daily.

### HAITI.

*Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie.* Port au Prince. Monthly.

\* *Le Moment.* (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.

\* *Le Moniteur.* (Journal officiel de la République d'Haiti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.

*Revue de la Société de Législation.* Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 \*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 \*El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.  
 Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras.  
 Monthly.

ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.  
 \*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.  
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.  
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)  
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.  
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México.  
 Weekly.  
 \*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia,  
 México. Semiweekly.  
 \*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México.  
 Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México.  
 Semiweekly.  
 \*El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

- El Comercio. Managua. Daily. (Received irregularly.)  
 Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

- \*La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.  
 \*Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.  
 La República. Panamá. Weekly.

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### PARAGUAY.

Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.  
Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.  
\*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.  
Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.  
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.  
\*Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.  
Revue Commerciale. Assumption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

### PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
\*El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
\*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.  
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.  
Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

El Comercio, Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
Gaceta Oficial, Manila, Philippine Islands. Weekly. (Issued in Spanish and English.)  
El Grito del Pueblo. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
Libertas. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
El Mercantil. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
El Progreso. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
El Renacimiento. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.

### PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

### EL SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
\*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

### SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.  
 American Druggist. New York, N. Y. Semimonthly.  
 American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 \*American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 \*El Americano. New York, N. Y. Published every ten days.  
 \*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 \*Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York, N. Y.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 \*Manufacturer and Exporter. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 \*Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.  
 Mining World. Chicago, Ill. Weekly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 The Technical World. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly  
 World To-day (The). Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

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**URUGUAY.**

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

**VENEZUELA.**

El Fonografo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
\* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

## SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XX.

ABRIL DE 1905.

No. 1.

### MUDANÇA NA DIRECÇÃO DA SECRETARIA.

O Sr. WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL que tem servido como Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas desde o dia 20 de Maio de 1899, renunciou a seu cargo no dia 6 de Março de 1905 para acceitar o posto de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da China. Na sua reunião de 5 de Abril de 1905, o Conselho Directivo, á indicação do Senhor Presidente dos Estados Unidos, promoveu o Sr. WILLIAMS CARLTON FOX ao posto de Director da Secretaria.

O Sr. Fox foi nomeado primeiro Official da Secretaria em 1898, e representou a Secretaria na Conferencia Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que se celebrou na cidade de Mexico em 1901-2.

### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM DEZEMBRO E NO ANNO DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung," de Buenos Aires, publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento dos diversos portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Dezembro e no anno de 1904:

#### BUENOS AIRES.

|                                    | Dezembro,<br>1904. | 1904.     | 1903.      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Milho.....toneladas..              | 104,014            | 840,201   | 10,688,357 |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 15,513             | 397,379   | 6,858,512  |
| Linho.....id.....                  | 6,229              | 251,654   | 3,450,095  |
| Farinha de trigo.....id.....       | 9,559              | 85,479    | 1,361,664  |
| LA.....fardos..                    | 31,685             | 249,771   | 356,223    |
| Peltes de carneiro.....id.....     | 4,797              | 66,136    | 104,187    |
| Couros de boi secos.....numero..   | 216,286            | 1,357,073 | 1,397,224  |
| Couros de boi salgados.....id..... | 71,480             | 1,005,156 | 832,424    |



|                                 |             | Dezembro,<br>1904. | 1904.       | 1903.       |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Couros de cavallo salgados..... | numero..    | 22, 135            | 182, 334    | 296, 275    |
| Couros de cavallo seccos.....   | id.....     | 13, 500            | 180, 663    | 131, 997    |
| Pelles de bezerro.....          | id.....     | 12, 285            | 132, 879    | 191, 285    |
| Crina.....                      | fardos..    | 343                | 3, 290      | 4, 418      |
| Couros diversos.....            | id.....     | 975                | 7, 816      | 7, 164      |
| Massa de linhaça.....           | saccos..    | 15, 073            | 170, 844    | 166, 910    |
| Cevada.....                     | toneladas.. | 1, 307             | 13, 804     | 55, 941     |
| Farelo.....                     | id.....     | 8, 773             | 109, 705    | 1, 513, 006 |
| Sementes.....                   | id.....     | 90                 | 1, 420      | 287         |
| Amucar.....                     | id.....     | 550                | 2, 791      | 95, 460     |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....    | id.....     | 3, 924             | 20, 862     | 36, 440     |
| Chifres.....                    | numero..    | 138                | 2, 134      | 2, 108      |
| Manteiga.....                   | caixas..    | 36, 223            | 210, 644    | 185, 968    |
| Pennas de abestruiz.....        | id.....     | 71                 |             |             |
| Quebracho.....                  | toneladas.. | 9, 775             | 61, 221     | 60, 645     |
| Id.....                         | rolos..     | 463                | 4, 764      | 1, 519      |
| Extracto de quebracho.....      | saccos..    | 37, 812            | 227, 201    | 168, 635    |
| Mineraes.....                   | id.....     |                    | 3, 611      | 2, 769      |
| Tripas.....                     | tonels..    | 602                | 9, 099      | 7, 050      |
| Sementes de nabo.....           | toneladas.. | 390                | 533         |             |
| Gado vaccum.....                | cebeças..   | 655                | 7, 235      | 34, 867     |
| Gado ovelhum.....               | id.....     | 2, 100             | 7, 225      | 117, 805    |
| Gado cavallar.....              | id.....     | 452                | 3, 793      | 7, 251      |
| Gado muar.....                  | id.....     | 1, 216             | 8, 220      | 21, 604     |
| Gado suino.....                 | id.....     |                    | 45          | 814         |
| Sebo.....                       | pipas..     | 1, 808             | 31, 501     | 21, 461     |
| Id.....                         | tonels..    | 7, 800             | 81, 230     | 87, 619     |
| Xarque.....                     | fardos..    | 31, 544            | 186, 025    | 151, 615    |
| Carneiros congelados.....       | numero..    | 70, 265            | 1, 278, 375 | 1, 144, 958 |
| Carne conservada.....           | caixas..    | 17, 189            | 121, 714    | 119, 489    |
| Linguas.....                    | id.....     | 350                | 7, 525      | 27, 586     |
| Feno.....                       | fardos..    | 26, 651            | 276, 381    | 677, 963    |
| Carne congelada.....            | quartos..   | 52, 676            | 423, 030    | 541, 609    |
| Carneiros.....                  | id.....     | 15, 000            | 430, 263    | 1, 441, 396 |
| Carnes diversas.....            | volumes..   | 5, 471             | 40, 930     | 57, 140     |
| Tabaco.....                     | fardos..    | 511                | 24, 200     | 17, 433     |
| Farinha de carne.....           | saccos..    |                    | 6, 789      | 7, 130      |
| Caldo de carne.....             | caixas..    |                    | 637         | 311         |
| Sangue secco.....               | saccos..    | 1, 579             | 10, 730     | 9, 144      |
| Extracto de carne.....          | caixas..    | 3, 118             | 3, 618      | 13, 199     |
| Ovelhas congeladas.....         | numero..    | 1, 704             | 41, 327     | 50, 773     |

## LA PLATA.

Sabiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de Dezembro, 20 vapores e 1 navio a vela, e durante o anno de 1904, 306 vapores e 8 navios de vela. Os productos transportados por estas embarcações nos periodos respectivos foram os seguintes:

|                             | Dezembro<br>de 1904. | 1904.         |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                             | Kilos.               | Kilos.        |
| Milho.....                  | 31, 256, 920         | 177, 474, 236 |
| Trigo.....                  | 4, 342, 010          | 56, 002, 326  |
| Linho.....                  |                      | 10, 571, 124  |
| Feno.....                   |                      | 226, 000      |
| Cevada.....                 |                      | 77, 958       |
| Sementes para passaros..... |                      | 10, 019       |
| Farinha de trigo.....       |                      | 18, 723       |
| Farelo.....                 | 435, 020             | 4, 451, 490   |
| Avela.....                  |                      | 936, 323      |
| Carne congelada.....        | 3, 044, 444          | 12, 766, 294  |
| Carneiros congelados.....   | 622, 624             | 2, 922, 485   |
| Sebo.....                   | 189, 523             | 1, 632, 828   |
| Ossos.....                  |                      | 97, 948       |
| Unhas.....                  |                      | 27, 287       |
| Couros salgados.....        | 102, 000             | 649, 995      |
| Sangue secco.....           | 50, 820              | 58, 965       |
| Guano artificial.....       | 128, 265             | 139, 495      |
| La.....                     | 13, 047              | 86, 904       |
| Pelles de carneiro.....     |                      | 11, 515       |
| Oléo de Mão de vacca.....   |                      | 5, 300        |
| Extracto de carne.....      |                      | 1, 943        |
| Chifres.....                |                      | 7, 080        |
| Manteiga.....               | 45, 525              | 60, 525       |
| Caseina.....                | 20, 000              | 20, 000       |
| Cavalllos.....              |                      | 28            |

ESTATISTICA DOS ANIMAES VIVOS EM 1904.

A "Review of the River Plate," em sua edição de 24 de Fevereiro de 1905, publica a seguinte estatística dos animaes abatidos nos saladeros e fabricas de extractos de carne durante o exercicio de 1903-4, comparada com a dos dous exercicios immediatamente anteriores:

|                    | 1903-4.   | 1902-3.   | 1901-2.   |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Buenos Aires ..... |           | 8,100     | 180,000   |
| Entre Rios .....   | 243,100   | 261,000   | 274,300   |
| Uruguay .....      | 426,200   | 410,700   | 428,000   |
| Montevideo .....   | 516,200   | 396,300   | 385,400   |
| Rio Grande .....   | 412,000   | 360,000   | 375,000   |
| Paraguay .....     | 10,000    | 35,000    |           |
| Total .....        | 1,607,500 | 1,471,100 | 1,643,300 |

As exportações de gado realizadas pelo porto de Buenos Aires durante o anno commum de 1904, foram as seguintes:

|                     | Gado bovino. | Gado ovelhuna. | Gado cavallar. | Gado asneiro. | Gado muar. | Gado suino. |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Grã Bretanha .....  |              |                | 200            |               | 2,807      |             |
| França .....        |              |                | 237            | 100           |            |             |
| Belgica .....       |              | 12,505         | 3              |               |            |             |
| Allemanha .....     |              |                | 104            |               |            |             |
| Italia .....        |              |                | 5              |               |            |             |
| Hespanha .....      | 135          | 306            | 109            |               | 34         |             |
| A ordem .....       | 331          | 124            | 39             |               | 1,194      |             |
| Africa .....        | 301          | 490            | 3,840          | 2,854         | 3,594      | 28          |
| Brazil .....        | 4,989        | 1,125          | 348            |               | 684        | 45          |
| Chile .....         | 9            |                | 4              |               |            |             |
| Paraguay .....      | 111          | 15             | 23             |               |            |             |
| Uruguay .....       | 236          | 387            | 369            |               | 149        |             |
| Total .....         | 6,112        | 14,952         | 5,361          | 2,954         | 8,462      | 73          |
| Total em 1903 ..... | 181,860      | 167,747        | 13,903         | 20,652        | 30,668     | 54          |
| Total em 1902 ..... | 118,303      | 122,501        | 16,008         | 14,223        | 54,928     | 522         |
| Total em 1901 ..... | 119,189      | 25,746         | 9,761          | 8,793         | 20,468     | 250         |
| Total em 1900 ..... | 150,550      | 198,102        | 32,960         | 10,252        | 13,179     | 40          |

GADO BOVINO.

|                     | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Durham .....        | 300   | 29    | 32    | 572   | 1,124 |
| Hereford .....      | 14    | 1     | 6     | 31    | 20    |
| Polled Angus .....  | 6     | 4     | 4     | 38    | 26    |
| Red Polled .....    |       |       | 7     | 12    | 14    |
| Red Shorthorn ..... | 118   |       | 7     |       |       |
| Outros .....        | 7     | 4     |       |       | 9     |

GADO OVELHUM.

|                    | 1,869 |    | 271 | 1,179 | 2,559 |
|--------------------|-------|----|-----|-------|-------|
| Lincoln .....      | 269   | 61 |     |       | 92    |
| Rambouillet .....  | 64    |    |     | 253   | 145   |
| Hampshire .....    | 123   |    |     | 299   | 232   |
| Shropshire .....   | 50    |    |     | 44    | 19    |
| Oxford .....       | 38    |    |     | 71    | 54    |
| Romney Marsh ..... |       |    |     | 25    | 80    |
| Leicester .....    | 4     |    |     |       |       |
| Merino .....       |       |    |     | 6     |       |
| South Down .....   |       |    |     |       |       |
| Kent .....         | 69    |    |     |       | 83    |
| Varios .....       |       |    |     |       |       |

## GADO SUINO.

|                 | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Leicester ..... |       |       |       |       |       |
| Yorkshire ..... |       |       | 9     | 12    | 61    |
| Berkshire ..... |       |       |       | 7     | 431   |

## GADO CAVALLAR.

|                   | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Racers .....      | 17    | 30    | 14    | 10    | 30    |
| Clydesdales ..... | 25    | 20    |       | 9     | 45    |
| Percheron .....   | 7     | 1     |       | 7     | 22    |
| Hackney .....     | 17    | 29    | 3     | 7     | 42    |
| Shire .....       | 5     | 17    | 2     | 6     | 9     |
| Yorkshire .....   | 15    |       |       | 1     | 13    |
| Varios .....      | 31    | 6     | 3     | 5     | 19    |

## IMPOSTO SOBRE O ASSUCAR.

O "Standard" de Buenos Aires em sua edição de 26 de Fevereiro de 1905, diz que no dia 1 de Janeiro de 1905, entrou em vigor a nova lei n. 4288, relativa ao imposto interno sobre o assucar, e premios sobre o assucar exportado. Em virtude da lei anterior n. 3884, todos os assucares de produção nacional pagaram um imposto de seis centavos por kilogramma, e aos productores foi concedido um premio de 16 centavos por kilogramma de assucar exportado, sendo a exportação limitada a vinte e cinco por cento da produção do anno. Este premio equivalia á restituição aos productores de dous terços do producto do imposto, o terço restante sendo retido pelo Estado, e deu em resultado um augmento no preço do assucar consumido no paiz de seis centavos por kilo.

Uma lei posterior dava direito aos productores para exportar outro vinte e cinco por cento ou menor proporção da produção e receber em restituição dous centavos por kilo de assucar exportado, de forma que, si a exportação da metade da produção se tivesse realizada, o Estado teria recebido sómente a quarta parte do producto do imposto. Aconteceu, porem, que a quantidade exportada nunca chegou a ser a metade da produção, de modo que o Estado na realidade recebeu um pouco mais que a quarta parte do producto do imposto, mas o fim que se tinha em mira foi realizado, que foi manter elevado o preço do assucar consumido no paiz, e permittir aos productores vender grande proporção de sua produção de assucar nos mercados estrangeiros por um preço inferior ao do custo de produção.

A Convenção de Bruxellas, pela qual os Estados signatarios concordaram em abolir premios e gravar o assucar importado de paizes que pagam premios com um direito equivalente ao premio pago, tornou necessario a revogação das leis estabelecendo premios, mas a nova lei restabelece o beneficio em outra forma. Esta lei estabelece um imposto de 15 centavos por kilo sobre uma quantidade igual ao vinte e cinco por cento da produção total, mas os productores que expor-

tarem vinte e cinco por cento ou menor proporção da produção terão direito a receber em restituição esse mesmo imposto. Com effeito, os productores não pagam o imposto, senão quando deixam de exportar a dita proporção da produção, pois offerecem lettras em pagamento do imposto, as quaes lhes são devolvidas ao verificar-se a exportação. Este imposto equivale a 34 centavos por kilo de assucar produzido, mas, ainda que os consumidores nacionaes teem de pagal-o no elevado preço do assucar, o Estado não recebe parte alguma do imposto. A lei também dá autorização ao Poder Executivo para alterar a operação da lei afim de manter o preço do assucar no engenho a \$3 por 10 kilos, incluindo o imposto.

O “Centro-Azucarero” dirigiu-se ao Governo pedindo que altere a lei, em virtude da auctorização mencionada, applicando o imposte e o direito a restituição á uma quantidade igual ao quinze por cento em vez de vinte e cinco por cento da produção total, com o intuito de regular o mercado nacional. O Sr. RUFINO VARELA, Administrador dos Impostos Internos, cita os seguintes algarismos para mostrar o constante augmento havido no consumo de assucar na Republica Argentina. Em 1879, a quantidade de assucar consumido no paiz foi approximaadamente de 80,000,000 kilos, e desde então tem augmentado de 5,000,000 kilos por anno, de modo que em 1904 o consumo attingiu a 115,000,000 kilos. Durante o mesmo periodo de oito annos foram exportados 243,693,213 kilos. A produção o anno passado foi de 129,971,967 kilos.

#### EXPORTAÇÕES PARA A HOLLANDA EM 1904.

Segundo os dados estatisticos que o Consul Argentino em Hollanda remetteu ao seu Governo, as importações nesse paiz provenientes da Republica Argentina foram no valor de \$18,194,727, ouro, no anno de 1904, contra \$9,786,484 em 1903. Os principaes generos importados foram trigo, linho, milho e quebracho. As quantidades em toneladas, importadas nos ultimos dous annos foram as seguintes:

|                | 1903.   | 1904.   |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Trigo .....    | 136,066 | 243,345 |
| Linho.....     | 93,173  | 194,394 |
| Milho.....     | 93,495  | 113,001 |
| Quebracho..... | 11,675  | 52,282  |

A Hollanda exportou para a Republica Argentina em 1904 mercadorias no valor de \$538,998, ouro, contra \$479,617 em 1903, ou seja um augmento de \$59,381.

**EXPORTAÇÃO NO MEZ DE JANEIRO DE 1905.**

Segundo o "South American Journal" de 11 de Março, os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina no mez de Janeiro proximo passado foram os seguintes:

|                                 | 1905.              | 1904.   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Couros de boi seccos.....       | numero.. 267,155   | 160,284 |
| Couros de boi salgados.....     | id. 101,718        | 31,854  |
| Couros de cavallo seccos.....   | id. 8,509          | 100     |
| Couros de cavallo salgados..... | id. 14,199         | 2,861   |
| Pelles de carneiro.....         | fardos. 6,532      | 5,159   |
| Crina.....                      | id. 256            | 174     |
| Sebo.....                       | pipas. 3,562       |         |
| Id.....                         | cascos. 6,842      | 2,405   |
| Id.....                         | toneis. 1,203      |         |
| Pelles de cabra.....            | fardos. 334        | 735     |
| La.....                         | id. 99,849         | 43,906  |
| Trigo.....                      | toneladas. 133,391 | 183,138 |
| Milho.....                      | id. 164,543        | 99,069  |
| Linho.....                      | id. 62,912         | 97,391  |
| Farinha de trigo.....           | id. 10,614         | 4,824   |
| Farelo.....                     | id. 9,722          | 3,504   |
| Farelo grosso.....              | saccos. 6,200      | 6,995   |
| Bagas de mamona.....            | id. 2              | 332     |
| Feno.....                       | fardos. 96,209     | 19,967  |
| Quebracho.....                  | toneladas. 34,925  | 11,264  |
| Fumo.....                       | fardos. 573        | 200     |
| Manteiga.....                   | caixas. 33,189     | 20,409  |
| Assucar.....                    | toneladas. 10,272  | 2,689   |
| Carneloms congelados.....       | 340,131            | 194,731 |
| Carne de vacca.....             | quartos. 129,187   | 72,150  |

**ESTATISTICA DA COLHEITA DO ASSUCAR.**

Segundo as estatisticas publicadas pelo "Statistical Sugar Trade Journal" de Willett e Gray, a colheita de assucar da safra de 1903-4 (Maio a Novembro de 1903) foi a seguinte:

|                                                                  | Kilogrammas. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Provincia de Tucuman.....                                        | 124,861,045  |
| Provincia de Salta, Jujuy e Santiago.....                        | 11,768,373   |
| Provincia de Corrientes e Territorios de El Chaco e Formosa..... | 6,265,716    |
| Total.....                                                       | 142,895,134  |

A colheita de 1904-5 até 31 de Dezembro de 1904 foi a seguinte:

|                             | Kilogrammas. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Tucuman.....                | 109,249,839  |
| Salta, etc.....             | 13,152,152   |
| Corrientes, Chaco, etc..... | 4,148,181    |
| Total.....                  | 126,550,172  |

A colheita de 1905-6, que começa em Maio 1905, promette ser de 130,000 a 140,000 toneladas, pois o estado dos cannaviaes no momento actual é melhor do que no anno passado. Por outro lado, a porcentagem de assucar produzido na Provincia de Tucuman na safra de 1904-5 foi superior á produção regular por 1 por cento.

Calcula-se que da colheita de 1905-6 o Uruguay receberá cerca de 15,000 toneladas, porque os preços na Argentina são mais baixos que na Europa e os embarques se fazem mais promptamente.

Pela lei de 1 de Janeiro de 1905, 75 por cento da produção fica isenta do pagamento do imposto interno, e o 25 por cento restante paga 15 centavos (moeda nacional) por kilogramma. Esta taxa, porém, é restituída ao verificar-se a exportação. A estatística da exportação dá o seguinte resultado: 49,413 toneladas em 1901, 41,694 toneladas em 1902, 30,340 toneladas em 1903 e 14,372 toneladas em 1904.

Não se procura sahida para este producto nos mercados Europeos devido ás medidas restrictivas do Convenio de Bruxellas.

#### **TERRAS PUBLICAS.**

Um relatorio comprehensivo sobre as terras na Pampa offerecidas á venda pelo Governo da Republica Argentina, foi preparado pelo Senhor CALCAGNINI para a Repartição de Terras e Colonias. O auctor faz o seguinte resumo de seus conceitos:

I. A proximidade destas terras á Bahia Blanca virtualmente lhes assegura um prospero porvir. As difficuldades com que têm de lutar hoje os colonos em breve desaparecerão.

II. As terras da Pampa augmentam de valor de anno para anno, e regiões que dez annos atraz eram desertas hoje fornecem pastagem a enormes rebanhos de gado e carneiros.

III. Quanto ao assumpto do melhoramento das terras, recommenda que se façam experiencias com novas plantas de forragem, que devem ser escolhidas, tomando em devida consideração as estações seccas. Recommenda especialmente a planta Egypcia "Berzin" que abunda em solos salgados e constitue boa forragem. Nos Estados Unidos esta planta dá excellentes resultados.

IV. O Governo deve construir obras de melhoramento para prevenir a contaminação dos arroios nos territorios.

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### **BOLIVIA.**

#### **TRATADO COM CHILE.**

O tratado celebrado entre a Republica da Bolivia e a Republica do Chile, que foi ultimamente ratificado pelo Congresso dos dous paizes, substitue o Tratado de Paz e Amizade de 18 de Maio de 1895, o qual, por seu turno, substituiu o Pacto de Tregua de 4 de Abril de 1884.

O artigo 1º deste tratado declara restabelecidas as relações de paz e amizade entre as duas nações

O artigo 2º declara do dominio absoluto e perpetuo do Chile os territorios occupados por este em virtude do Pacto de Tregua, e nelle fica consignado o limite de sul a norte entre Bolivia e Chile. Tambem estabelece que, dentro dos seis mezes seguintes á ratificação do tratado, as Altas Partes Contractantes deverão nomear uma commissão de

engenheiros para que proceda a demarcar no terreno a linha divisoria. Si occorrerem differenças entre os engenheiros que não possam ser resolvidas pelo dous Governos, serão submettidas ao arbitramento de Sua Magestade o Imperador da Allemanha. Serão reconhecidos os direitos privados dos nacionaes ou estrangeiros que houverem sido legalmente adquiridos nos territorios que fiquem sob a soberania de um ou outro paiz.

Pelo artigo 3º o Governo do Chile compromette-se a construir por sua conta, e dentro de um anno contado desde a ratificação do tratado, uma estrada de ferro unindo o porto de Arica a La Paz; a propriedade da secção Boliviana desta estrada de ferro será transferida á Bolivia á expiração do prazo de quinze annos contados desde o dia em que esteja totalmente terminado.

O Chile tambem compromette-se a pagar as obrigações em que incorrer a Bolivia, para garantias até de cinco por cento sobre os capitães que se empreguem nos seguintes caminhos de ferro, cuja construção poderá empregar-se dentro do prazo de trinta annos: Uyuni a Potosi; Oruro a La Paz; Oruro por Cochabamba á Santa Cruz; de La Paz á região do Beni; e de Potosi por Sucre e Lagunillas á Santa Cruz.

Este compromisso, porém, não poderá importar para Chile um desembolso maior de cem mil libras esterlinas annuaes, nem exceder da quantia de um milhão setecentas mil libras esterlinas, que se fixa como o maximum do que o Chile destinará á construção da secção Boliviana da estrada de ferro de Arica a La Paz, e ficará nullo e sem nenhum valor ao vencimento dos trinta annos. A construção das vias ferreas será materia de accordos especiaes de ambos os Governos, e nelles se consultarão as facilidades que se darão ao intercambio commercial dos paizes.

O Chile obriga-se a pagar á Bolivia a somma de £300,000 em dinheiro effectivo, em duas prestações de £150,000 cada uma; devendo ser paga a primeira seis mezes depois de trocadas as ratificações e a segunda um anno depois da primeira entrega.

A Republica do Chile destinará ao cancellamento dos credits reconhecidos por Bolivia por indemnizações em favor das companhias mineiras de Huanchaca, Oruro e Corocoro e pelo saldo do emprestimo levantado no Chile no anno de 1867, a somma de \$4,500,000, ouro de 18 penniques, pagavel á opção de seu Governo, em dinheiro effectivo ou em titulos da divida externa, estimados ao preço que tenham em Londres no dia em que se verifique o pagamento; e a quantia de \$2,000,000 ouro, pagavel na mesma forma que a anterior, ao cancellamento dos credits provenientes das seguintes obrigações da Bolivia: O emprestimo levantado para a construção do caminho de ferro entre Mejillones e Carocoles, segundo o contracto de 10 de Julho de 1872; a divida reconhecida a favor de Dom PEDRO LÓPEZ; os credits reconhecidos em favor de Dom JUAN G. MEIGGS, provenientes do contracto celebrado

a 20 de Março de 1876, sobre arrendamento de salitreras no Toco, e a somma reconhecida em favor de Dom JUAN GARDAY.

O artigo 6º estabelece que a Republica da Bolivia gozará em perpetuidade do mais amplo e livre direito de transito commercial pelo territorio do Chile e portos do Pacifico.

O artigo 7º dá á Bolivia o direito de constituir agencias aduaneiras nos portos que designar para fazer seu commercio, e assignala por taes portos os de Antofagasta e Arica. As mercadorias em transito deverão ser conduzidas do molhe á estação da estrada de ferro e transportadas até as alfandegas de Bolivia, em vagões fechados e sellados.

Emquanto as Altas Partes Contractantes não concordam em celebrar um tratado especial de commercio, o intercambio commercial entre ambas as Republicas, se regerá pelas regras da mais estricta igualdade com as applicadas ás demais nações.

Os artigos 9º e 10 tratam das guias que se exigem para a importação no Chile de productos oriundos da Bolivia, ou para a exportação para a Bolivia de productos chilenos.

Não podendo Bolivia por em pratica este systema immediatamente, continuará observando-se, pelo prazo de um anno, o que se acha estabelecido actualmente em Antofagasta, que se fará extensivo ao porto de Arica.

Todas as questões que se suscitarem com motivo da intelligencia e execução do tratado, serão submettidas ao arbitramento de Sua Magestade o Imperador da Allemanha.

A troca das ratificações será effectuada na cidade de La Paz, dentro do prazo de seis mezes.

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## COSTA RICA.

### TRANSFERENCIA DE VIA-FERREA.

O Senhor MERRY, Ministro dos Estados Unidos em San José, Costa Rica, informa que de accordo com um arranjo feito ultimamente em Londres, a "Costa Rica Railway Company," uma corporação ingleza, será transferida em 1º de Julho de 1905 á "Northern Railroad Company of Costa Rica," que é uma companhia norte-americana, cujo presidente é MINOR C. KEITH. Essas duas companhias terão uma só direcção. A "Northern Railroad Company" foi organizada e a estrada foi construida pela "United Fruit Company," com sede em Boston, para facilitar os transportes por extensa região que essa companhia possui na parte oriental de Costa Rica. O novo arranjo será de grande vantagem para ambas as companhias, pois dará em resultado uma diminuição nas despezas de funcionamento e o desenvolvimento da região que atravessam. Também terá o effeito de promover os interesses commerciaes e industriaes norte-americanos em Costa Rica. Sob



a nova direcção a situação commercial e industrial da Republica sem duvida melhorará. Em virtude desta transferencia, os interesses de cidadãos norte-americanos em Costa Rica poem-se em uma condição de prioridade que não pode ser com exito contestado.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 154 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Fevereiro de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os oito mezes findos em Fevereiro, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Fevereiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Abril.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM FEVEREIRO, 1905.

A estatística da importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos em Fevereiro de 1905, e para os oito mezes findos em 28 de Fevereiro, mostra um augmento de \$14,034,552 no valor da importação comparado com o de Fevereiro de 1904, e uma diminuição de \$9,776,213 no valor da exportação em confronto com o valor da exportação em igual mez de 1904. A feição distinctiva do augmento havido no valor da importação é o facto de que o augmento na importação de mercadorias gravadas com direitos foi na importancia de \$11,843,748, ao passo que o augmento na importação de mercadorias livres de direitos foi de só \$2,190,804. Em Fevereiro de 1904 as importações de generos livres de direitos excederam ás importações de generos gravados com direitos por mais de \$3,000,000, ao passo que em Fevereiro de 1905 as importações de mercadorias sujeitas a direitos excederam ás dos generos livres de direitos por mais de \$4,000,000. As importações realizadas nos oito mezes findos em 28 de Fevereiro mostram um augmento de \$74,626,853 comparadas com as de igual periodo do anno anterior, ao passo que houve uma diminuição nas exportações para o mesmo periodo de \$57,917,531.

Durante o mez de Fevereiro as exportações de ouro excederam ás importações por \$12,603,332, e durante os oito mezes as exportações de ouro excederam ás importações deste metal por \$43,253,735, ao passo que no periodo correspondente do anno passado as importações de ouro excederam ás exportações por \$50,216,748. No mez de Fevereiro as exportações de prata excederam ás importações de prata por \$1,972,782, e durante os oito mezes as exportações de prata excederam ás importações por \$15,871,429.

As cifras da importação e exportação para Fevereiro e para os oito mezes são as seguintes:

### IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DE MERCADORIAS, POR ANNOS.

[Estatística provisoria para 1905, corrigida até 13 de Março de 1905.]

|                                                     | Fevereiro de—      |                    | Oito mezes findos em Fevereiro de— |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                     | 1904.              | 1905.              | 1904.                              | 1905.                |
| <b>IMPORTAÇÃO.</b>                                  |                    |                    |                                    |                      |
| Generos livres de direitos.....                     | \$46,094,994       | \$48,285,798       | \$300,516,473                      | \$346,063,894        |
| Generos sujeitos a direitos.....                    | 42,927,506         | 54,771,254         | 353,845,711                        | 382,905,143          |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                   | <b>89,022,500</b>  | <b>103,057,052</b> | <b>654,362,184</b>                 | <b>728,969,037</b>   |
| <b>EXPORTAÇÕES.</b>                                 |                    |                    |                                    |                      |
| Productos nacionaes.....                            | 116,959,249        | 107,288,087        | 1,032,146,118                      | 994,396,286          |
| Productos estrangeiros reexportados..               | 1,841,033          | 1,735,982          | 15,800,508                         | 15,632,809           |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                   | <b>118,800,282</b> | <b>109,024,069</b> | <b>1,047,946,626</b>               | <b>1,010,029,095</b> |
| <b>Excesso das exportações sobre as importações</b> | <b>29,777,782</b>  | <b>5,967,017</b>   | <b>393,584,442</b>                 | <b>281,040,058</b>   |

### Importação e exportação de mercadorias, por mezes.

|                                   | Importações. |               | Exportações.  |               |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                   | 1903.        | 1904.         | 1903.         | 1904.         |
| Março.....                        | \$96,230,457 | \$91,347,909  | \$132,093,964 | \$119,918,449 |
| Abril.....                        | 87,682,106   | 83,521,882    | 109,827,215   | 109,850,405   |
| Maió.....                         | 79,035,137   | 80,698,161    | 100,929,591   | 89,886,925    |
| Junho.....                        | 81,999,777   | 81,157,235    | 95,222,846    | 93,224,866    |
| Julho.....                        | 82,187,823   | 71,193,943    | 91,813,265    | 85,223,479    |
| Agosto.....                       | 82,049,262   | 87,737,868    | 89,446,457    | 92,253,881    |
| Setembro.....                     | 81,816,642   | 84,124,975    | 110,364,840   | 134,265,424   |
| Outubro.....                      | 81,921,147   | 92,777,920    | 160,388,508   | 162,527,943   |
| Novembro.....                     | 77,006,310   | 95,70,72      | 160,268,538   | 158,068,657   |
| Dezembro.....                     | 77,768,634   | 96,566,759    | 174,819,566   | 146,253,259   |
|                                   | 1904.        | 1905.         | 1904.         | 1905.         |
| Janeiro.....                      | 82,589,866   | 98,360,348    | 142,045,170   | 123,412,383   |
| Fevereiro.....                    | 89,022,500   | 103,057,052   | 118,800,282   | 109,024,069   |
| <b>Totals:</b>                    |              |               |               |               |
| 12 mezes findos em Fevereiro..... | 990,309,661  | 1,065,714,224 | 1,486,020,242 | 1,422,909,740 |
| 8 mezes findos em Fevereiro.....  | 654,362,184  | 728,989,037   | 1,047,946,626 | 1,010,029,095 |
| <b>Excesso das exportações:</b>   |              |               |               |               |
| 12 mezes findos em Fevereiro..... |              |               | 486,710,581   | 357,195,516   |
| 8 mezes findos em Fevereiro.....  |              |               | 393,584,442   | 281,040,058   |

*Importação e exportação de ouro e prata, por annos.*

|                   | Fevereiro de— |               | Oito mezes findos em Fevereiro de— |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
|                   | 1904.         | 1905.         | 1904.                              | 1905.          |
| <b>OURO.</b>      |               |               |                                    |                |
| Importações ..... | \$5, 034, 372 | \$2, 190, 960 | \$64, 551, 522                     | \$41, 126, 179 |
| Exportações ..... | 732, 614      | 14, 794, 312  | 14, 334, 774                       | 84, 384, 914   |
| Excesso .....     | 4, 301, 758   | 12, 603, 352  | 50, 216, 748                       | 43, 258, 735   |
| <b>PRATA.</b>     |               |               |                                    |                |
| Importações ..... | 2, 106, 675   | 2, 063, 293   | 18, 709, 261                       | 16, 296, 937   |
| Exportações ..... | 3, 940, 577   | 4, 036, 075   | 32, 032, 474                       | 32, 168, 366   |
| Excesso .....     | 1, 833, 902   | 1, 972, 782   | 13, 323, 213                       | 15, 871, 429   |

**DISPOSIÇÕES DO TRATADO CELEBRADO ENTRE OS ESTADOS UNIDOS E OUTROS ESTADOS AMERICANOS PARA SUBMETTER Á ARBITRAGEM AS RECLAMAÇÕES POR DAMNOS E PREJUÍZOS PECUNIARIOS, E PROCLAMADO PELO PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EM 24 DE MARÇO DE 1905.**

ARTIGO 1º. As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter á arbitragem todas as reclamações por damnos e prejuizos pecuniarios que forem apresentadas por seus cidadãos respectivos e que não possam ser resolvidas amigavelmente pela via diplomatica, sempre que as ditas reclamações forem de sufficiente importancia para justificar os gastos do arbitramento.

ART. 2º. Em virtude da faculdade que reconhece o art. 26 da Convenção da Haya, para o arranjo pacifico dos conflictos internacionaes, as Altas Partes Contractantes convêm em submeter á decisão do Tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento, que a dita Convenção estabelece, todas as controversias que sejam materia do presente Tratado, a menos que ambas partes preferam que se organize uma jurisdição especial, conforme ao art. 21 da citada Convenção.

Em caso de submeter-se ao Tribunal Permanente da Haya, as Altas Partes Contractantes acceitam os preceitos da referida Convenção, no que se refere á organização do Tribunal Arbitral, respeito aos procedimentos a que este tenha de sujeitar-se e em quanto á obrigação de executar a sentença.

ART. 3º. O presente Tratado não será obrigatorio senão para os Estados que tenham subscripto a Convenção para o arranjo pacifico dos conflictos internacionaes, firmada na Haya o 29 de Julho de 1899, e para os que ratifiquem o Protocollo unanimemente adoptado pelas Republicas representadas na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, para a adhesão ás Convenções da Haya.

ART. 4º. Sempre que por qualquer motivo não chegar a abrir-se a alguma ou a algumas das Altas Partes Contractantes o Tribunal Permanente da Haya, obrigam-se a consignar em um tratado especial, as

regras conforme as quaes se estabelecerá e funcionará o Tribunal que tenha de conhecer das questões a que se refere o art. 1º do presente Tratado.

ART. 5º. Este Tratado será obrigatorio para os Estados que o ratifiquem, desde a data em que cinco Governos signatarios o tenham ratificado, e estará em vigor durante cinco annos. A ratificação deste Tratado pelos Estados que o firmem, será transmittida ao Governo dos Estados Mexicanos, o qual communicará aos demais as notas de ratificação que forem recebidas.

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## GUATEMALA.

### COLHEITA DE CAFÉ EM 1904.

Segundo o relatorio que o Consul Geral Norte-Americano dirigiu ultimamente ao seu Governo, a producção de café desta Republica em 1904, não foi tão grande como se esperava, devido ás pesadas chuvas que cahiram nos ultimos dias da estação, occasionando grande queda de fructos. A qualidade média do grão é boa, particularmente na zona de Santa Maria, onde a producção tanto em quantidade como em qualidade excede á dos annos anteriores. Isto foi devido ao deposito, sobre uma grande area, de cinzas vulcanicas da erupção de 24 de Outubro de 1902. Acreditava-se que essa erupção tinha causado grandes prejuizos ás lavouras por muitos annos, mas provou ser a boa fortuna disfarçada. Os cafeeiros são mais viçosos nesta zona que outr'ora, e a colheita promette ser boa.

Os preços obtidos pelo café de Guatemala são bons, e em geral a situação dos fazendeiros este anno é quasi a mesma que em annos anteriores, não obstante os altos salarios e a taxa de exportação de 1 centavo por libra.

A colheita este anno attingirá a cerca de 700,000 quintaes, e a quantidade de café que receberão os Estados Unidos será maior e de melhor qualidade que ordinariamente.

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## MEXICO.

## SERVIÇO DOS CORREIOS NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1904-5.

As operações do serviço postal mexicano durante o primeiro semestre do anno fiscal de 1904-5 (Julho a Dezembro), comparadas com as de egual periodo do anno anterior, foram, segundo o relatorio do Director Geral do Correio da Republica, as seguintes:

|                                                     | Seis mezes de— |                | Augmento.    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
|                                                     | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |              |
| Vendas de sellos postaes .....                      | \$1,390,417.68 | \$1,284,218.24 | \$106,196.44 |
| Alugueis de caixas postaes .....                    | 45,075.00      | 39,833.00      | 5,242.00     |
| Multas, etc. ....                                   | 16,801.34      | 14,390.69      | 2,410.65     |
| Premios sobre ordens de pagamento do correio—       |                |                |              |
| Interior .....                                      | 142,580.56     | 137,538.95     | 5,041.61     |
| Estados Unidos .....                                | 2,626.84       | 1,934.80       | 692.04       |
| Inglaterra .....                                    | 59.55          | .....          | 59.55        |
| Premios sobre ordens de pagamento de editores ..... | 18,631.89      | 16,184.99      | 2,446.70     |

## SUMMARIO.

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Receitas totaes durante seis mezes de— |              |
| 1904-5 .....                           | 1,616,188.66 |
| 1903-4 .....                           | 1,494,100.67 |
| Augmento total em 1904-5 .....         | 122,087.99   |

Essas cifras mostram um augmento de 8.17 por cento nas rendas postaes no primeiro semestre do corrente anno fiscal, comparadas com as de egual periodo do anno fiscal anterior.

O serviço postal é de grande conveniencia para o publico remetter pequenas sommas e os seguintes algarismos mostram o total das quantias recebidas como premios sobre vales postaes nos dous periodos em comparação.

|                          | 1904-5.      | 1903-4.      |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interior .....           | \$142,580.56 | \$137,538.95 |
| Estados Unidos .....     | 2,626.84     | 1,934.80     |
| Inglaterra .....         | 59.55        | .....        |
| Letras da imprensa ..... | 18,631.89    | 16,124.99    |
| Total .....              | 163,898.64   | 155,658.74   |

Por esta tabella se vê que houve um augmento de \$8,239.90 na importancia dos premios sobre vales postaes recebidos no primeiro semestre de 1904-5, comparados com os recebidos em egual periodo de 1903-4.

O assombroso desenvolvimento do serviço postal Mexicano em todos os seus ramos desde 1885, é um dos resultados da extensão das vias ferreas no Mexico. Com effeito, o desenvolvimento do serviço postal Mexicano coincide com o desenvolvimento da rede de vias ferreas Mexicanas.

As receitas mensaes no primeiro semestre do corrente exercicio foram as seguintes:

|               |              |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Julho.....    | \$280,429.74 | Novembro..... | \$260,317.43 |
| Agosto.....   | 260,582.31   | Dezembro..... | 297,706.11   |
| Setembro..... | 239,277.38   |               |              |
| Outubro.....  | 277,876.69   | Total.....    | 1,616,188.66 |

### LEI SOBRE IMPOSTOS DE MINERAÇÃO.

ARTIGO 1º. Fica abolido o imposto de cunhagem que se cobra sobre o valor da prata e o ouro, conforme á fracção II do Artigo 1º e demais artigos relativos da lei de 27 de Março de 1897.

ART. 2º. Ficam sujeitos ao imposto interno do Sello, sem mais excepções que as expressamente determinadas nesta lei, o ouro e a prata que se produzam na Republica ou que procedam de paiz estrangeiro. O dito imposto será pago no successivo nos termos seguintes:

(a) A razão de tres e meio por cento sobre o valor do ouro e da prata que não se beneficiarem na Republica, mas que se exportarem na forma de pedra mineral ou terra, cyanuretos ou sulphuretos, residuos de fundição, ou em qualquer outra forma em que se achem combinados ou misturados com substancias que não sejam metaes propriamente ditos.

(b) Á razão de dous e meio por cento sobre o valor do ouro e da prata que se beneficiarem no paiz, até o grão de não ficar ligados nem misturados senão com outros metaes e qualquer que seja a lei do producto.

ART. 3º. Para a cobrança do imposto de que trata o artigo anterior, considerar-se-á sempre o ouro com valor de um peso por cada setenta e cinco centigrammas de ouro puro; e o valor da prata se fixará tomando o preço médio de venda em dinheiro de contado que o dito metal tenha tido em Londres o mez anterior, convertendo dito preço em moeda Mexicana á taxa média do cambio durante o mesmo mez. Pelo "Diario Oficial" se dará opportunamente á conhecer o valor da prata que mensalmente deva servir de base para as liquidações do imposto.

ART. 4º. Os estabelecimentos metallurgicos que afinem ouro ou prata até 999 millesimos de lei quando menos, terão direito a uma redução do imposto de dous e meio por cento, pelo ouro e a prata que assim afinem. A monta dessa redução será fixada por decreto do Executivo antes do dia 1º de Julho de 1905, e previa audiencia das empresas interessadas.

ART. 5º. Está isento do imposto interno do Sello:

(a) O ouro refinado que se introduzir nas casas de moeda para ser acunhado, e o que se apresentar nas officinas do Governo para obter em cambio moeda de prata, á razão de setenta e cinco centigrammas de ouro puro por peso.

(b) As moedas de ouro ou de prata da cunhagem corrente nacional ou estrangeira.

(c) A prata que se exportar na forma de minciro, terra ou pó, bem seja que estes se achem em seu estado natural ou concentrados mechanicamente, e na de sulphuretos, cyanuretos ou residuos de fundição, sempre que a quantidade de prata contida em umas e outras materias não exceda de duzentas cincoenta grammas por tonelada.

(d) A prata e o ouro que, havendo-se importado na Republica em alguma das formas descriptas no paragrapho anterior ou com um principio de beneficio, se exportarem dentro dos quatro mezes seguintes em linguados ou barras, depois de haver sido objecto de operações metallurgicas nos estabelecimentos Mexicanos.

(e) O ouro e a prata que se empregarem na industria nacional.

(f) As amostras de mineraes em estado natural que se exportarem nas condições que fixem as disposições administrativas.

ART. 6º. Os direitos de ensaio só deverão ser pagos quando esta operação se pratique a requerimento dos interessados, por mandato da lei ou por disposição governativa, os direitos de fundição, quando por falta de homogeneidade das barras ou peças se necessite fundil-as para seu ensaio ou avaliação; e os direitos de refinação e de separação, quando á solicitude dos interessados se pratiquem essas operações nas officinas do Governo que estiverem dispostas para esse serviço.

O importe dos direitos mencionados neste artigo será fixado nas tarifas que expeda a Secretaria de Fazenda e Credito Publico, sobre a base do custo das operações respectivas.

ART. 7º. Os estabelecimentos metallurgicos que, pelas concessões especiaes que o Governo lhes tem outorgado e que estejam vigentes na data desta lei, desfructem de franquias em materia de impostos federaes e locais, poderão gozar dos favores da presente lei, sempre que renunciem sem reserva alguma, perante a Secretaria de Fazenda, as mencionadas franquias. Enquanto não as renunciem, não desfructarão dos beneficios desta lei e seguirão sujeitos aos termos de sua concessão, á lei e regulamento de 27 de Março de 1897 e ás demais disposições vigentes até hoje, inclusive o pagamento do direito de moedagem.

ART. 8º. Terminados os prazos das concessões de que actualmente desfructam as empresas metallurgicas, não serão prorogadas nem renovadas ditas concessões, no que se refere a seu regimen fiscal, mas as empresas mencionadas ficarão sujeitas á legislação financeira commum em todos seus actos e operações.

ART. 9º. O importe das estampilhas especiaes que conforme ás leis vigentes devem fixar-se nos titulos de propriedade das minas, será de cinco pesos por cada pertenencia das que estejam amparadas por ditos titulos, quaesquer que sejam as substancias mineraes que se trate de explorar.

ART. 10. O imposto annual de propriedade de minas deverá ser pago na base seguinte:

(a) A taxa será de seis pesos annuaes por propriedade mineira, ou seja de dous pesos por quatro mezes, quaesquer que sejam as substancias que se explorem.

(b) Si o numero de propriedades de uma empresa mineira excedesse de vinte Cinco, e estas propriedades estivessem todas contiguas, a taxa de seis pesos só será paga pelas primeiras vinte Cinco propriedades, e se reduzirá a tres pesos por cada uma das propriedades que excedam de vinte Cinco.

ART. 11. Os pedidos de concessão de propriedades mineiras ou de *demasias*, não produzirão effeitos legais, nem seguirão seus tramites si não vão acompanhados do certificado expedido pela Repartição local do Sello, que acredite haver-se depositado na mencionada repartição o importe do imposto de titulo, segundo o numero de propriedades mineiras comprehendidas nos pedidos. Dito certificado de deposito será devolto aos interessados, tão prompto como tenham ficado cancelladas nos titulos da mina de que se trate as estampilhas correspondentes ou a denuncia tenha sido definitivamente rejeitada.

ART. 12. Reduz-se a 1.5 o 2 por cento que o artigo 4º do decreto de 6 de Junho de 1887 fixou como maximum do imposto com que os Estados ou a Federação, em seu caso, podem gravar as minas.

ART. 13. Ficam isentos de direitos de importação o zinco em linguados, limalhas, granulos ou em estado filiforme, da secção 295 da Tarifa do Regulamento Geral de Alfandegas; o enxofre da secção 358; os cyanuretos alcalinos da secção 677; o hyposulphito de soda da secção 697; o salitre ou nitrato de potassa ou de soda da fracção 716, e o zinco em folhas da fracção 303 da mencionada Tarifa, quando suas dimensões não excedam de 1 x 2.25 metros e de 1 millimetro de grossura e sempre que tenham perfurações cada 20 centimetros em qualquer direcção.

ART. 14. Ficam tambem isentos de direitos de importação o acido sulphurico comprehendido na secção 654 da Tarifa e o sulphato de cobre especificado na secção 719; mas estas isenções só durarão até o 30 de Junho de 1908.

ART. 15. Os direitos de importação que paguem as machinas destinadas á mineração ou a estabelecimentos metallurgicos onde se beneficiam os metaes preciosos, serão devoltos aos que as houverem encomendado, sempre que ditas machinas sejam das comprehendidas na fracção 800 da Tarifa do Regulamento de Alfandegas e que os interessados se sujeitem estritamente a todas as formalidades que fixa o artigo seguinte. Esta franquia só será concedida ás machinas que se importarem antes do 30 de Junho de 1908.



ART. 16. Para desfructar da franquia que estabelece o artigo anterior, deverão ser observadas as regras seguintes:

(a) A empresa mineira ou metallurgica que houver feito o pedido dará a conhecer á Direcção Geral de Alfandegas, com vinte dias quando menos de anticipação á chegada das machinas, a descripção geral destas, o lugar onde se estabelecerá e o nome da alfandega por onde se verificará a importação, afim de que esta alfandega receba opportunamente o aviso da mencionada Direcção, com as instrucções a que tenha lugar.

(b) Ao fazer-se a importação deverá ser apresentada á alfandega a factura consular uma copia da factura privada com a especificação do empacotamento e um plano ou desenho da machina de que se trate.

(c) Si a installação definitiva da machina se houver concluido dentro dos seis mezes, contados desde a data da importação da ultima partida, a Secretaria da Fazenda ordenará que se devolvam os direitos cobrados, previo parecer de um perito nomeado pela Direcção do ramo que comprove que a dita machina tem sido definitivamente installada, e que é a mesma que corresponde á especificação de planos e facturas de que se falla nos paragraphos anteriores.

(d) Não é necessario, para desfructar da isenção de direitos, que a importação se faça em uma só partida; mas uma vez introduzidas todas as peças de que se compõe a machina, o que deverá fazer-se sempre pela mesma alfandega e em um periodo de tempo não maior de dous mezes, as demais peças soltas ou de reparação que se importem isoladamente pagarão os direitos respectivos, sem que possa haver lugar a devolução.

#### ARTIGOS TRANSITORIOS.

1°. Esta lei começará a reger o dia 1° de Maio de 1905 em seus artigos de 1° ao 8° e do 13 ao 16 inclusives; e o dia 1° de Julho seguinte, em todos seus demais artigos.

2°. Desde a mesma data de 1° de Maio de 1905 ficarão abrogados os artigos 2, 4, 10, 11 e 12 da lei de 27 de Março de 1897. Tambem ficarão abrogadas, respectivamente, desde as datas mencionadas no artigo anterior, todas as demais disposições da materia que se opponham aos preceitos da presente lei.

3°. Continuarão a pagar os impostos de cunhagem e de tres por cento sobre o valor do ouro e da prata, os metaes que forem apresentados para sua exportação ou fabricação em moeda, antes do dia 1° de Maio de 1905 nas casas de moeda ou officinas de ensaio ou nas alfandegas.

4°. Pagarão o imposto de propriedade de minas, na proporção que fixa o artigo 9° desta lei, as propriedades mineiras que forem denunciadas desde o dia 1° de Julho de 1905, pois as que estiverem pendentes nesta data, pagarão a quota vigente na actualidade.

**CULTIVO DA CANAIGRE.**

Peritos agricolas predizem que uma das industrias que terá grande desenvolvimento no porvir em muitas partes da America será o cultivo da canaigre, uma planta cujas raizes contêm mais que 30 por cento de acido tannico, que é mais que duas vezes a quantidade de tanino que contem a casca do carvalho e do pinho.

A planta canaigre pode ser cultivada com grande exito em terrenos aridos. O facto significante no cultivo da canaigre é que se desenvolve durante o inverno. Nas regiões extremamente aridas as raizes desta planta amadurecem muito antes que começa a estação secca. Diz-se que o cultivo da canaigre nos Estados adaptados á esta cultura realizardá as expectativas de todos quantos se dedicam a esta industria.

Pode-se contar com uma colheita todos os annos. A planta, quando cultivada devidamente, dá de dez a vinte toneladas de raizes por geira.

A canaigre tem um alto valor commercial. Em annos anteriores destruíram-se grandes florestas para obter a casca de cortir. As experiencias que se tem feito tem demonstrado que as raizes de canaigre contem maior quantidade de tanino que a casca do carvalho, pinho, sumagre, olmo, castanha da India, veloina, kino, dividive, ameixeira e pereira, e tambem sua qualidade é melhor.

Até aqui tem-se demonstrado que a canaigre prospera no valle do Rio Grande, no rio Mimbres, na vizinhança de Albuquerque, no valle do Pecos na Arizona, e em certas regiões de Texas e California.

A canaigre, conhecida pelo nome botanico de *Rumex hymenosepalus*, pertence á mesma familia que o rhuibarbo. Propaga-se pela semente ou pela raiz, e não é atacada pelos insectos. Os engenheiros agronomos recommendam o cultivo da canaigre em grande escala, declarando que não ha outra cultura tão remuneradora como esta.

**DESENVOLVIMENTO DA INDUSTRIA DO ASSUCAR.**

Os seguintes dados estatisticos da producção de assucar na Republica do Mexico durante os ultimos cinco annos, são extrahidos da "Revista Azucarera" para o anno de 1904-5, publicada por "El Hacendado Mexicano:"

|                         | Toneladas. |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1899-1900 .....         | 75, 000    |
| 1900-1901 .....         | 95, 000    |
| 1901-2 .....            | 103, 000   |
| 1902-3 .....            | 112, 000   |
| 1903-4 .....            | 107, 000   |
| 1904-5 (estimado) ..... | 115, 000   |

Ver-se-há destes algarismos que houve uma diminuição na producção de 1903-4 de cerca de 5,000 toneladas, comparada com a de 1902-3, devida á diminuição de cerca de 4,000 toneladas na producção do Estado

de Morelos, e de cerca de 2,000 toneladas na do Estado de Oaxaca, mas por outro lado houve um augmento de 1,000 toneladas na producção do Estado de Puebla.

A producção, por Estados, de melaço e assucar em 1903-4 foi como segue:

| Estados.        | Melaço.       | Assucar.      | Estados.             | Melaço.       | Assucar.      |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |                      | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Campeche.....   | 783, 810      | 573, 536      | Querétaro.....       | 65, 000       | 45, 000       |
| Chiapas.....    | 774, 840      | 716, 630      | San Luis Potosí..... | 3, 390, 600   | 1, 315, 800   |
| Colima.....     | 1, 320, 000   | 1, 723, 000   | Sinaloa.....         | 2, 980, 000   | 7, 800, 000   |
| Guerrero.....   | 1, 820, 050   | 1, 862, 122   | Tabasco.....         | 819, 800      | 1, 874, 920   |
| Jalisco.....    | 5, 889, 683   | 5, 378, 600   | Tamaulipas.....      | 1, 556, 000   | 1, 329, 000   |
| Mexico.....     | 1, 772, 960   | 235, 000      | Tepic.....           | 1, 800, 000   | 3, 500, 000   |
| Michoacan.....  | 8, 893, 949   | 11, 804, 835  | Veracruz.....        | 8, 048, 040   | 16, 950, 649  |
| Morelos.....    | 16, 370, 591  | 30, 327, 452  | Yucatan.....         | 3, 483, 533   | 4, 182, 379   |
| Nuevo Leon..... | 180, 000      | 475, 300      |                      |               |               |
| Oaxaca.....     | 3, 232, 963   | 1, 493, 820   | Total.....           | 69, 417, 819  | 107, 547, 119 |
| Puebla.....     | 6, 146, 000   | 15, 879, 076  |                      |               |               |

Plantações de assucar tem existido no paiz por muitos seculos, e em geral tem sido exploradas com proveito, ainda que os methodos empregados na colheita da canna e manufactura do assucar tem sido muito primitivos. A força para os moinhos primitivos foi fornecida por mulos e bois, e mais tarde foram introduzidos moinhos de tres rolos movidos por vapor. Ultimamente, porém, tem-se introduzido machinas para a economia do trabalho, ao passo que se tem feito uma revolução nos methodos de transportar a canna dos cannaviaes para os engenhos. No Mexico, os cultivadores de assucar tem constituido sempre uma das classes de cidadãos mais ricas, e com a introdução de machinas modernas não ha duvida de que o Mexico occupará lugar importante entre os paizes productores de assucar.

## PERU.

### MELHORAMENTO DAS FACILIDADES DO PORTO EM CALLÁO.

Firmou-se em 1º de Janeiro de 1905 um novo contracto entre o Governo do Peru e a companhia franceza La Société Générale de Paris, a qual tem sido operando por muitos annos em Calláo sob a denominação de Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Calláo. Em 1887 este syndicato construiu em Calláo o actual cáes de alvenaria e suas dependencias e obteve do Governo uma concessão pela qual gozava do exclusivo monopolio da carga e descarga dos navios neste porto, direitos aos terrenos adjacentes á agua, etc. Em compensação destes e outros valiosos privilegios, o cáes, depois de decorrido certo numero de annos, reverteria ao Estado.

Pelos termos do novo contracto celebrado com a Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Calláo, o Governo do Peru renuncia seu direito á pro-

priedade do cáes, terminado o prazo estipulado. A Empresa del Muelle terá o usufructo do cáes durante um periodo indeterminado, e em compensação o publico terá os seguintes favores:

1. Fica removido o monopolio exclusivo da carga e descarga de navios em Calláo de que gozava a Empresa del Muelle y Dársena.

2. Os navios e mercadorias que entrarem no porto serão isentos das taxas de 20, 12 e 10 centavos (moeda peruana) por tonelada, que se cobravam outr'ora para reembolsar a Empresa das sommas que tinha emprestado.

3. A Societé Générale de Paris renuncia para sempre seu direito a certas sommas que ainda se lhe devem nos seguintes empréstimos: Abril de 1885, \$243,500; Outubro de 1885, \$365,250; Maio de 1887, \$121,750.

4. O Governo do Peru reconhece o direito da Empresa del Muelle y Dársena ao cáes, armazens, etc., que tem construido com seus proprios capitães, assim como seu direito a fazer os serviços dos mesmos, mas sem monopolio ou privilegios de qualquer natureza. Tambem confirma o direito que tem o syndicato á certos bens de raiz.

5. A Empresa del Muelle y Dársena obriga-se a começar dentro de um anno desde a data do contracto os trabalhos de augmento do cáes denominado Maleçon Grau.

Crê-se geralmente que este novo contracto terá o effeito de attrahir para este porto importantes empresas maritimas.

## URUGUAY.

### MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM DEZEMBRO E NO ANNO DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevideo em Dezembro e no anno de 1904, comparado com o de 1903:

#### EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

|                 | 1904.    |               | 1903.    |                |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------|
|                 | Vapores. | Navios á vela | Vapores. | Navios á vela. |
| Janeiro .....   | 40       | 4             | 52       | 8              |
| Fevereiro ..... | 41       | 5             | 63       | 8              |
| Março .....     | 41       | 2             | 51       | 6              |
| Abril .....     | 48       |               | 48       | 8              |
| Maio .....      | 42       | 5             | 47       | 16             |
| Junho .....     | 37       | 6             | 45       | 9              |
| Julho .....     | 57       | 2             | 34       | 2              |
| Agosto .....    | 51       | 3             | 40       | 1              |
| Setembro .....  | 41       | 3             | 32       | 2              |
| Outubro .....   | 43       | 1             | 30       | 1              |
| Novembro .....  | 45       |               | 40       | 3              |
| Dezembro .....  | 49       | 2             | 41       | 1              |
| Total .....     | 538      | 33            | 523      | 65             |

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EXPORTAÇÕES.

|                         |            | Dezembro<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Estados Unidos:</b>  |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero.    | 114,000           | 457,863 | 435,665 |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id.        |                   | 44,392  |         |
| Crina                   | fardos     | 200               | 606     | 665     |
| Id.                     | id.        | 3,258             | 3,315   | 200     |
| Pelless de carneiro     | id.        | 32                | 82      | 1       |
| Xarque                  | id.        | 750               | 14,581  | 16,427  |
| Id.                     | toneladas  | 45                | 1,230   | 567     |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | id.        |                   | 2,047   | 833     |
| Chifres                 | numero.    |                   |         | 278,536 |
| <b>Allemanha:</b>       |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero.    | 13,140            | 133,311 | 100,208 |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id.        | 272               | 202,376 | 209,628 |
| Crina                   | fardos     |                   | 126     | 113     |
| Id.                     | id.        | 3,725             | 21,381  | 19,062  |
| Pelless de carneiro     | id.        | 36                | 1,226   | 2,371   |
| Couros diversos         | id.        |                   | 8       |         |
| Xarque                  | id.        |                   | 1,269   |         |
| Sebo                    | pipas      |                   | 75      | 58      |
| Id.                     | tonels     |                   | 1,562   |         |
| Farelo                  | saccos     | 4,401             | 81,615  | 72,735  |
| Id.                     | toneladas  |                   |         | 96      |
| Farelo fino             | saccos     |                   | 2,010   | 8,686   |
| Id.                     | toneladas  |                   |         | 30      |
| Milho                   | saccos     | 12,747            | 103,315 | 12,663  |
| Id.                     | toneladas  | 300               | 300     |         |
| Linho                   | saccos     |                   | 16,274  |         |
| Id.                     | toneladas  |                   |         | 40      |
| Linguas                 | caixas     |                   | 555     |         |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | toneladas  |                   | 1,347   | 982     |
| Carneiros               | cabeças    |                   |         | 300     |
| Tripas                  | tercerolas |                   | 242     | 149     |
| Id.                     | cascos     |                   |         | 101     |
| Chifres                 | numero.    |                   |         | 23,750  |
| <b>França:</b>          |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | id.        | 13,325            | 24,742  | 31,102  |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id.        | 5,539             | 158,260 | 143,683 |
| Crina                   | fardos     | 16                | 296     | 355     |
| Id.                     | id.        | 2,300             | 25,575  | 32,010  |
| Pelless de carneiro     | id.        | 1,777             | 10,985  | 10,376  |
| Couros diversos         | id.        | 18                | 45      |         |
| Xarque                  | id.        |                   | 6,713   |         |
| Sebo                    | pipas      |                   | 476     | 234     |
| Farelo fino             | saccos     |                   | 1,325   |         |
| Milho                   | id.        | 38,815            | 76,846  | 10,622  |
| Linho                   | id.        | 2,971             | 1,562   | 2,239   |
| Sementes para passaros  | id.        | 930               | 930     | 484     |
| Linguas                 | caixas     |                   | 5       | 2       |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | toneladas  |                   | 3,351   | 4,144   |
| Id.                     | saccos     | 1,665             | 26,894  | 17,402  |
| Tripas                  | fardos     |                   | 20      | 67      |
| Id.                     | tercerolas |                   | 54      | 182     |
| Carneiros               | cabeças    |                   | 450     | 250     |
| Cavallos                | id.        |                   | 1       |         |
| Chifres                 | numero.    | 53,312            | 748,797 | 586,166 |
| Sangue secco            | saccos     | 2,491             | 3,964   |         |
| Carne conservada        | caixas     |                   |         | 786     |
| <b>Espanha:</b>         |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero.    | 52,631            | 176,334 | 112,479 |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id.        |                   | 1,979   | 3,841   |
| Crina                   | fardos     |                   | 13      |         |
| Pelless de carneiro     | id.        | 561               | 561     | 1       |
| Couros diversos         | id.        |                   | 22      |         |
| Xarque                  | id.        | 29                | 7,838   | 6,686   |
| Id.                     | toneladas  | 2                 | 1,092   | 158     |
| Sebo                    | pipas      | 969               | 4,826   | 3,034   |
| Id.                     | tonels     | 100               | 2,596   | 3,057   |
| Graxa                   | caixas     |                   |         | 100     |
| Sementes para passaros  | saccos     |                   |         | 588     |
| Farelo fino             | id.        |                   |         | 100     |
| Milho                   | id.        | 802               | 802     | 16,519  |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | toneladas  |                   | 48      | 1       |
| Tripas                  | fardos     |                   | 185     | 172     |
| Id.                     | tercerolas |                   | 50      | 32      |
| Id.                     | cascos     |                   |         | 3       |
| Carneiros               | cabeças    |                   | 800     |         |
| Chifres                 | numero.    |                   |         | 43,152  |

## EXPORTAÇÕES—Continua.

|                         |            | Dezembro<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Italia:</b>          |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero     | 17,358            | 99,378  | 114,939 |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id         |                   | 3,889   | 815     |
| Crina                   | fardos     | 56                | 182     | 350     |
| Id                      | id         | 4                 | 550     | 563     |
| Peltes de carneiro      | id         | 244               | 1,818   | 2,063   |
| Couros diversos         | id         | 39                | 370     |         |
| Xarque                  | id         |                   | 150     |         |
| Sebo                    | pipas      | 487               | 6,279   | 4,497   |
| Id                      | tonels     | 403               | 3,016   | 263     |
| Farelo                  | saccos     |                   |         | 808     |
| Farelo fino             | id         |                   | 400     | 448     |
| Farinha de trigo        | saccos     |                   |         | 5       |
| Milho                   | id         | 6,499             | 21,440  | 16,354  |
| Trigo                   | id         |                   | 490     | 156     |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | id         |                   |         | 85,173  |
| Id                      | toneladas  |                   | 4,834   | 1,818   |
| Tripas                  | fardos     |                   | 49      | 125     |
| Id                      | tercerolas |                   | 5       | 50      |
| Chifres                 | numero     |                   | 339,875 | 178,566 |
| Cavillos                | cabeças    |                   |         | 25      |
| Carneiros               | id         |                   |         | 10      |
| Gado vaccum             | id         |                   |         | 801     |
| <b>Belgica:</b>         |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero     | 6,400             | 52,918  | 91,775  |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id         | 12,819            | 301,279 | 207,778 |
| Crina                   | fardos     |                   | 281     | 250     |
| Id                      | id         | 2,529             | 18,675  | 23,004  |
| Peltes de carneiro      | id         |                   | 271     | 624     |
| Couros diversos         | id         |                   | 124     |         |
| Sebo                    | pipas      | 127               | 488     | 480     |
| Id                      | tonels     |                   | 300     | 50      |
| Farinha de trigo        | saccos     |                   | 171     |         |
| Milho                   | id         | 12,658            | 96,634  | 12,910  |
| Id                      | toneladas  | 2,822             | 2,822   |         |
| Trigo                   | saccos     |                   | 7,640   |         |
| Id                      | toneladas  |                   | 1,690   |         |
| Linho                   | saccos     | 2,391             | 23,569  | 17,570  |
| Linguas                 | caixas     | 1,198             | 7,752   | 5,614   |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | saccos     |                   | 5,662   | 585     |
| Id                      | toneladas  |                   | 98      |         |
| Tripas                  | caixas     |                   |         | 9       |
| Chifres                 | numero     | 52,749            | 187,179 | 251,501 |
| <b>Portugal:</b>        |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | id         | 400               | 62,231  | 101,889 |
| Id                      | fardos     |                   | 31      | 5       |
| Peltes de carneiro      | id         |                   |         | 813     |
| Xarque                  | id         | 120               | 9,862   | 4,031   |
| Id                      | toneladas  | 22                | 1,515   | 543     |
| Sebo                    | pipas      |                   | 100     | 105     |
| Trigo                   | saccos     |                   |         | 500     |
| Milho                   | id         | 20,653            | 20,653  |         |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos | toneladas  |                   | 41      |         |
| Chifres                 | numero     |                   | 10,430  |         |
| Carne conservada        | caixas     |                   | 566     | 109     |
| Gado vaccum             | cabeças    |                   |         | 399     |
| Gado ovelhum            | id         |                   |         | 250     |
| Gado cavallar           | id         |                   |         | 4       |
| <b>Ingllaterra:</b>     |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos     | numero     |                   | 5,824   | 28,066  |
| Couros de boi salgados  | id         |                   |         | 10,472  |
| Crina                   | fardos     | 9                 | 60      | 12      |
| Id                      | id         | 608               | 5,148   | 11,206  |
| Peltes de carneiro      | id         |                   | 163     | 1,256   |
| Couros diversos         | id         |                   | 1       |         |
| Xarque                  | id         | 200               | 19,216  | 1,655   |
| Id                      | toneladas  | 2                 | 223     | 237     |
| Sebo                    | pipas      |                   | 3,671   | 1,552   |
| Id                      | tonels     |                   | 7,428   | 291     |
| Sementes para passaros  | saccos     |                   |         | 50      |
| Farinha de trigo        | id         |                   | 1,410   |         |
| Farelo                  | id         |                   | 320     | 2,383   |
| Farelo fino             | id         |                   |         | 500     |
| Milho                   | id         | 14,999            | 130,549 | 104,613 |
| Trigo                   | id         |                   | 5,816   | 42,491  |
| Linho                   | id         |                   | 34,231  | 21,493  |
| Linguas                 | caixas     | 374               | 16,705  | 9,610   |
| Id                      | barria     |                   |         | 1,843   |

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EXPORTAÇÕES—Continua.

|                              |                  | Dezembro<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Inglaterra—Continua.</b>  |                  |                   |         |         |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... | toneladas.....   |                   | 1,070   | 1,675   |
| Id.....                      | sacos.....       | 549               | 5,150   | 10,031  |
| Carneiros.....               | cabeças.....     |                   | 210     |         |
| Carne conservada.....        | caixas.....      | 43                | 965     | 1,583   |
| Chifres.....                 | numero.....      |                   |         | 87,000  |
| Sangue secco.....            | sacos.....       |                   | 1,727   |         |
| Tripas.....                  | fardos.....      |                   |         | 15      |
| Id.....                      | tonéis.....      |                   |         | 22      |
| <b>Brazil:</b>               |                  |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos.....     | numero.....      |                   | 1,100   | 4,484   |
| Couros de boi salgados.....  | id.....          |                   |         | 39,689  |
| Pelless de carneiro.....     | fardos.....      | 3                 | 154     | 155     |
| Crina.....                   | id.....          |                   |         | 4       |
| LA.....                      | id.....          |                   |         | 511     |
| Xarque.....                  | id.....          | 33,068            | 504,554 | 538,165 |
| Id.....                      | toneladas.....   | 2,625             | 41,603  | 21,313  |
| Sebo.....                    | pipas.....       |                   | 1,889   | 4,226   |
| Id.....                      | tonéis.....      | 50                | 1,256   | 4,282   |
| Farinha de trigo.....        | sacos.....       |                   | 67,218  | 16,752  |
| Farelo.....                  | id.....          | 1,000             | 2,400   | 12,283  |
| Id.....                      | toneladas.....   |                   |         | 28      |
| Milho.....                   | sacos.....       | 700               | 81,218  | 22,876  |
| Trigo.....                   | id.....          |                   | 318     | 324     |
| Linho.....                   | id.....          |                   | 25      | 369     |
| Sementes para passaros.....  | id.....          |                   | 2,976   | 2,528   |
| Cevada.....                  | id.....          |                   |         | 31      |
| Linguas.....                 | caixas.....      |                   | 191     | 180     |
| Id.....                      | barris.....      |                   |         | 32      |
| Id.....                      | tonéis.....      |                   |         | 28      |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... | toneladas.....   |                   | 29      |         |
| Tripas.....                  | fardos.....      |                   | 42      | 33      |
| Id.....                      | caixas.....      |                   |         | 10      |
| Gado.....                    | cabeças.....     |                   |         | 1,008   |
| Mulos.....                   | id.....          |                   |         | 242     |
| Carneiros.....               | id.....          | 1,048             | 12,163  | 15,233  |
| Bois.....                    | id.....          |                   |         | 8       |
| Cavallos.....                | id.....          |                   | 9       | 39      |
| Feno.....                    | fardos.....      |                   |         | 7,468   |
| Carne conservada.....        | caixas.....      |                   | 46      | 2       |
| <b>Cuba:</b>                 |                  |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi salgados.....  | numero.....      |                   |         | 12,185  |
| Xarque.....                  | fardos.....      | 1,000             | 178,541 | 200,780 |
| Id.....                      | toneladas.....   | 66                | 12,181  | 4,568   |
| Milho.....                   | sacos.....       | 6,000             | 6,000   | 9,600   |
| Sementes para passaros.....  | id.....          |                   | 385     |         |
| Carne conservada.....        | caixas.....      |                   |         | 20      |
| <b>As Antilhas:</b>          |                  |                   |         |         |
| Xarque.....                  | fardos.....      |                   | 1,045   | 750     |
| Id.....                      | toneladas.....   |                   | 64      | 15      |
| Milho.....                   | sacos.....       |                   | 6,000   |         |
| Sebo.....                    | tonéis.....      |                   |         | 74      |
| Sementes para passaros.....  | sacos.....       |                   |         | 40      |
| Farinha de trigo.....        | id.....          |                   |         | 171     |
| Farelo.....                  | id.....          |                   |         | 100     |
| Cevada.....                  | id.....          |                   |         | 150     |
| Mulos.....                   | cabeças.....     |                   |         | 140     |
| Bois.....                    | id.....          |                   |         | 2       |
| Cavallos.....                | id.....          |                   |         | 22      |
| Linguas.....                 | caixas.....      |                   |         | 2       |
| Carne conservada.....        | id.....          |                   |         | 4       |
| Feno.....                    | fardos.....      |                   |         | 300     |
| <b>Chile:</b>                |                  |                   |         |         |
| Xarque.....                  | id.....          |                   |         | 3       |
| Sebo.....                    | pipas.....       |                   | 1,217   | 4,177   |
| Id.....                      | tonéis.....      | 74                | 4,565   | 6,522   |
| Farinha de trigo.....        | sacos.....       | 846               | 10,626  | 2,333   |
| Trigo.....                   | id.....          |                   |         | 10      |
| Farelo.....                  | id.....          |                   | 255     | 65      |
| Farelo fino.....             | id.....          |                   | 70      | 167     |
| Linho.....                   | id.....          |                   |         | 50      |
| Milho.....                   | id.....          | 149               | 9,610   | 6,657   |
| Sementes para passaros.....  | id.....          | 110               | 1,714   | 175     |
| Linguas.....                 | caixas.....      |                   | 10      | 10      |
| Graxa.....                   | id.....          | 450               | 3,455   | 5,088   |
| Id.....                      | casacos.....     | 50                | 1,021   | 917     |
| Id.....                      | quarterolas..... | 25                | 5,390   | 4,432   |
| Id.....                      | tercerolas.....  |                   | 125     | 279     |
| Carneiros.....               | cabeças.....     |                   | 72      | 20      |

## EXPORTAÇÕES—Continua.

|                               |            | Dezembro<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Ilhas Malvinas:</b>        |            |                   |         |         |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | sacos.     |                   | 2, 145  | 796     |
| Farelo .....                  | id.        |                   | 32      | 211     |
| Farelo fino .....             | id.        |                   | 42      | 347     |
| Milho .....                   | id.        |                   | 435     | 745     |
| Trigo .....                   | id.        |                   | 25      |         |
| Carneiros .....               | cabecas.   |                   |         | 125     |
| <b>Hollanda:</b>              |            |                   |         |         |
| Sebo .....                    | pipas.     |                   |         | 100     |
| Milho .....                   | sacos.     | 15, 868           | 15, 868 |         |
| Trigo .....                   | id.        |                   | 4, 612  |         |
| Farelo .....                  | id.        |                   |         | 5, 696  |
| <b>Austria:</b>               |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | numero.    |                   | 1, 933  | 2, 750  |
| <b>Las Palmas:</b>            |            |                   |         |         |
| Cavallos .....                | cabecas.   |                   | 2       |         |
| <b>A ordem:</b>               |            |                   |         |         |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | numero.    |                   |         | 1, 467  |
| Couros de boi salgados .....  | id.        |                   | 23, 949 | 12, 735 |
| Couros diversos .....         | fardos.    |                   | 6       |         |
| Crina .....                   | id.        |                   |         | 8       |
| LA .....                      | id.        |                   |         | 1, 934  |
| Peltes de carneiro .....      | id.        |                   |         | 850     |
| Sebo .....                    | pipas.     |                   | 618     | 1, 706  |
| Id .....                      | tonela.    |                   | 1, 433  | 645     |
| Milho .....                   | sacos.     |                   | 1, 600  | 26, 789 |
| Id .....                      | toneladas. |                   |         | 90      |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | sacos.     |                   |         | 3, 675  |
| Trigo .....                   | id.        |                   |         | 790     |
| Farelo .....                  | toneladas. |                   |         | 70      |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... | id.        |                   |         | 2, 278  |
| Mulos .....                   | cabecas.   |                   |         | 62      |
| Chifres .....                 | numero.    |                   | 41, 178 |         |

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM JANEIRO DE 1905.

O "South American Journal" de 11 de Março, publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando as receitas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica no mez de Janeiro de 1905:

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Importação .....                       | \$757, 613. 38 |
| Exportação .....                       | 109, 228. 29   |
| Renda estimada dos departamentos ..... | 74, 000. 00    |
| Total .....                            | 940, 841. 67   |

Os algarismos correspondentes ao mesmo mez de annos anteriores foram os seguintes: 1904, \$551,750; 1903, \$893,257; 1902, \$917,939; 1901, \$871,429; 1900, \$826,302; 1899, \$912,861; 1898, \$828,944; 1897, \$761,315; 1896, \$1,070,172.



## VENEZUELA.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DE PUERTO CABELLO.

Os seguintes dados sobre o commercio exterior de Puerto Cabello durante os seis mezes findos em 31 de Dezembro de 1904, foram extrahidos de um relatorio que o Senhor JEROME B. PETERSON, Consul Americano naquelle porto, dirigiu a 2 de Fevereiro de 1905, ao Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos:

#### EXPORTAÇÕES.

A França ainda occupa o primeiro lugar no commercio de exportação de Puerto Cabello, devido ao facto de que a maior parte das exportações de café são enviadas, á opção, para aquelle paiz, para distribuição aos mercados europeos. Vem em segundo lugar a Allemanha, seguindo-lhe os Estados Unidos. As exportações de couros vão em maior parte para os Estados Unidos, sendo relativamente insignificantes as exportações de outros productos para este paiz. Os paizes de destino das exportações de café são os seguintes dados na ordem da importancia das remessas: França, Allemanha, Cuba, Hespana, Paizes Baixos, Estados Unidos. Nas exportações de cacáo a França tambem occupa o primeiro lugar, seguindo-lhe a Allemanha, Hespanha, Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos, na ordem dada. Quanto ás exportações de madeiras a Allemanha figura como o unico paiz importador, ainda que o seu preço é muito baixo. A Cuba occupa o primeiro lugar nas exportações de gado, o numero embarcado com destino áquella ilha, porém, tendo diminuido consideravelmente nos ultimos mezes do anno. Durante os seis mezes foram exportadas para Cuba 45,077 cabeças de gado, pesando 29,749,596 libras e valendo \$538,858, incluindo 4,990 vaccas e 235 cavallos e muares, no valor de \$2,463. Foram exportadas 163 cabeças de gado vaccum, no valor de \$3,551, para Curaçao, Ilhas Occidentaes Hollandezas.

## IMPORTAÇÕES.

*Importações por paizes realizadas pelo Puerto Cabello, e importações em transitio para Tucacas, La Vela e Maracaibo, durante os seis mezes terminados em 31 de Dezembro de 1904.*

| Paizes.                                | Puerto Cabello. | Em transitio para— |          |            |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|------------|
|                                        |                 | Tucacas.           | La Vela. | Maracaibo. |
| Inglaterra.....                        | \$196,119       | \$47,544           | \$29,662 | .....      |
| Estados Unidos.....                    | 190,392         | 19,273             | 34,415   | .....      |
| Allemanha.....                         | 149,731         | 24,502             | 17,379   | .....      |
| França.....                            | 65,196          | 16,603             | 4,648    | \$1,206    |
| Hespanha.....                          | 48,171          | 7,103              | 2,305    | 1,321      |
| Paizes Baixos (incluindo Curaçao)..... | 44,069          | 8,644              | 3,075    | .....      |
| Italia.....                            | 32,128          | 3,238              | 966      | 668        |
| Cuba.....                              | 435             | .....              | .....    | .....      |
| Total.....                             | 728,240         | 126,907            | 92,500   | 3,195      |

As importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos no ultimo semestre mostram um augmento sobre as de igual periodo do anno anterior, excedendo ás oriundas da Allemanha, e sendo em valor sómente inferiores ás provenientes da Inglaterra. Nas importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos foi incluída a maior parte do material para a nova instalação electrica em Puerto Cabello. A caldeira e machina a vapor foram importadas da Inglaterra, ainda que foram encommendadas por intermedio de uma firma americana. Quasi 30 por cento das importações effectuadas pelo Puerto Cabello são em transitio para pontos adjacentes da costa, isto é Tucacas, La Vela e Maracaibo. Este transporte tem sido feito até agora por um vapor de cabotagem e varios navios de vela, mas annuncia-se que a linha Hamburgo-Americana vai inaugurar em breve um serviço de navegação de cabotagem tocando nestes portos. Até os ultimos seis mezes essa baldeação de mercadorias com destino á La Vela e Maracaibo foi effectuada em Curaçao, mas isto foi prohibido por um decreto do Governo de Venezuela, ainda que a maior parte das importações com destino a este porto são baldeadas em Nova York. Tucacas é um novo porto que foi aberto em Novembro de 1903, mas sua navegação em escala consideravel limita-se aos ultimos seis mezes, o cães e a alfandega não sendo ainda concluídos.

Nas importações provenientes de Grã Bretanha foram comprehendidas 2,993,291 libras de carvão de pedra de Cardiff para uso na estrada de ferro que liga Puerto Cabello á Valencia. Durante os ultimos tres mezes foram recommçados os trabalhos de exploração das minas de carvão no Estado de Falcón, e uma quantidade consideravel de carvão foi embarcada ultimamente em Coro para uso de um navio de guerra de Venezuela.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

El Hacendado Mexicano acaba de publicar "*La Revista Azucarera*" correspondente ao anno de 1904-5, e como contem os dados mais recentes sobre a industria do assucar na Republica do Mexico, sua importancia torna-se evidente. Este relatorio não só mostra o estado actual da industria assucareira no Mexico, mas contem a lista dos cultivadores da canna e fabricantes de assucar do Mexico, America Central, Porto Rico, Cuba, Republica Argentina, Peru, Ilhas Hawaii e Java, completamente revisada e corrigida, a quantidade de assucar e melação feita na safra de 1903-4, além de varios mappas e alguns artigos interessantes sobre a industria do assucar. Diz mais o relatorio que si os preços correntes do assucar continuam a ser mantidos, haverá grande desenvolvimento da industria assucareira no Mexico, e essa industria que o anno passado se considerava pouco remuneradora, será provada a ser uma fonte de riqueza para muitos. A produção de assucar mexicano na safra de 1903-4 foi de 107,547 toneladas, e a produção da safra de 1904-5 é calculada em 115,000 toneladas. Em outra secção deste Boletim encontrar-se-hão informações mais detalhadas sobre a industria assucareira do Mexico, transcriptas dessa valiosa publicação.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DE

**BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,**

**Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.**

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## NOMINATION D'UN NOUVEAU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU.

M. WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL, qui a été Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines depuis le 20 mai 1899, a donné sa démission afin d'accepter la nomination d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis en Chine. M. ROCKHILL a été remplacé comme Directeur par M. WILLIAMS CARLTON Fox qui a été promu par le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau à sa réunion du 5 avril 1905, sur la proposition du Président des Etats-Unis.

M. Fox est entré au Bureau en 1888 en qualité de chef de division et a représenté le Bureau à la Conférence internationale des Etats américains au Mexique en 1901-2.

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### LIEUX DE DESTINATION DES EXPORTATIONS EN 1904.

La "Review of the River Plate" publie dans son numéro du 6 janvier les chiffres suivants représentant les principales exportations de la République Argentine pendant l'année 1904, ainsi que leurs destinations respectives:

Le total des exportations de cuirs de bœuf secs s'élève à 2,126,305, contre 2,599,190 dans l'année précédente. Sur le nombre expédié en 1904, l'Angleterre en a pris 20,976; les Etats-Unis, 1,067,342; la France, 31,670; l'Allemagne, 221,668; la Belgique, 47,970; l'Italie, 461,698; et les autres pays, 274,981.

On a expédié 1,361,028 cuirs de bœuf salés, contre 1,243,700 dans l'année précédente. L'Angleterre en a pris 42,006; les Etats-Unis,

970,085; la France, 124,057; l'Allemagne, 814,041; la Belgique, 262,144; l'Italie, 15,631; et les autres pays, 6,064.

On a expédié 95,289 cuirs de cheval secs, contre 144,500 dans l'année précédente. L'Angleterre en a pris 25,232; la France, 104; l'Allemagne, 69,953. On a expédié 133,778 cuirs de cheval salés, contre 165,287 dans l'année précédente. Les Etats-Unis en ont pris 47,065 et l'Allemagne, 86,713.

On a expédié 76,280 peaux de mouton en 1904, contre 92,240 en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 10,130; les Etats-Unis, 1,077; la France, 51,452; l'Allemagne, 5,166; la Belgique, 1,428; l'Italie, 5,423; le Brésil, 70 et les autres pays, 1,534.

En 1904 on a expédié 4,597 balles de crin, contre 4,425 balles en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 145; les Etats-Unis, 1,915; la France, 225; l'Allemagne, 868; la Belgique, 847; l'Italie, 594; et les autres pays, 3.

Les expéditions de suif se sont élevées à 31,284 pipes, 64,397 tonneaux et 32,945 boucauts, contre 21,972 pipes, 80,898 tonneaux et 22,452 boucauts en 1903. En 1904 on a expédié 5,750 pipes, 27,332 tonneaux et 13,088 boucauts en Angleterre; 914 pipes, 913 et tonneaux et 5,288 boucauts en France; 389 pipes, 7,303 tonneaux et 872 boucauts en Allemagne; 5,075 pipes, 4,699 tonneaux et 1,242 boucauts en Belgique; 12,380 pipes, 1,845 tonneaux et 3,244 boucauts en Italie; 96 tonneaux en Afrique; 100 pipes, 5,086 tonneaux et 280 boucauts au Brésil et 6,676 pipes, 7,123 tonneaux et 8,941 boucauts dans d'autres pays.

Les expéditions de peaux de chèvre se sont élevées à 7,386 balles en 1904, contre 3,735 balles en 1903. Les Etats-Unis en ont pris 3,779; la France, 3,479; l'Allemagne, 39; la Belgique, 26; l'Italie, 56; et les autres pays, 7.

Les expéditions de laine accusent 396,928 balles, contre 471,954 balles en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 19,815; les Etats-Unis, 30,727; la France, 183,258; l'Allemagne, 121,959; la Belgique, 36,044; l'Italie, 3,729; le Brésil, 71; et d'autres pays, 1,325.

On a expédié 3,673,778 moutons frigorifiés en 1904, contre 3,381,600 en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 2,898,456 et l'Afrique du Sud, 775,322.

Les expéditions de blé se sont élevées à 2,405,117 tonnes en 1904, contre 1,688,680 en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 330,623; la France, 10,307; l'Allemagne, 155,695; la Belgique, 258,250; l'Italie, 3,050; l'Afrique du Sud, 20,845; le Brésil, 190,531; commandes, 1,199,499; et d'autres pays, 236,317.

Les expéditions de maïs se sont élevées à 2,527,983 tonnes, contre 2,160,730 tonnes en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 371,448; la France, 147,528; l'Allemagne, 239,755; la Belgique, 182,691; l'Italie, 91,822; l'Afrique du Sud, 11,508; le Brésil, 5,295; commandes, 1,368,114; et d'autres pays, 110,422.

Les expéditions de graine de lin, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 615,032 tonnes en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 910,488 tonnes en 1904 et ont été distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 109,227 tonnes; Etats-Unis, 3,907; France, 61,934; Allemagne, 138,935; Belgique, 84,113; Italie, 3,329; Brésil, 18; commandes, 401,476; autres pays, 107,549.

Les expéditions de farine, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 66,344 en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 93,070 en 1904 et ont été distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 12,058; Allemagne, 445; Belgique, 67; Italie, 35; Afrique du Sud, 405; Brésil, 77,857; commandes, 53; autres pays, 2,150.

Les expéditions de son, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 126,815 en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 144,913 tonnes en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 12,197 tonnes; France, 5,555; Allemagne, 97,044; Belgique, 19,444; Italie, 4; Afrique du Sud, 523; Brésil, 1,377; commandes, 5,080; autres pays, 3,589.

On a expédié à l'étranger 387,795 sacs de son fin en 1903, contre 282,193 sacs en 1904, distribués de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 139,331; France, 116,824; Allemagne, 9,412; Belgique, 6,432; autres pays, 113,194.

Les expéditions de graines oléagineuses se sont élevées à 163,490 sacs en 1903, contre 147,357 en 1904, distribués de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 45,438; France, 2,582; Allemagne, 93,301; Belgique, 6,036.

En 1904 on a exporté 1,209,998 quartiers de bœuf, contre 996,023 en 1903. L'Angleterre en a pris 1,016,468 et l'Afrique du Sud 193,530.

En 1904 on a exporté 837,300 balles de foin, contre 1,153,644 balles en 1903, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 9,891; France, 1,460; Allemagne, 4,502; Belgique, 72; Afrique du Sud, 322,676; Brésil, 487,147; commandes, 700, et autres pays, 10,852.

Les expéditions de quebracho, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 194,848 tonnes en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 289,839 tonnes, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 6,625; Etats-Unis, 35,632; France, 12,975; Allemagne, 114,565; Belgique, 21,123; Italie, 28,539; commandes, 26,830, et autres pays, 43,350.

Les expéditions de tabac, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 19,839 balles en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 28,711 balles en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 300; France, 5,224; Allemagne, 16,872; Belgique, 5,099, et autres pays, 1,216.

En 1904 on a expédié 205,025 caisses de beurre, contre 215,377 caisses en 1903, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 156,223; Allemagne, 8; Afrique du Sud, 48,660, et Brésil, 134.

Les expéditions de sucre, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 20,924 tonnes en 1903, ont atteint le chiffre de 26,845 tonnes en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Etats-Unis, 3,239; Allemagne, 9,683; Belgique, 659, et autres pays, 13,264.

## VENTE DE TERRAINS NATIONAUX.

Un rapport détaillé sur les terrains nationaux mis en vente par le Gouvernement argentin dans les Pampas a été compilé par M. CALCAGNINI pour le bureau des Terrains et Colonies. L'auteur résume ses conclusions de la manière suivante:

1. Bahia Blanca étant très près de ces terrains leur assure un avenir très prospère. Les désavantages qui gênent les colons aujourd'hui disparaîtront avant peu.

2. Les terrains des Pampas augmentent en valeur tous les ans et certaines parties qui, il y a dix ans, étaient incultes nourrissent aujourd'hui une grande quantité de bestiaux et d'immenses troupeaux de moutons.

3. Au sujet de l'amélioration des terres il propose qu'on fasse des essais avec de nouvelles plantes fourragères choisies pouvant croître dans des terrains secs.

Il recommande la plante égyptienne "Berzin," qui croît dans les terrains salés et qui constitue une bonne nourriture pour le bétail.

Aux Etats-Unis cette plante a donné de bons résultats.

4. Le Gouvernement doit entreprendre des travaux pour éviter la contamination des cours d'eau des différents Territoires.

## STATISTIQUES SUR LA RÉCOLTE SUCRIÈRE.

D'après les données publiées dans le "Statistical Sugar Trade Journal" de Willet et Gray, la récolte de l'année 1903-4, commençant en mai 1903 et finissant en novembre, a donné les résultats suivants:

|                                                                     | Kilogrammes.  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Province de Tucuman .....                                           | 124, 861, 045 |
| Province de Salta, Jujuy et Santiago .....                          | 11, 768, 373  |
| Province de Corrientes et Territoires d'El Chaco et de Formosa..... | 6, 265, 716   |
| Total .....                                                         | 142, 895, 134 |

La récolte de 1904-5 jusqu'au 31 décembre 1904 a été comme il suit:

|                              | Kilogrammes.  |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Tucuman .....                | 109, 249, 839 |
| Salta, etc .....             | 13, 152, 152  |
| Corrientes, Chaco, etc ..... | 4, 148, 181   |
| Total .....                  | 126, 550, 172 |

Or 126,550 tonnes.

Les prévisions pour la récolte de 1905-6 commençant en mai 1905 sont de 130,000 à 140,000 tonnes, les plantations de canne à sucre étant en meilleure condition que l'année précédente. D'un autre côté le tant pour cent de sucre obtenu dans le Tucuman pour la récolte de 1904-5 a été de 1 pour cent au-dessus de la normale.

On compte que l'Uruguay prendra environ 15,000 tonnes de la récolte de 1905-6, les prix dans la République Argentine étant plus bas qu'en Europe et les expéditions se faisant plus promptement.

La loi datant du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905 exempte de 75 pour cent la production de l'impôt intérieur, mais elle exige 15 cents (monnaie nationale) sur chaque kilo des 25 pour cent restant. Toutefois, cette somme est remboursée sur présentation de preuves d'exportation. Les chiffres d'exportation accusent les résultats suivants: 1901, 49,413 tonnes; 1902, 41,649 tonnes; 1903, 30,340 tonnes, et 1904, 14,372 tonnes.

On ne recherche pas les débouchés européens à cause des mesures prohibitives de la convention de Bruxelles.

#### **EXPÉDITIONS DE BLÉ À DESTINATION DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.**

Pendant les cinq dernières années la République Argentine a expédié au Royaume-Uni une quantité moyenne de blé plus considérable que tout autre pays à l'exception des Etats-Unis. C'est seulement dans ces dernières années que la République Argentine a pris cette importance, et l'extension de sa superficieensemencée de blé a été plus rapide que dans tout autre territoire important fournissant le blé au Royaume-Uni. Ce pays est aussi susceptible d'augmenter cette superficie plus rapidement que tout autre pays. Des renseignements officiels font ressortir qu'en 1875 la superficieensemencée de blé s'élevait à 271,000 acres; à 601,000 en 1883, à 2,014,000 en 1888, à 5,063,000 en 1895 et à 8,348,000 en 1900-1901, tandis que les dernières statistiques, 1903-4, accusent 9,271,000 acres. Le progrès du commerce d'exportation a été également rapide. C'est seulement depuis 1891-92 qu'on a pu avoir des statistiques sur les exportations de blé de la République Argentine en Angleterre pour l'année agricole. Dans cette année la quantité exportée a été de 2,692,000 quintaux. Les exportations ont augmenté rapidement jusqu'en 1894-95, où elles ont atteint le chiffre de 14,106,000 quintaux; elles ont ensuite baissé puis augmenté de nouveau, s'élevant enfin à un maximum de 18,116,000 quintaux en 1899-1900, et après avoir baissé à un chiffre inférieur à 5,000,000 de quintaux en 1901-2, elles ont remonté encore au chiffre de 17,490,000 quintaux en 1903-4.



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*Tout pour cent du blé (grain et farine désignés sous le nom de grain) importé de certains pays en Angleterre par rapport aux importations totales.*

| Années agricoles finissant le 31 juillet. | Etats-Unis. | Canada. | Russie. | Inde. | Argentine. | Autres pays. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1885                                      | 58.3        | 3.0     | 11.8    | 12.3  | .....      | 19.6         |
| 1886                                      | 30.9        | 4.1     | 10.1    | 17.6  | .....      | 17.3         |
| 1887                                      | 64.9        | 6.6     | 3.9     | 13.6  | .....      | 11.0         |
| 1888                                      | 49.8        | 4.6     | 20.0    | 8.2   | .....      | 17.4         |
| 1889                                      | 33.7        | 2.4     | 29.8    | 11.9  | .....      | 22.2         |
| 1890                                      | 45.1        | 3.4     | 23.3    | 11.6  | .....      | 16.6         |
| 1891                                      | 40.0        | 4.5     | 19.8    | 13.4  | .....      | 22.3         |
| 1892                                      | 59.2        | 5.2     | 6.4     | 15.8  | 2.7        | 10.7         |
| 1893                                      | 66.1        | 5.7     | 4.4     | 5.8   | 6.2        | 7.8          |
| 1894                                      | 49.8        | 4.6     | 17.2    | 6.6   | 12.2       | 9.6          |
| 1895                                      | 42.3        | 4.3     | 21.5    | 7.1   | 13.2       | 11.6         |
| 1896                                      | 50.2        | 6.4     | 18.9    | 5.0   | 6.3        | 13.2         |
| 1897                                      | 55.9        | 6.3     | 16.6    | .5    | 1.4        | 19.3         |
| 1898                                      | 63.9        | 7.4     | 10.4    | 8.5   | 4.2        | 5.6          |
| 1899                                      | 64.5        | 9.9     | 3.3     | 8.8   | 7.4        | 6.1          |
| 1900                                      | 58.7        | 9.1     | 3.0     | 1.6   | 19.1       | 8.5          |
| 1901                                      | 64.4        | 7.9     | 3.6     | 1.3   | 11.1       | 11.7         |
| 1902                                      | 61.7        | 10.7    | 3.0     | 7.3   | 4.9        | 12.4         |
| 1903                                      | 48.6        | 12.6    | 12.3    | 10.7  | 10.6       | 5.2          |
| 1904                                      | 25.7        | 10.4    | 10.1    | 19.3  | 14.6       | 13.9         |

### MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE ET L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos-Ayres (Revista Financiera y Comercial) publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement des différents ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de décembre, ainsi que pour l'année entière de 1904:

#### BUENOS-AYRES.

|                            | Décembre 1904.   | 1904.     | 1903.      |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Mais.....                  | tonnes.. 104,014 | 840,201   | 10,688,357 |
| Blé.....                   | id. 15,513       | 397,379   | 6,855,512  |
| Graine de lin.....         | id. 6,239        | 251,634   | 3,450,095  |
| Farine.....                | id. 9,559        | 85,479    | 1,981,664  |
| Laine.....                 | balles.. 31,685  | 289,771   | 356,233    |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id. 4,797        | 65,136    | 104,187    |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.. 216,286 | 1,357,073 | 1,397,234  |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id. 71,480       | 1,005,156 | 932,424    |
| Cuir de cheval, salés..... | id. 22,135       | 182,334   | 295,275    |
| Cuir de cheval, secs.....  | id. 13,500       | 130,663   | 131,997    |
| Peaux de veau.....         | id. 12,285       | 132,879   | 191,285    |
| Crin.....                  | balles.. 343     | 3,290     | 4,418      |
| Cuir divers.....           | id. 975          | 7,816     | 7,164      |
| Tourteaux de lin.....      | sacs.. 15,073    | 170,844   | 166,910    |
| Orge.....                  | tonnes.. 1,307   | 13,804    | 55,941     |
| Son.....                   | id. 8,773        | 108,705   | 1,513,006  |
| Graines.....               | id. 90           | 1,420     | 287        |
| Sucre.....                 | id. 550          | 2,791     | 95,460     |
| Os et cendre d'os.....     | id. 3,924        | 20,862    | 36,440     |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.. 198     | 2,134     | 2,108      |
| Beurre.....                | caisses.. 36,223 | 210,644   | 185,968    |
| Plumes d'autruche.....     | id. 71           | 71        | 71         |
| Quebracho.....             | tonnes.. 9,775   | 61,221    | 60,645     |
| Id.....                    | rouleaux.. 463   | 4,764     | 1,519      |
| Essence de quebracho.....  | sacs.. 37,812    | 227,201   | 168,635    |
| Minéraux.....              | id. 3,611        | 3,611     | 2,769      |
| Boyaux.....                | boucauts.. 602   | 9,099     | 7,050      |
| Semences de navet.....     | tonnes.. 390     | 533       | 533        |
| Bestiaux.....              | têtes.. 655      | 7,235     | 34,867     |
| Moutons.....               | id. 2,100        | 7,225     | 117,805    |
| Chevaux.....               | id. 452          | 3,793     | 7,251      |
| Mulets.....                | id. 1,216        | 8,220     | 21,604     |
| Porcs.....                 | id. 45           | 45        | 814        |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.. 1,808    | 31,501    | 21,461     |
| Id.....                    | boucauts.. 7,800 | 81,230    | 87,619     |
| Tauajo.....                | balles.. 31,544  | 186,025   | 151,615    |

|                         | Décembre<br>1904.   | 1904.       | 1903.       |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mouton frigorifié.....  | nombre.. 70, 265    | 1, 278, 375 | 1, 144, 958 |
| Viande en conserve..... | caisses.. 17, 189   | 121, 714    | 119, 489    |
| Langue.....             | id..... 880         | 7, 525      | 27, 586     |
| Foin.....               | balles.. 26, 651    | 276, 381    | 677, 963    |
| Bœuf frigorifié.....    | quartiers.. 52, 676 | 423, 030    | 541, 609    |
| Mouton.....             | id..... 15, 000     | 430, 263    | 1, 441, 386 |
| Viandes diverses.....   | paquets.. 5, 471    | 40, 980     | 57, 140     |
| Tabac.....              | balles.. 511        | 24, 200     | 17, 433     |
| Farine de viande.....   | sacs.....           | 6, 789      | 7, 130      |
| Bouillon de viande..... | caisses.....        | 637         | 311         |
| Sang séché.....         | sacs..... 1, 579    | 10, 730     | 9, 144      |
| Essence de viande.....  | caisses.. 3, 118    | 3, 618      | 13, 199     |
| Agneau frigorifié.....  | nombre.. 1, 704     | 41, 327     | 50, 773     |

## LA PLATA.

Pendant les mois de décembre 20 vapeurs et 1 voilier sont sortis du port de La Plata, et pendant l'année 1904, 306 vapeurs et 8 voiliers sont sortis du même port. Ces vaisseaux ont transporté les marchandises suivantes:

|                            | Décembre<br>1904. | 1904.         |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                            | <i>Kilos.</i>     | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Maïs.....                  | 31, 256, 920      | 177, 474, 236 |
| Blé.....                   | 4, 342, 010       | 56, 002, 326  |
| Graine de lin.....         |                   | 10, 571, 124  |
| Foin.....                  |                   | 226, 000      |
| Orge.....                  |                   | 77, 968       |
| Semences pour oiseaux..... |                   | 10, 019       |
| Farine.....                |                   | 18, 723       |
| Son.....                   | 435, 020          | 4, 451, 480   |
| Avoine.....                |                   | 936, 323      |
| Bœuf frigorifié.....       | 3, 044, 444       | 12, 766, 294  |
| Mouton frigorifié.....     | 622, 624          | 2, 922, 485   |
| Suif.....                  | 188, 523          | 1, 632, 828   |
| Os.....                    |                   | 97, 948       |
| Griffes.....               |                   | 27, 287       |
| Cuir salé.....             | 102, 000          | 649, 995      |
| Sang séché.....            | 50, 820           | 58, 985       |
| Guano, artificiel.....     | 128, 265          | 138, 495      |
| Laine.....                 | 13, 047           | 86, 904       |
| Peaux de mouton.....       |                   | 11, 515       |
| Huile de pied de bœuf..... |                   | 5, 300        |
| Extrait de viande.....     |                   | 1, 943        |
| Cornes.....                |                   | 7, 080        |
| Beurre.....                | 45, 525           | 60, 525       |
| Caséine.....               | 20, 000           | 20, 000       |
| Chevaux.....               | têtes..           | 28            |

## BRÉSIL.

### SUPPRESSION DES IMPÔTS FRAPPANT LES MARCHANDISES À LEUR PASSAGE D'UN ÉTAT À L'AUTRE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION BRÉSILIENNE.

Le "Diario Oficial" du Brésil a publié un décret réglementaire d'une loi brésilienne du 11 juin 1904 en date du 23 décembre 1904 et supprimant, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905, les impôts qui frappent les marchandises à leur passage d'un Etat à l'autre de la Confédération brésilienne.

Voici la traduction des principales dispositions de ce décret:

**ARTICLE PREMIER.** A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier prochain, sur tout le territoire de la République, la circulation par voie maritime, terrestre, ou fluviale, de marchandises étrangères ou nationales, constituant le commerce des Etats entre eux et avec le District Fédéral, sera libre de toute espèce d'impôts de la part de l'union, des Etats-Unis et des municipes.

Exception est faite pour l'impôt d'exportation dont traite l'article 9, No. 1, de la Constitution fédérale.

**ART. 2.** Aucun Etat ne pourra imposer, à l'entrée sur son territoire, sous quelque nom que ce soit, les marchandises étrangères et les marchandises nationales originaires d'un autre Etat, sauf celles que concerne le dispositif de l'article 9, paragraphe 3, de la Constitution fédérale.

**ART. 3.** Une fois entrées sur le territoire de l'Etat, ces marchandises ne pourront être imposées que si les conditions suivantes se trouvent réunies:

1°. Si ces marchandises font déjà partie du commerce intérieur de l'Etat et se trouvent incorporées à la masse de sa richesse commune;

2°. Si les taxes ou impôt mis sur ces marchandises retombent, avec la plus complète égalité, sur les marchandises similaires originaires de l'Etat.

**ART. 4.** S'il n'y a pas de production similaire l'Etat pourra imposer les marchandises importées sur son territoire, mais seulement après qu'elles auront été vendues en gros par l'importateur ou mises en vente par le commerce au détail.

**ART. 5.** Si l'Etat met un impôt sur l'importation des marchandises étrangères, conformément à l'article 9, paragraphe 3, de la Constitution fédérale, cet impôt sera perçu directement par le poste fiscal fédéral qui le remettra au Trésor national avec indication de sa provenance.

**ART. 6.** Tout ce qui a été établi par les articles précédents en ce qui regarde les Etats, s'appliquera entièrement au District Fédéral et aux municipes, à l'égard des marchandises étrangères et des marchandises nationales venant de la production d'autres Etats ou municipes, qui entreront sur leurs territoires respectifs pour la consommation ou pour le transit seulement.

#### **ENTRÉES DE SUCRE À PERNAMBUCO EN JANVIER 1905.**

D'après le "South American Journal" du 18 mars 1905, les entrées de sucre à Pernambuco pendant le mois de janvier 1905 se sont élevées à 253,092 sacs, contre 209,005 pour l'année dernière. Les entrées de sucre jusqu'à la fin de janvier comparés aux trois récoltes précédentes ont été comme il suit:

|                 | 1901-2.      | 1902-3.      | 1903-4.      | 1904-5.      |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                 | <i>Sacs.</i> | <i>Sacs.</i> | <i>Sacs.</i> | <i>Sacs.</i> |
| Septembre ..... | 114,551      | 10,939       | 27,168       | 9,283        |
| Octobre .....   | 328,253      | 87,094       | 167,789      | 84,072       |
| Novembre .....  | 409,025      | 214,406      | 289,125      | 210,398      |
| Décembre .....  | 448,612      | 254,152      | 235,638      | 265,688      |
| Janvier .....   | 346,056      | 204,481      | 209,005      | 253,092      |
| Total .....     | 1,646,499    | 771,074      | 908,725      | 822,396      |

## STATISTIQUES SUR L'IMMIGRATION EN 1904.

Voici, d'après le "South American Journal" du 18 mars 1905, le mouvement d'immigrants et d'émigrants pendant les deux dernières années :

|                            | 1903.  | 1904.  |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Entrées .....              | 18,161 | 27,751 |
| Départs .....              | 36,410 | 32,179 |
| Excédent des départs ..... | 16,249 | 4,428  |

La "Gazeta do Commercio" donne les statistiques suivantes sur l'immigration italienne au Brésil pendant les trois dernières décades :

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1870-80 .....   | 82,196    |
| 1880-90 .....   | 554,000   |
| 1890-1900 ..... | 1,100,000 |

## RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN JANVIER 1905.

Les chiffres suivants font ressortir les recettes des douanes brésiliennes pour le mois de janvier 1905, les chiffres pour la même période de l'année précédente étant donnés afin d'en faire la comparaison :

|                      | 1905.           | 1901.           |                                | 1905.            | 1901.           |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                      | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |                                | <i>Milreis.</i>  | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Manáos .....         | 1,000,733       | 898,189         | Paranaguá .....                | 149,490          | 159,943         |
| Belém .....          | 1,992,426       | 1,987,154       | Florianópolis .....            | 60,187           | 93,786          |
| Maranhão .....       | 474,579         | 469,602         | Rio Grande .....               | 816,525          | 1,035,121       |
| Paranáhyba .....     | 76,788          | 47,640          | Porto Alegre .....             | 686,550          | 602,674         |
| Fortaleza .....      | 278,769         | 394,767         | Uruguayana .....               | 69,036           | 41,947          |
| Natal .....          | 6,895           | 30,907          | Santa Anna do Livramento ..... | 17,328           | 11,456          |
| Recife .....         | 1,238,679       | 1,448,683       | Corumbá .....                  | 117,861          | 70,876          |
| Maceió .....         | 192,073         | 143,610         | Macahé .....                   | ( <sup>a</sup> ) | 3,236           |
| Aracajú .....        | 25,045          | 67,090          | Penedo .....                   | ( <sup>a</sup> ) | 5,088           |
| Bahia .....          | 1,141,613       | 1,532,479       |                                |                  |                 |
| Victoria .....       | 42,823          | 65,518          |                                |                  |                 |
| Rio de Janeiro ..... | 6,872,335       | 6,221,076       |                                |                  |                 |
| Santos .....         | 2,865,542       | 2,369,850       | Total .....                    | 18,182,403       | 17,871,522      |

<sup>a</sup> Supprimée.

L'augmentation nette comparée au mois de janvier 1904 a été de 310,881 milreis.

## LOI SUR L'IMMIGRATION.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture a signé, le 17 décembre, le décret suivant qui fixe le nombre d'immigrants à introduire dans l'Etat de Saint Paul en 1905, moyennant la subvention déterminée par la loi No. 673 du 9 septembre 1899 et le règlement du décret No. 823 du 20 septembre de 1900.

“Le Président de l'Etat de Saint Paul, se conformant à la loi No. 673 du 9 septembre 1899 et au règlement du décret No. 823 du 20 septembre de 1900, décrète:

“ARTICLE 1. Le nombre d'immigrants à introduire dans l'Etat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1905, sera de 10,000, constitués en familles d'agriculteur, moyennant une subvention aux Compagnies de Navigation ou armateurs, qui se soumettront aux conditions qui régissent ce service d'après les décrets No. 823 du 20 septembre 1900 et No. 849 du 20 novembre de la même année, ainsi que d'après les institutions du présent décret.

“ART. 2. Les immigrants devront être tous de nationalité européenne, embarqués dans un port quelconque du continent ou des îles.

“ART. 3. La subvention pour l'introduction des immigrants à laquelle se réfère le présent décret sera appliquée ainsi qu'il suit:

“Paragraphe 1. Aux immigrants espagnols et portugais:

“(a) de plus de douze ans, £5 15s.;

“(b) de plus de sept ans jusqu'à douze ans, £2 17s. 6d.;

“(c) de trois ans à sept ans, £1 8s. 9d.

“Paragraphe 2. Pour les immigrants d'autres nationalités d'Europe:

“(a) de plus de douze ans, £6 10s.;

“(b) de plus de sept ans jusqu'à douze ans, £3 5s.;

“(c) de trois ans jusqu'à sept ans, £1 12s. 6d.

“Paragraphe 3. En outre de la subvention mentionnée dans les articles précédents, les introducteurs auront droit à une prime de 5 livres sterling par individu apte au travail, qui excédera de 3, pour chaque famille.

“ART. 4. Les immigrants, qui, ayant déjà été au Brésil, et qui désireront revenir travailler à l'agriculture, seront acceptés.

“ART. 5. L'acceptation des immigrants dont traite le présent décret sera réglée, pour le droit au paiement de la subvention, par la disposition contenue dans l'article 19 du décret No. 825 du 20 septembre 1900.

“Paragraphe 1. Seront refusés et rapatriés aux frais de leurs introducteurs, les immigrants affectés de conjonctivite granuleuse ou *trachoma*;

“Paragraphe 2. Afin que la disposition ci-dessus soit effective, les introducteurs d'immigrants devront prendre les mesures nécessaires pour que le médecin délégué du gouvernement puisse à l'arrivée faire l'examen nécessaire des immigrants;

“Paragraphe 3. Aucun immigrant n'obtiendra la permission de débarquer pour se rendre à l'hôtel des immigrants, tant que l'examen dont traite le paragraphe précédent, n'aura pas été réalisé.

“Paragraphe 4. Les dispositions contenues dans les paragraphes ci-dessus entreront en vigueur seulement le 1<sup>er</sup> février prochain.

“ART. 6. Toutes les dispositions contraires à ce décret sont annulées.

“Secrétariat de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux publics.  
St. Paul, 17 décembre 1904.

“DR. CARLOS BOTELHO,  
*Ministre de l'Agriculture.*”

### MOUVEMENT MARITIME.

Pendant l'année 1904, 633 navires sont entrés à Manáos, y compris 113 navires de la ligne Booth, 12 vapeurs allemands, 6 portugais, 38 de la ligne Lloyd Brasileiro, 8 de la ligne Greitas, 61 de la Compagnie de Navigation Amazonienne, 10 de la Compagnie Paranaense et 63 autres de divers pays. De mai à décembre 1904, 360 vapeurs ont quitté Manáos à destination des ports fluviaux, transportant 17,643 tonnes de marchandise.

Les dépenses de la municipalité de Manáos pour l'année 1904 se sont élevées à 1,675,284 milreis et les recettes à 1,749,502 milreis. Le Ministre des Finances a proposé que les vapeurs de la Lloyd Brasileiro fassent le service régulier à l'avenir entre Manáos, l'Acre et Juruá.

### EXPORTATIONS DE SUCRE À DESTINATION DE LIVERPOOL, DE 1897 À 1904.

Voici, d'après le “South American Journal” du 11 mars 1905, les exportations de sucre brésilien à destination de Liverpool, Angleterre, pendant les huit dernières années:

|           | Sacs.    |           | Sacs.    |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1897..... | 256, 300 | 1901..... | 253, 895 |
| 1898..... | 276, 340 | 1902..... | 291, 939 |
| 1899..... | 49, 905  | 1903..... | 96, 205  |
| 1900..... | 85, 390  | 1904..... | 68, 682  |

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE SANTOS EN 1904.

Les chiffres suivants, publiés dans le “South American Journal” du 11 mars 1905, ont trait au commerce de Santos pendant l'année 1904, comparés à ceux des deux années précédentes:

|                   | 1902.           | 1903.           | 1904.           |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                   | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Importations..... | 91, 136, 229    | 84, 075, 499    | 88, 373, 194    |
| Exportations..... | 280, 131, 978   | 242, 759, 430   | 254, 867, 611   |
| Total.....        | 371, 268, 207   | 326, 834, 929   | 343, 240, 805   |

En 1903 les prix du café ont atteint le minimum et la valeur des exportations ainsi que des importations a baissé, le total du commerce extérieur du port de Santos s'élevant à 44,433,278 milreis de moins qu'en 1902. En 1904 les importations et les exportations ont augmenté de 16,405,876 milreis, tout en étant encore bien au-dessous de celles de 1902. La proportion de la valeur des importations à celle des exportations était de 32.5 pour cent en 1902, de 34.6 pour cent en 1903 et en 1904.

## COSTA RICA.

### FUSION DE CHEMINS DE FER.

M. MERRY, Ministre des Etats-Unis, mande de San José, Costa Rica, que d'après un arrangement conclu à Londres, le Chemin de fer du Nord de Costa Rica, compagnie américaine, dont M. C. KERTH est Président, et le Chemin de fer de Costa Rica, compagnie anglaise, seront fondus ensemble le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1905 pour être exploitées sous la même direction. C'est la "United Fruit Company," société américaine ayant son siège social à Boston, qui a organisé et construit le Chemin de fer du Nord afin de faciliter le transport à travers ses propriétés situées dans le Costa Rica oriental. Ce nouvel arrangement sera d'un grand avantage aux deux compagnies, diminuant aussi la dépense de l'exploitation et développant les intérêts du territoire dans lequel on a construit des routes. Il tendra aussi à augmenter les intérêts, les placements et le commerce américains à Costa Rica. Sous la nouvelle direction la condition commerciale et industrielle du pays s'améliorera d'une manière sensible. Ce changement place le commerce américain au premier rang sans concurrence possible.

### ÉTALON D'OR.

La "Revue Diplomatique" fait savoir dans un de ses récents numéros que l'établissement de l'étalon d'or au Costa Rica a eu de très heureuses conséquences.

Tous les billets de banque en circulation et toute la monnaie divisionnaire argent du Costa Rica sont échangés sans difficulté et pour la même valeur en colons d'or. Tous les paiements sont, en effet, reçus indistinctement en or, en billets de banque ou en argent, exactement comme en France.

Cette réforme monétaire qui a eu des débuts très difficiles fait le plus grand honneur au gouvernement costaricien. Elle donne en effet, toute garantie et toute sécurité aux capitaux engagés dans le pays. C'est si vrai, qu'à l'heure actuelle il y a près de un million de dollars or américain en circulation au Costa Rica et que ce même dollar s'y échange couramment contre 2 colons 15, c'est-à-dire au pair.

Si cette introduction de monnaie américaine continue, ce qui est probable, le dollar or américain sera bientôt la principale monnaie du pays. Il est même arrivé récemment que le gouvernement costaricien a payé une partie de ses employés en or américain. Cette grande entrée de la monnaie des Etats-Unis est due à la United Fruit Company, la grande entreprise américaine.

Cette abondance d'or a produit un autre résultat, des plus avantageux pour ce pays, qui malgré ses richesses succombait sous le poids d'une véritable usure. Le taux de l'intérêt qui se maintenait depuis de longues années, à 12 pour cent par an au minimum, avec une garantie hypothécaire de premier ordre, tend à baisser considérablement. Plusieurs prêts hypothécaires se sont déjà fait au 10 et même au 8 pour cent.

## CUBA.

### SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE.

Le rapport du consul-général des Etats-Unis à la Havane pour l'année 1904 fait ressortir les excellents résultats produits par le traité de réciprocité conclu en 1903 entre le gouvernement cubain et la grande République américaine, en même temps qu'il nous renseigne sur la situation économique.

L'importance du marché de Cuba est suffisamment établie par ce fait que les produits de l'île ont atteint, en 1904, une valeur de £19,674,250; le sucre intervient dans ce chiffre pour £10,505,600 et le tabac pour £6,000,000. Si on tient compte que la production du sucre fut en 1899 de £3,841,400, on reconnaîtra que l'augmentation est d'importance et que les suites de la guerre ne sont pas loin d'avoir entièrement disparu.

Par rapport à 1903, l'augmentation dans la production du sucre est de 60,800 tonnes (1,033,700 en 1904, contre 972,900 en 1903); elle eut certainement été plus considérable et la production aurait atteint 1,250,000 tonnes sans les pluies abondantes du printemps qui ont empêché la canne de mûrir. D'un autre côté, les prix du sucre ont été très favorables aux planteurs cubains; le cours, qui, au mois de janvier 1904, était de \$1.77 par 100 livres, s'éleva au mois d'août suivant à \$3. La récolte de tabac a été bonne, à la fois comme quantité et comme qualité, mais pour ce produit le chiffre des exportations n'a pas sensiblement augmenté. Il a été exporté en 1904, 205,244,300 cigares, représentant une valeur de £2,400,500 et 14,622,200 paquets de cigarettes.

De nombreuses industries se sont créées ou développées depuis la guerre, notamment celle de la culture des fruits et des légumes. Quant aux progrès enregistrés dans les rapports commerciaux entre Cuba et les Etats-Unis, ils ressortent de ce fait que les exportations de



Cuba aux Etats-Unis sont passées de £3,246,700 en 1897 à \$14,516,250 en 1904, tandis que pendant la même période les importations américaines à Cuba s'élevaient de £1,459,000 à £5,779,000. Il est évident que le bénéfice du traité de réciprocité a été surtout, du moins jusqu'ici, pour les Cubains. Il n'est pas surprenant, dans ces conditions, que le consul des Etats-Unis ne soit pas entièrement satisfait et qu'il s'efforcera de stimuler l'activité de ses compatriotes.

Au commencement de 1904 un emprunt de 7,000,000 fut émis au taux de 5 pour cent, remboursable en quarante ans. L'emprunt fut pris par la maison SPEYER à 90½; un mois après la signature du contrat les titres valaient 96 et on sait qu'ils cotent actuellement 102. Cette hausse est évidemment un indice significatif de la confiance qu'inspire au public le crédit cubain. L'intérêt et l'amortissement de l'emprunt sont assurés par un droit de timbre spécial et par un prélèvement sur les recettes des douanes. Le produit de cet emprunt a été appliqué, non pas à des travaux publics productifs mais au payement des troupes révolutionnaires.

Antérieurement, en 1896, la Junte révolutionnaire cubaine avait fait à New-York une émission de £600,000, qui furent affectées aux dépenses de guerre; la nouvelle république, on le sait, a reconnu cette dette.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 154 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de février 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant en février 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de février ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'avril.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN JANVIER 1905.

Les importations de marchandises aux Etats-Unis, pendant le mois de janvier 1905, montrent une grande augmentation et les exportations de produits du pays une grande diminution sur le mois correspondant pour un certain nombre d'années.

La valeur des marchandises soumises aux droits de douane pendant le mois de janvier a dépassé d'environ \$9,000,000 celle du mois de janvier 1904, ce qui montre une grande augmentation dans les recettes douanières.

Les importations totales pour le mois de janvier ont été de \$98,358,756, contre \$82,589,866 en janvier 1904. Les marchandises sujettes aux droits pendant le mois de janvier 1905 se sont élevées à une valeur de \$52,021,384 et les marchandises en franchise de droits à \$46,337,372. En janvier 1904 les marchandises sujettes aux droits se sont élevées à \$43,140,489 et celles en franchise de droits à \$36,449,377.

Voici les exportations des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de janvier 1904 et 1905:

|                         | 1904.         | 1905.         |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Produits du pays.....   | \$140,036,436 | \$121,461,347 |
| Produits étrangers..... | 2,402,126     | 1,984,057     |
| Total.....              | 142,045,170   | 123,445,404   |

Voici les exportations pour les sept mois finissant le 31 janvier 1905, comparées à celles pour les sept mois finissant le 31 janvier 1904:

|                         | Sept mois—    |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         | 1904.         | 1905.         |
| Produits du pays.....   | \$915,186,869 | \$887,141,991 |
| Produits étrangers..... | 13,959,475    | 13,896,051    |
| Total.....              | 929,146,344   | 901,038,047   |

Les exportations pour le mois de janvier de cette année ont été inférieures à celles du même mois des cinq dernières années, et les importations ont été beaucoup plus grandes pendant ce mois de janvier que pendant le mois de janvier des cinq années précitées.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN FÉVRIER 1905.

Le rapport sur les évaluations totales des importations et exportations des Etats-Unis pour le mois de février ainsi que pour les huit mois finissant le 28 février fait ressortir une augmentation de \$14,034,552 dans le total des importations de marchandises comparée au mois de février 1904, et une diminution de \$9,776,213 dans la valeur totale des exportations de marchandises pour le mois de février comparée à l'année dernière. Un fait à remarquer dans la valeur des importations est que l'augmentation dans les importations de marchandises soumises aux droits s'est élevée à \$11,843,748, tandis que l'augmentation dans les importations exemptes de droits s'est élevée à \$2,190,804 seulement. En février 1904, les importations d'articles admis en franchise de droits

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ont dépassé les importations d'articles soumis aux droits de plus de \$3,000,000, tandis que pour le dernier mois les importations d'articles soumis aux droits ont dépassé de plus de \$4,000,000 celles d'articles admis en franchise de droits. L'augmentation dans les importations pour les huit mois s'est élevée à \$74,626,853 et la diminution dans les exportations à \$57,917,531.

Pendant le mois de février les exportations d'or ont dépassé les importations de \$12,603,332 et pour les huit mois les exportations d'or ont dépassé les importations de \$43,258,735, tandis que pour les mêmes huit mois de l'année dernière les exportations d'argent ont dépassé les importations de \$15,871,429.

Voici un tableau présentant en détail les chiffres pour le mois de février ainsi que pour les huit mois dont il est question:

### *Importations et exportations de marchandises par années.*

[Chiffres prévus pour 1905, corrigés jusqu'au 13 mars 1905.]

|                                 | Février.     |              | Huit mois finissant en février. |               |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
|                                 | 1904.        | 1905.        | 1904.                           | 1905.         |
| <b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>            |              |              |                                 |               |
| En franchise de droits.....     | \$46,094,991 | \$48,285,798 | \$300,516,473                   | \$346,063,894 |
| Soumises aux douanes.....       | 42,927,506   | 54,771,254   | 353,845,711                     | 382,905,143   |
| Total .....                     | 89,022,500   | 103,057,052  | 654,362,184                     | 728,989,037   |
| <b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>            |              |              |                                 |               |
| Indigènes.....                  | 116,959,249  | 107,288,087  | 1,032,146,118                   | 994,396,286   |
| Etrangères.....                 | 1,841,033    | 1,735,982    | 15,800,508                      | 15,632,809    |
| Total.....                      | 118,800,282  | 109,024,069  | 1,047,946,626                   | 1,010,029,095 |
| Excédent dans les exportations. | 29,777,782   | 5,967,017    | 393,584,442                     | 281,040,058   |

### *Importations et exportations de marchandises par mois.*

|                                        | Importations. |               | Exportations. |               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                        | 1903.         | 1904.         | 1903.         | 1904.         |
| Mars.....                              | \$96,230,457  | \$91,347,909  | \$132,093,964 | \$119,918,449 |
| Avril.....                             | 87,682,106    | 83,521,882    | 109,827,215   | 109,850,405   |
| Mai.....                               | 79,035,187    | 80,698,161    | 100,929,591   | 89,886,925    |
| Juin.....                              | 81,999,777    | 81,157,235    | 95,222,846    | 90,224,866    |
| Juillet.....                           | 82,187,823    | 71,193,943    | 91,813,265    | 85,223,479    |
| Août.....                              | 82,019,262    | 87,737,808    | 89,446,457    | 92,253,881    |
| Septembre.....                         | 81,816,642    | 84,124,975    | 110,364,840   | 134,265,424   |
| Octobre.....                           | 81,921,147    | 92,777,920    | 160,388,508   | 162,527,943   |
| Novembre.....                          | 77,006,310    | 95,170,172    | 160,268,538   | 158,068,657   |
| Décembre.....                          | 77,768,634    | 96,566,759    | 174,819,566   | 145,253,259   |
|                                        | 1904.         | 1905.         | 1904.         | 1905.         |
| Janvier.....                           | 82,589,866    | 98,360,348    | 142,045,170   | 123,412,383   |
| Février.....                           | 89,022,500    | 103,057,052   | 118,806,282   | 109,024,069   |
| <b>Totaux:</b>                         |               |               |               |               |
| 12 mois finissant en février.....      | 999,309,661   | 1,065,714,224 | 1,486,020,242 | 1,422,909,740 |
| 8 mois finissant en février.....       | 654,362,184   | 728,989,037   | 1,047,946,626 | 1,010,029,095 |
| <b>Excédent dans les exportations:</b> |               |               |               |               |
| 12 mois finissant en février.....      |               |               | 486,710,581   | 357,195,516   |
| 8 mois finissant en février.....       |               |               | 338,584,442   | 281,040,058   |

*Importations et exportations d'or et d'argent, par années.*

|                                 | Février.    |             | Huit mois finissant en février. |              |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|                                 | 1904.       | 1905.       | 1904.                           | 1905.        |
| <b>OR.</b>                      |             |             |                                 |              |
| Importations.....               | \$5,034,372 | \$2,190,980 | \$64,551,522                    | \$41,126,179 |
| Exportations.....               | 732,614     | 14,794,312  | 14,334,774                      | 84,384,914   |
| Excédent .....                  | 4,301,758   | 12,603,332  | 50,216,748                      | 43,258,735   |
| <b>ARGENT.</b>                  |             |             |                                 |              |
| Importations.....               | 2,106,675   | 2,063,293   | 18,709,261                      | 16,296,937   |
| Exportations.....               | 3,910,577   | 4,036,975   | 32,032,474                      | 32,168,366   |
| Excédent dans les exportations. | 1,833,902   | 1,972,782   | 13,323,213                      | 15,871,429   |

**STIPULATIONS DU TRAITÉ ENTRE LES ETATS-UNIS ET CERTAINES PUISSANCES AMÉRICAINES POUR LE RÈGLEMENT DES RÉCLAMATIONS PÉCUNIAIRES, PAR VOIE D'ARBITRAGE, PROMULGÉ PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS LE 24 MARS 1905.**

**ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>.** Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'obligent à soumettre à l'arbitrage, toutes les réclamations pour dommages et pertes pécuniaires, qui seraient présentées par leurs nationaux respectifs et qui ne pourraient être réglées à l'amiable, par la voie diplomatique pourvu que les dites réclamations soient suffisamment importantes pour justifier les frais de l'arbitrage.

**ART. 2<sup>o</sup>.** En vertu de la faculté que reconnaît l'article 26 de la Convention de la Haye, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de soumettre à la décision de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage que la dite Convention établit, toutes les controverses qui font l'objet du présent traité à moins que les deux Parties ne préfèrent qu'il soit organisé une juridiction spéciale conformément à l'article 21 de la Convention précitée.

Dans le cas où elles s'adresseraient à la Cour Permanente de La Haye, les Hautes Parties Contractantes acceptent les préceptes de la Convention précitée, en ce qui a trait à l'organisation du Tribunal Arbitral à la procédure à suivre et à l'obligation d'exécuter la sentence.

**ART. 3<sup>o</sup>.** Le présent Traité ne sera obligatoire que pour les États qui auraient signé la Convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, signé à La Haye le 29 juillet 1899 et pour ceux qui ratifieraient le Protocole adopté à l'unanimité par les Républiques représentées à la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, pour l'adhésion aux Conventions de La Haye.

**ART. 4<sup>o</sup>.** Si pour un motif quelconque la Cour de La Haye ne s'ouvrirait pas à l'une ou à plusieurs des Hautes Parties Contractantes, elles s'obligent à consigner dans un traité spécial les règles d'après lesquelles sera établi et fonctionnera le Tribunal qui devra connaître des questions auxquelles se réfère l'article 1<sup>o</sup> du présent Traité.

ART. 5°. Ce Traité sera obligatoire, pour les Etats qui le ratifieraient, à compter de la date où cinq des Gouvernements signataires l'auront ratifié, et il restera en vigueur durant cinq ans. La ratification de ce Traité par les Etats qui le signeraient sera transmise au Gouvernement des Etats Unis-Mexicains qui communiquera aux autres les notes de ratification qu'il recevrait.

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## GUATÉMALA.

### RÉCOLTE CAFÉIÈRE DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Un récent rapport du consul-général à Guatémala fait savoir que la récolte caféière de la République pour l'année 1904 n'a pas réalisé les espérances que l'on avait conçues à cause des grandes pluies qui sont arrivées à la fin de la saison et qui ont fait tomber beaucoup de grains. La qualité est bonne surtout dans la zone de Santa Maria où la quantité ainsi que la qualité dépasse de beaucoup les résultats de plusieurs années. Ceci est dû au dépôt de cendres volcaniques provenant de l'éruption du 24 octobre 1902, qui a couvert une superficie considérable d'une couche de cendres de 6 pouces à 3 pieds de hauteur. Cette éruption qui, croyait-on, avait ruiné complètement le pays pour plusieurs années, a été, au contraire, un bienfait inattendu. Les caféières de cette zone sont bien plus vigoureux qu'auparavant et ce qui paraissait un désert pendant quelque temps commence à être une terre de prospérité.

Les prix payés pour le café guatémalien sont très bons, et cette année en général la production des *finqueros* est à peu près la même que les années précédentes malgré les gages plus élevés et le droit d'exportation de 1 cent la livre.

La récolte de cette année atteindra à peu près 700,000 quintaux et les Etats-Unis en recevront une quantité plus grande qu'à l'ordinaire et aussi de qualité supérieure.

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## MEXIQUE.

### TARIF DES TERRAINS SANS TITRES POUR 1905-6.

Le Ministère de Fomento vient de faire publier le tarif suivant des terrains sans titres (*baldios*) dans toute la République pour l'exercice 1905-6.

| Etats.              | Prix à l'hectare. | Etats.                                 | Prix à l'hectare. |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Aguascalientes..... | \$2. 20           | Oaxaca.....                            | \$1. 20           |
| Campeche.....       | 2. 25             | Puebla.....                            | 3. 30             |
| Chiapas.....        | 3. 00             | Queretaro.....                         | 2. 20             |
| Chihuahua.....      | 1. 20             | San Luis Potosi.....                   | 2. 50             |
| Coahuila.....       | 1. 10             | Sinaloa.....                           | 1. 20             |
| Colima.....         | 1. 10             | Sonora.....                            | 1. 30             |
| Durango.....        | 1. 20             | Tabasco.....                           | 3. 60             |
| Guanajuato.....     | 2. 20             | Tamaulipas.....                        | 1. 20             |
| Guerrero.....       | 1. 20             | Thaxcala.....                          | 2. 20             |
| Hidalgo.....        | 2. 50             | Veracruz.....                          | 2. 75             |
| Jalisco.....        | 2. 20             | Yucatan.....                           | 2. 20             |
| Mexico.....         | 2. 75             | Zacatecas.....                         | 2. 20             |
| Michoacan.....      | 3. 00             | Distriet Fédéral.....                  | 6. 10             |
| Morelos.....        | 4. 40             | Territoire de la Basse Californie..... | . 70              |
| Nuevo Leon.....     | 1. 10             | Territoire de Quintana Roo.....        | . 50              |

### LA CULTURE DU CANAIGRE.

Les connaisseurs agricoles affirment que la culture du canaigre est appelée à un grand succès. Les racines de cette plante contiennent plus de 30 pour cent d'acide tannique, soit deux fois la quantité du tannin contenu dans l'écorce de chêne et de sapin.

On peut cultiver le canaigre avec avantage dans les terres arides. Un fait significatif dans le développement du canaigre est que sa pousse a lieu en hiver. Bien avant la sécheresse annuelle des régions les plus arides les racines de cette plante ont poussé.

On affirme que dans les Etats qui conviennent à cette plante la culture du canaigre justifiera les grandes espérances de tous ceux qui se lancent dans cette entreprise.

On peut toujours compter sur une récolte annuelle. La production sous des conditions convenables de culture est de dix à vingt tonnes de racines vendables par acre.

Le canaigre a une grande valeur commerciale. Autrefois on détruisait de grandes forêts pour obtenir l'écorce de tan. On trouve après des examens sérieux que les racines de canaigre sont non seulement plus riches en tannin que le chêne, le sapin, le sumac, le pin, l'ormet, le marronnier d'Inde, le veloine, le kino, le dividivi, le prunier et le poirier, mais aussi au point de vue de la qualité.

Il a été démontré jusqu'ici qu'on peut cultiver le canaigre dans la vallée du Rio Grande, sur la rivière Mimbres, dans le voisinage d'Albuquerque, dans la vallée de Pecos, dans l'Etat de l'Arizona, et dans certaines parties du Texas et de la Californie.

Le canaigre, dont le nom scientifique est *Rumex hymenosephalus*, ressemble beaucoup à la rhubarbe. On peut le planter ou le semer. Il n'est attaqué par aucun genre d'insectes. Les savants qui ont fait des expériences sur le canaigre en recommandent la culture sur une grande échelle et ils affirment qu'aucun autre récolte ne peut donner d'aussi grands bénéfices.

## SERVICE DES POSTES, PREMIER SEMESTRE 1904-5.

Le Ministre des Postes du Mexique donne en détail les recettes pour les six premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1904-5 (juillet-décembre) comparées à la même période de l'année précédente. Ces chiffres font ressortir les recettes totales de la poste dans chaque période, ainsi que l'augmentation en 1904-5:

|                                                      | Six mois—      |                | Augmen-<br>tation. |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
|                                                      | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |                    |
| Vente de timbres poste .....                         | \$1,390,417.68 | \$1,284,218.24 | \$106,195.44       |
| Loyer de boîtes poste dans les bureaux .....         | 45,075.00      | 39,833.00      | 5,242.00           |
| Amendes .....                                        | 16,801.34      | 14,390.69      | 2,410.65           |
| Primes sur les mandats de poste:                     |                |                |                    |
| Intérieur .....                                      | 142,580.56     | 137,538.95     | 5,041.61           |
| Etats-Unis .....                                     | 2,626.84       | 1,934.80       | 692.04             |
| Angleterre .....                                     | 59.55          |                | 59.55              |
| Primes sur les mandats de poste des rédacteurs ..... | 18,631.89      | 16,184.99      | 2,446.70           |

## RÉSUMÉ.

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Recettes totales des six mois—     |                |
| 1904-5 .....                       | \$1,616,188.66 |
| 1903-4 .....                       | 1,494,100.67   |
| Augmentation total en 1904-5 ..... | 122,087.99     |

Les chiffres précités accusent une augmentation de 8.17 pour cent dans les recettes postales pour les six premiers mois, juillet à décembre, de l'année fiscale courante comparés aux recettes postales dans les mêmes mois de l'année précédente.

Le service des mandats-poste facilite grandement au public l'envoi de petites sommes d'argent et les chiffres suivants font ressortir le total des primes reçues sur les mandats-poste pendant chacune des périodes mise en comparaison:

|                              | 1904-5.      | 1903-4.      |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intérieur .....              | \$142,580.56 | \$137,538.95 |
| Etats-Unis .....             | 2,626.84     | 1,934.80     |
| Angleterre .....             | 59.55        |              |
| Mandats des rédacteurs ..... | 18,631.69    | 16,184.99    |
|                              | 163,898.64   | 155,658.74   |

Ces chiffres accusent une augmentation de \$8,239.90 dans le montant des primes sur les mandats-poste reçus dans les six premiers mois de 1904-5 comparés avec ceux de la même période de 1903-4.

C'est à l'installation des grands chemins de fer mexicains que l'on doit l'amélioration merveilleuse et l'extension du service postal mexicain dans ses diverses parties depuis l'année 1885. C'est aussi à cela que l'on doit le service rapide et régulier qui a été si apprécié du public. En effet, l'extension du service postal mexicain correspond au développement du système des chemins de fer mexicains.

Voici les recettes pour le premier semestre de l'année fiscale courante:

|                |                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Juillet .....  | \$280, 429. 74 | Novembre ..... | \$260, 317. 43  |
| Août .....     | 280, 582. 31   | Décembre.....  | 297, 706. 11    |
| Septembre..... | 239, 277. 38   |                |                 |
| Octobre.....   | 277, 876. 69   | Total .....    | 1, 616, 188. 66 |

## PÉROU.

### AMÉLIORATION DU PORT DE CALLAO.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905 un nouvel arrangement a été signé entre le Gouvernement du Pérou et un syndicat français, la Société Générale de Paris, qui depuis quelques années conduit l'entreprise des travaux du port de Callao sous le nom de Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Callao (Entreprise des Quais et brise-lames). En 1887, un syndicat a construit le magnifique système des quais en pierre et dépendances que l'on peut admirer maintenant et le Gouvernement lui a accordé la concession en vertu de laquelle il a obtenu le monopole exclusif du chargement et déchargement des navires dans ce port, ainsi que le droit d'utiliser les terrains se trouvant sur le rivage. En échange de ces privilèges et de certains autres avantages les quais doivent revenir à l'Etat au bout d'un certain nombre d'années.

D'après les termes du nouvel arrangement avec l'Empresa del Muelle y Dársena del Callao le Gouvernement reprend tous ses droits à la possession des quais et leurs dépendances à l'expiration du terme fixé. Ils doivent rester la propriété de l'Empresa pendant une période indéfinie, mais en échange le public jouira des avantages suivants:

1. Le monopole exclusif, dont a joui jusqu'ici l'Empresa del Muelle y Dársena au sujet du chargement et déchargement des navires à Callao, est retiré.

2. Les navires et marchandises entrant dans le port sont exempts des impôts de 20, 12, et 10 centavos, argent péruvien (4, 2.4 et 2 cents en monnaie des Etats-Unis) par tonne perçus précédemment pour rembourser l'Empresa de certains prêts d'argent faits dans le passé.

3. La Société Générale de Paris renonce pour toujours aux sommes d'argent qui lui sont encore dues sur les emprunts suivants: avril 1885, \$243,500; octobre 1885, \$365,250; mai 1887, \$121,750.

4. Le Gouvernement du Pérou reconnaît à l'Empresa del Muelle y Dársena le droit à la possession des quais, bâtiments, etc., qu'elle a construits avec ses propres capitaux. Il lui donne aussi le droit de s'en servir mais sans monopole ou privilèges quelconques. Il confirme aussi les droits du syndicat à certaines propriétés foncières.

5. L'Empresa del Muelle y Dársena s'engage à commencer dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date de l'arrangement les travaux d'agrandissement des quais actuels le long de la digue inachevée connue sous le



nom de Malecon Gruau. Les travaux de cette digue ont été interrompus depuis longtemps et la fin de ces travaux changera d'une manière très avantageuse le port de Callao. On compte que ces travaux attireront de grandes entreprises maritimes dans ce port.

## URUGUAY.

### MOUVEMENTS DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE ET L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Handels Zeitung" de Buenos Ayres publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de décembre, ainsi que pour l'année entière de 1904, comparés à l'année 1903:

#### SORTIES DE VAISSEAUX.

|                 | 1904.    |           | 1903.    |           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|                 | Vapeurs. | Voiliers. | Vapeurs. | Voiliers. |
| Janvier .....   | 40       | 4         | 52       | 8         |
| Février .....   | 41       | 5         | 63       | 8         |
| Mars .....      | 44       | 2         | 51       | 6         |
| Avril .....     | 48       | .....     | 48       | 8         |
| Mai .....       | 42       | 5         | 47       | 16        |
| Juin .....      | 37       | 6         | 45       | 9         |
| Juillet .....   | 57       | 2         | 34       | 2         |
| Août .....      | 61       | 3         | 40       | 1         |
| Septembre ..... | 41       | 3         | 32       | 2         |
| Octobre .....   | 43       | 1         | 30       | 1         |
| Novembre .....  | 45       | .....     | 40       | 3         |
| Décembre .....  | 49       | 2         | 41       | 1         |
| Total .....     | 538      | 33        | 523      | 65        |

#### EXPORTATIONS.

|                           | Décembre 1904.      | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Etats-Unis:</b>        |                     |         |         |
| Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....  | nombre..... 114,000 | 457,863 | 435,665 |
| Cuirs de bœuf, salés..... | id.....             | 44,392  | .....   |
| Crin.....                 | balles..... 260     | 606     | 665     |
| Laine.....                | id..... 3,258       | 3,315   | 200     |
| Peaux de mouton.....      | id..... 32          | 32      | 1       |
| Tasajo.....               | id..... 750         | 14,581  | 16,427  |
| Id.....                   | tonnes..... 45      | 1,230   | 587     |
| Os et cendre d'os.....    | id.....             | 2,047   | 833     |
| Cornes.....               | nombre.....         | .....   | 228,536 |
| <b>Allemagne:</b>         |                     |         |         |
| Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....  | nombre..... 13,140  | 133,311 | 100,208 |
| Cuirs de bœuf, salés..... | id..... 272         | 202,376 | 209,524 |
| Crin.....                 | balles.....         | 126     | 113     |
| Laine.....                | id..... 3,725       | 21,381  | 19,062  |
| Peaux de mouton.....      | id..... 36          | 1,226   | 2,371   |
| Cuirs divers.....         | id.....             | 8       | .....   |
| Tasajo.....               | id.....             | 1,269   | .....   |
| Suif.....                 | pipés.....          | 75      | 58      |
| Id.....                   | boucauts.....       | 1,592   | .....   |
| Son.....                  | sacs..... 4,401     | 81,645  | 72,735  |
| Id.....                   | tonnes.....         | .....   | 95      |
| Son fin.....              | sacs.....           | 2,010   | 8,686   |
| Id.....                   | tonnes.....         | .....   | 30      |
| Mais.....                 | sacs..... 12,747    | 103,315 | 12,563  |
| Id.....                   | tonnes..... 300     | 300     | .....   |
| Graine de lin.....        | sacs.....           | 16,274  | .....   |
| Id.....                   | tonnes.....         | .....   | 40      |
| Langues.....              | caisses.....        | 555     | .....   |
| Os et cendres d'os.....   | tonnes.....         | 1,347   | 982     |

## EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

|                            |                 | Décembre<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1003.   |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Allemagne—Suite.</b>    |                 |                   |         |         |
| Moutons.....               | têtes.....      |                   |         | 300     |
| Boyaux.....                | tercerolas..... |                   | 242     | 149     |
| Id.....                    | barrils.....    |                   |         | 101     |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....     |                   |         | 23,750  |
| <b>France:</b>             |                 |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....     | 13,325            | 24,742  | 31,102  |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....         | 5,539             | 158,260 | 143,683 |
| Crin.....                  | balles.....     | 16                | 296     | 355     |
| Laine.....                 | id.....         | 2,300             | 25,575  | 32,010  |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....         | 1,777             | 10,985  | 10,376  |
| Cuir divers.....           | id.....         | 13                | 45      |         |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....         |                   | 6,713   |         |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....      |                   | 476     | 234     |
| Son fin.....               | sacs.....       |                   | 1,325   |         |
| Maïs.....                  | id.....         | 38,815            | 76,846  | 10,622  |
| Graine de lin.....         | id.....         | 2,971             | 1,592   | 2,239   |
| Semences pour oiseaux..... | id.....         | 930               | 930     | 484     |
| Langues.....               | caisses.....    |                   | 5       | 2       |
| Os et cendres d'os.....    | tonnes.....     |                   | 3,351   | 4,144   |
| Id.....                    | sacs.....       | 1,665             | 26,894  | 17,402  |
| Boyaux.....                | balles.....     |                   | 20      | 67      |
| Id.....                    | tercerolas..... |                   | 54      | 182     |
| Moutons.....               | têtes.....      |                   | 450     | 250     |
| Chevaux.....               | id.....         |                   | 1       |         |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....     | 53,312            | 748,797 | 586,166 |
| Sang sec.....              | sacs.....       | 2,494             | 3,981   |         |
| Viande en conserve.....    | caisses.....    |                   |         | 786     |
| <b>Espagne:</b>            |                 |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....     | 52,631            | 176,334 | 112,479 |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....         |                   | 1,979   | 3,841   |
| Crin.....                  | balles.....     |                   | 13      | 11      |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....         | 561               | 561     | 1       |
| Cuir divers.....           | id.....         |                   | 22      |         |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....         | 29                | 7,838   | 6,686   |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....     | 2                 | 1,092   | 158     |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....      | 969               | 4,326   | 3,034   |
| Id.....                    | boucauts.....   | 100               | 2,596   | 3,057   |
| Graisse.....               | caisses.....    |                   |         | 100     |
| Semences pour oiseaux..... | sacs.....       |                   |         | 588     |
| Son fin.....               | id.....         |                   |         | 100     |
| Maïs.....                  | id.....         | 802               | 802     | 16,519  |
| Os et cendres d'os.....    | tonnes.....     |                   | 48      | 1       |
| Boyaux.....                | balles.....     |                   | 185     | 172     |
| Id.....                    | tercerolas..... |                   | 50      | 32      |
| Id.....                    | barils.....     |                   |         | 3       |
| Mouton.....                | têtes.....      |                   | 800     |         |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....     |                   |         | 43,152  |
| <b>Italie:</b>             |                 |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....     | 17,358            | 99,378  | 114,939 |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....         |                   | 3,839   | 815     |
| Crin.....                  | balles.....     | 56                | 162     | 350     |
| Laine.....                 | id.....         | 4                 | 550     | 563     |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....         | 244               | 1,318   | 2,053   |
| Cuir divers.....           | id.....         | 39                | 370     |         |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....         |                   | 150     |         |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....      | 487               | 6,279   | 4,497   |
| Id.....                    | boucauts.....   | 403               | 3,016   | 263     |
| Son.....                   | sacs.....       |                   |         | 803     |
| Son, fin.....              | id.....         |                   | 400     | 448     |
| Farine.....                | sacs.....       |                   |         | 5       |
| Maïs.....                  | id.....         | 6,499             | 21,840  | 16,354  |
| Blé.....                   | id.....         |                   | 490     | 156     |
| Os et cendres d'os.....    | id.....         |                   |         | 85,173  |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....     |                   | 4,834   | 1,818   |
| Boyaux.....                | balles.....     |                   | 49      | 125     |
| Id.....                    | tercerolas..... |                   | 5       | 50      |
| cornes.....                | nombre.....     |                   | 339,875 | 178,666 |
| Chevaux.....               | têtes.....      |                   |         | 25      |
| Moutons.....               | id.....         |                   |         | 10      |
| Bêtes à cornes.....        | id.....         |                   |         | 801     |
| <b>Belgique</b>            |                 |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....     | 6,400             | 52,918  | 91,775  |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....         | 12,319            | 301,279 | 207,778 |
| Crin.....                  | balles.....     |                   | 281     | 250     |
| Laine.....                 | id.....         | 2,529             | 18,575  | 23,004  |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....         |                   | 271     | 624     |
| Cuir divers.....           | id.....         |                   | 124     |         |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....      | 127               | 488     | 480     |
| Id.....                    | boucauts.....   |                   | 300     | 50      |
| Farine.....                | sacs.....       |                   | 171     |         |
| Maïs.....                  | id.....         | 12,658            | 96,634  | 12,910  |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....     | 2,322             | 2,322   |         |

## 260 BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

## EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

|                            |               | Décembre<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Belgique—Suite.</b>     |               |                   |         |         |
| Blé.....                   | sacs.....     |                   | 7,640   | .....   |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   |                   | 1,690   | .....   |
| Graine de lin.....         | sacs.....     | 2,391             | 23,569  | 17,570  |
| Langues.....               | caisses.....  | 1,198             | 7,752   | 5,514   |
| Os et cendre d'os.....     | sacs.....     |                   | 5,652   | 585     |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   |                   | 98      | .....   |
| Boyaux.....                | caisses.....  |                   |         | 9       |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....   | 52,749            | 187,179 | 251,501 |
| <b>Portugal:</b>           |               |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœufs, secs.....   | nombre.....   | 400               | 62,231  | 101,889 |
| Laine.....                 | id.....       |                   | 31      | 5       |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....       |                   |         | 813     |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....       | 120               | 9,862   | 4,031   |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   | 22                | 1,515   | 643     |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....    |                   | 100     | 105     |
| Blé.....                   | sacs.....     |                   | 41      | 500     |
| Mais.....                  | id.....       | 20,653            | 20,653  | .....   |
| Os et cendre d'os.....     | tonnes.....   |                   |         | .....   |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....   |                   | 10,430  | .....   |
| Viande en conserve.....    | caisses.....  |                   | 566     | 109     |
| Bestiaux.....              | têtes.....    |                   |         | 399     |
| Moutons.....               | id.....       |                   |         | 250     |
| Chevaux.....               | id.....       |                   |         | 4       |
| <b>Angleterre:</b>         |               |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....   |                   | 5,824   | 28,086  |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....       |                   |         | 10,472  |
| Crin.....                  | balles.....   | 9                 | 60      | 12      |
| Laine.....                 | id.....       | 608               | 5,148   | 11,206  |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | id.....       |                   | 163     | 1,256   |
| Cuir divers.....           | id.....       |                   |         | .....   |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....       | 200               | 19,216  | 1,655   |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   | 2                 | 223     | 1,237   |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....    |                   | 3,671   | 1,352   |
| Id.....                    | boucauts..... |                   | 7,428   | 291     |
| Semences pour oiseaux..... | sacs.....     |                   |         | 50      |
| Farine.....                | id.....       |                   | 1,410   | .....   |
| Son.....                   | id.....       |                   | 320     | 2,383   |
| Son fin.....               | id.....       |                   |         | 600     |
| Mais.....                  | id.....       | 14,999            | 130,589 | 104,613 |
| Blé.....                   | id.....       |                   | 5,816   | 42,491  |
| Graine de lin.....         | id.....       |                   | 34,281  | 21,498  |
| Langues.....               | caisses.....  | 374               | 16,705  | 9,610   |
| Id.....                    | barils.....   |                   |         | 1,843   |
| Os et cendre d'os.....     | tonnes.....   |                   | 1,070   | 1,675   |
| Id.....                    | sacs.....     | 549               | 5,150   | 10,031  |
| Mouton.....                | têtes.....    |                   | 200     | .....   |
| Viande en conserve.....    | caisses.....  | 43                | 965     | 1,583   |
| Cornes.....                | nombre.....   |                   |         | 87,000  |
| Sang, sec.....             | sacs.....     |                   | 1,727   | .....   |
| Boyaux.....                | balles.....   |                   |         | 15      |
| Id.....                    | boucauts..... |                   |         | 22      |
| <b>Brazil:</b>             |               |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....    | nombre.....   |                   | 1,100   | 4,484   |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....   | id.....       |                   |         | 39,689  |
| Peaux de mouton.....       | balles.....   | 3                 | 154     | 155     |
| Crin.....                  | id.....       |                   |         | 4       |
| Laine.....                 | id.....       |                   |         | 511     |
| Tasajo.....                | id.....       | 33,063            | 504,554 | 588,165 |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   | 2,626             | 41,603  | 21,313  |
| Sulf.....                  | pipes.....    |                   | 1,889   | 4,226   |
| Id.....                    | boucauts..... | 50                | 1,256   | 4,282   |
| Farine.....                | sacs.....     |                   | 67,218  | 16,752  |
| Son.....                   | id.....       | 1,000             | 2,400   | 12,288  |
| Id.....                    | tonnes.....   |                   |         | 25      |
| Mais.....                  | sacs.....     | 700               | 81,218  | 22,876  |
| Blé.....                   | id.....       |                   | 318     | 324     |
| Graine de lin.....         | id.....       |                   | 25      | 369     |
| Semences pour oiseaux..... | id.....       |                   | 2,976   | 2,528   |
| Orge.....                  | id.....       |                   |         | 34      |
| Langues.....               | caisses.....  |                   | 191     | 180     |
| Id.....                    | barils.....   |                   |         | 32      |
| Id.....                    | boucauts..... |                   |         | 28      |
| Os et cendre d'os.....     | tonnes.....   |                   | 29      | .....   |
| Boyaux.....                | balles.....   |                   | 42      | 33      |
| Id.....                    | caisses.....  |                   |         | 10      |
| Bestiaux.....              | têtes.....    |                   |         | 1,008   |
| Mulets.....                | id.....       |                   |         | 242     |
| Monton.....                | id.....       | 1,048             | 12,163  | 15,233  |
| Bœufs.....                 | id.....       |                   |         | 8       |
| Chevaux.....               | id.....       |                   | 9       | 39      |
| Foin.....                  | balles.....   |                   |         | 7,468   |
| Viande en conserve.....    | caisses.....  |                   | 46      | 2       |

## EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

|                            |             | Décembre<br>1904. | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Cuba:</b>               |             |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés        | nombre      |                   |         | 13,185  |
| Tasso                      | balles      | 1,000             | 178,541 | 200,780 |
| Id                         | tonnes      | 60                | 12,181  | 4,568   |
| Mais                       | sacs        | 6,000             | 6,000   | 9,600   |
| Semences pour oiseaux      | id          |                   | 885     |         |
| Viande en conserve         | caisses     |                   |         | 20      |
| <b>Indes Occidentales:</b> |             |                   |         |         |
| Tasso                      | balles      |                   | 1,045   | 750     |
| Id                         | tonnes      |                   | 64      | 15      |
| Mais                       | sacs        |                   | 6,000   |         |
| Suif                       | bouteaux    |                   |         | 74      |
| Semences pour oiseaux      | sacs        |                   |         | 40      |
| Farine                     | id          |                   |         | 171     |
| Son                        | id          |                   |         | 100     |
| Orge                       | id          |                   |         | 150     |
| Mulets                     | têtes       |                   |         | 140     |
| Bœufs                      | id          |                   |         | 2       |
| Chevaux                    | id          |                   |         | 22      |
| Langues                    | caisses     |                   |         | 2       |
| Viande en conserve         | id          |                   |         | 4       |
| Foin                       | balles      |                   |         | 300     |
| <b>Chili:</b>              |             |                   |         |         |
| Tasso                      | id          |                   |         | 3       |
| Suif                       | pipes       |                   | 1,217   | 4,177   |
| Id                         | bouteaux    | 71                | 4,965   | 6,522   |
| Farine                     | sacs        | 846               | 10,626  | 2,330   |
| Blé                        | id          |                   |         | 10      |
| Son                        | id          |                   | 256     | 85      |
| Son fin                    | id          |                   | 70      | 167     |
| Graine de lin              | id          |                   |         | 50      |
| Mais                       | id          | 149               | 9,610   | 6,657   |
| Semences pour oiseaux      | id          | 110               | 1,714   | 175     |
| Langues                    | caisses     |                   | 10      | 10      |
| Grasse                     | id          | 450               | 3,455   | 5,088   |
| Id                         | barils      | 50                | 1,021   | 917     |
| Id                         | cuarterolas | 25                | 5,390   | 4,432   |
| Id                         | tercerolas  |                   | 125     | 279     |
| Moutons                    | têtes       |                   | 72      | 20      |
| <b>Iles Malvinas:</b>      |             |                   |         |         |
| Farine                     | sacs        |                   | 2,145   | 796     |
| Son                        | id          |                   | 32      | 211     |
| Son fin                    | id          |                   | 42      | 347     |
| Mais                       | id          |                   | 435     | 745     |
| Blé                        | id          |                   | 25      |         |
| Moutons                    | têtes       |                   |         | 125     |
| <b>Hollande:</b>           |             |                   |         |         |
| Suif                       | pipes       |                   |         | 100     |
| Mais                       | sacs        | 15,868            | 15,868  |         |
| Blé                        | id          |                   | 4,612   |         |
| Son                        | id          |                   |         | 5,696   |
| <b>Autriche:</b>           |             |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs         | nombre      |                   | 1,933   | 2,750   |
| <b>Las Palmas:</b>         |             |                   |         |         |
| Chevaux                    | têtes       |                   | 2       |         |
| <b>Commandes:</b>          |             |                   |         |         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs         | nombre      |                   |         | 1,467   |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés        | id          |                   | 23,949  | 12,735  |
| Cuir divers                | balles      |                   | 6       |         |
| Crin                       | id          |                   |         | 8       |
| Laine                      | id          |                   |         | 1,934   |
| Peaux de mouton            | id          |                   |         | 350     |
| Suif                       | pipes       |                   | 618     | 1,706   |
| Id                         | bouteaux    |                   | 1,433   | 645     |
| Mais                       | sacs        |                   | 1,600   | 26,789  |
| Id                         | tonnes      |                   |         | 90      |
| Farine                     | sacs        |                   |         | 3,675   |
| Blé                        | id          |                   |         | 730     |
| Son                        | tonnes      |                   |         | 70      |
| Os et cendre d'os          | id          |                   |         | 2,278   |
| Mulets                     | têtes       |                   |         | 62      |
| Cornes                     | nombre      |                   | 41,178  |         |

**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES, JANVIER 1905.**

Le "South American Journal" du 11 mars 1905 publie les chiffres suivants montrant les recettes douanières pour le mois de janvier 1905:

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Importation .....               | \$757, 613. 38 |
| Exportation .....               | 109, 228. 29   |
| Estimation du Département ..... | 74, 000. 00    |
| Total .....                     | 940, 841. 67   |

Ces chiffres comparés avec ceux du même mois des années précédentes font ressortir les résultats suivants: 1904, \$551,750; 1903, \$893,257; 1902, \$917,939; 1901, \$871,429; 1900, \$826,302; 1899, \$912,861; 1898, \$828,944; 1897, \$761,315; 1896, \$1,070,172.

**ÉCLAIRAGE ÉLECTRIQUE DE MONTÉVIDÉO.**

Le Directeur du service de l'éclairage électrique de la ville de Montévidéo a soumis récemment à la municipalité son rapport pour l'année 1904. Les recettes pour les six dernières années ont été comme il suit:

|           | Recettes.    | Dépenses.    | Résultat.     |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1899..... | \$102,344.00 | \$153,076.66 | — \$51,332.66 |
| 1900..... | 104,780.90   | 159,995.69   | — 55,214.79   |
| 1901..... | 105,021.00   | 165,010.12   | — 59,989.12   |
| 1902..... | 106,599.00   | 167,788.04   | — 61,189.04   |
| 1903..... | 107,256.60   | 157,777.00   | — 50,520.40   |
| 1904..... | 129,184.00   | 95,496.00    | + 33,687.95   |

En 1904 l'éclairage public a été augmenté de 180 lampes incandescentes et 123 lampes à arc, coûtant \$27,330. Les recettes du département proviennent seulement de l'éclairage particulier.

**VENEZUELA.****COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE PUERTO CABELLO.**

Le rapport suivant ayant trait au commerce extérieur de Puerto Cabello pour le semestre finissant le 31 décembre a été transmis au Ministère du Commerce et du Travail des Etats-Unis par M. JÉRÔME B. PETERSON, consul des Etats-Unis dans ce port en date du 2 février 1905.

**EXPORTATIONS.**

La France se maintient au premier rang comme pays de destination pour les marchandises expédiées de Puerto Cabello; ceci est dû à ce que la plus grande partie du café est expédiée dans ce pays pour être distribuée dans les divers pays européens.

Après la France vient l'Allemagne, suivie de près par les Etats-Unis, qui importent la plus grande quantité de cuirs, les importations d'autres produits étant presque nulles.

Voici par ordre d'importance les pays importateurs de café vénézuélien: France, Allemagne, Cuba, Espagne, Pays-Bas, Etats-Unis. La France occupe le premier rang aussi pour les importations de cacao, suivie par l'Allemagne, l'Espagne, l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis. Pour les bois, l'Allemagne est le seul pays importateur bien que le prix en soient très bas, dit-on. Cuba maintient le premier rang dans les importations de bétail quoiqu'elles aient diminué considérablement vers la fin de l'année. Pendant les six derniers mois de l'année 1904 on a expédié 45,077 têtes de bétail, pesant 29,749,596 livres, d'une valeur de \$538,858, y compris 4,990 vaches et 235 chevaux et juments d'une valeur de \$2,463. On a exporté à Curaçao, Indes hollandaises, 163 têtes de bétail évaluées à \$3,551.

## IMPORTATIONS.

*Importations à Puerto Cabello provenant de plusieurs pays et importations en transit pour Tucacas, La Vela et Maracaïbo pour les six mois finissant le 31 décembre 1904.*

| Pays.                           | À destination de<br>Puerto Cabello. | En transit pour— |           |            |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
|                                 |                                     | Tucacas.         | La Vela.  | Maracaïbo. |
| Angleterre.....                 | \$198, 119                          | \$47, 544        | \$20, 662 | .....      |
| Etats-Unis.....                 | 190, 392                            | 19, 273          | 34, 445   | .....      |
| Allemagne.....                  | 149, 731                            | 24, 502          | 17, 379   | .....      |
| France.....                     | 65, 195                             | 16, 603          | 4, 648    | \$1, 206   |
| Espagne.....                    | 48, 171                             | 7, 103           | 2, 305    | 1, 321     |
| Pays-Bas (compris Curaçao)..... | 44, 069                             | 8, 644           | 3, 075    | .....      |
| Italie.....                     | 32, 128                             | 3, 238           | 986       | 668        |
| Cuba.....                       | 435                                 | .....            | .....     | .....      |
| Total.....                      | 728, 240                            | 126, 907         | 92, 500   | 3, 195     |

Les importations provenant des Etats-Unis pendant les six mois dont il est question accusent une augmentation considérable sur l'année précédente. Elles ont été supérieures à celles de l'Allemagne, et si on les compare à celles qui viennent d'Angleterre, elles leur sont un peu inférieures en valeur, mais supérieures en poids.

Parmi les importations provenant des Etats-Unis il y a la plus grande partie des choses nécessaires à l'installation de la nouvelle usine électrique de Puerto Cabello.

On a importé d'Angleterre les chaudières et machines, bien que la commande ait été donnée à une maison américaine. Trente pour cent environ des importations entrant à Puerto Cabello sont en transit pour des points situés le long de la côte, tels que Tucacas, La Vela et Maracaïbo. Jusqu'ici le transbordement des marchandises s'est effectué au moyen d'un petit vapeur de cabotage et de plusieurs voiliers, mais on annonce que la Ligne Hambourg-Américaine va inaugurer

rer avant peu un service de vapeurs de cabotage faisant escale dans ces différents ports.

Autrefois le transbordement des marchandises destinées à La Vela et à Maracaïbo se faisait à Curaçao, mais depuis six mois un décret du Gouvernement vénézuélien l'a défendu, bien que la plus grande partie des importations destinées à ce dernier port soient transbordées à New-York. Tucacas est un nouveau port qui a été ouvert en novembre 1903, mais il n'y a que six mois que les navires y entrent et les quais et la douane ne sont pas encore achevés.

Parmi les importations venant d'Angleterre on compte 2,993,291 livres de charbon de Cardiff destiné au chemin de fer reliant Puerto Cabello et Valencia. Depuis trois mois, on a recommencé le travail dans les mines de charbon exploitées par le gouvernement dans l'Etat de Falcón et une certaine quantité de ce charbon a été embarquée récemment à Coro pour un bâtiment de guerre vénézuélien.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

"La Revista Azucarera" (revue de la récolte sucrière) publiée par El Hacendado Mexicano, apartado 2010, Mexico 1904-5, vient de paraître, et comme elle contient les dernières données au sujet de l'industrie sucrière dans la République Mexicaine elle est on ne peut plus intéressante.

Ce rapport traite non seulement de la condition existante au Mexique, mais donne aussi la liste revue et corrigée des planteurs de canne à sucre et des fabricants de sucre du Mexique, de l'Amérique Centrale, de Porto Rico, de Cuba, de la République Argentine, du Pérou, de Hawaï et de Java, ainsi que la quantité de sucre et de mélasse fabriqués pendant la saison 1903-4, et en outre plusieurs cartes et quelques articles intéressants sur l'industrie sucrière. On affirme aussi que si les prix actuels continuent le Mexique verra une des plus grandes reprises qui aient jamais été ressenties dans l'histoire de son industrie sucrière.

On a fabriqué au Mexique pendant la saison de 1903-4, 107, 547 tonnes et la production pour 1904-5 est estimée à 115,000 tonnes. On trouvera d'autres détails sur l'industrie sucrière du Mexique reproduits dans ce numéro du "Bulletin" classifiés avec d'autres données mexicaines.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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VOL. XX.

MAYO DE 1905.

No. 2.

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## MOVIMIENTO EN FAVOR DE ORGANIZAR EN LA CIUDAD DE NEW YORK UNA ASOCIACIÓN DESTINADA Á FOMENTAR EL COMERCIO EN- TRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA Y LAS REPÚBLICAS DEL RÍO DE LA PLATA.

Según publica el acreditado periódico que ve la luz en la ciudad de New York con el título de "The Journal of Commerce" (El Diario del Comercio), se ha iniciado en aquel centro mercantil de tan grande importancia un movimiento encaminado á promover eficazmente el desarrollo del comercio, así de exportación, como de importación, entre los Estados Unidos de América, y la República Argentina, la Oriental del Uruguay y el Paraguay. Á la cabeza del mismo parece haberse puesto un buen número de personajes de grande significación en los asuntos mercantiles, y nada hay que no permita augurar para sus esfuerzos, si no es que los abandonan, el éxito más completo.

La Asociación que con el objeto indicado habrá de organizarse llevará por nombre el de *The River Plate Association* (Asociación del Río de la Plata), y tendrá por objeto específico el que aparece de la circular que fué expedida el 8 del corriente mes de mayo, en los términos siguientes:

"Los infrascritos comerciantes interesados en el comercio de exportación é importación con la Argentina, el Paraguay y el Uruguay han convenido en organizar una compañía que se denominará la "Asociación del Río de la Plata," y tendrá por objeto promover, por virtud de sus esfuerzos propios y la mutua cooperación, el crecimiento legítimo del comercio de exportación é importación entre los Estados Unidos de América y los países del Río de la Plata.

"Está obviamente indicado para los que sienten interés en este movimiento, que es conveniente influir en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, para que ó bien se revise el Arancel de Aduanas, ó se aprueben los tratados de reciprocidad que ya están vistos con favor por el Ejecutivo, pues de otra manera no puede facilitarse el tráfico directo



entre los países del Río de la Plata y los Estados Unidos de América. Esta es punto que afecta vitalmente así á los fabricantes, como á los comerciantes exportadores é importadores de los Estados Unidos, pues es claro que el resultado lógico de la remoción de las barreras que ahora se oponen al cambio recíproco de las mercaderías tendrá que ser un grande aumento en la demanda de artículos fabricados en los Estados Unidos, mayor regularidad y eficacia en el servicio de la navegación por vapor, y notables mejoras económicas, principalmente en los arreglos bancarios, para los negocios con Sud América.

“El programa de actividad que acaba de bosquejarse en sus líneas generales, para el uso de la Asociación, deberá necesariamente completarse con la recomendación de vigilar cuidadosamente toda novedad legislativa que pueda intentarse y afecte en modo alguno nuestro comercio con el Río de la Plata, procurando en cuanto sea posible encaminarla de una manera provechosa á los intereses que se trata de acrecentar.

“Una Asociación de este carácter podría sin duda convertirse en un órgano eficaz de distribución de informes útiles respecto á los asuntos en que sus miembros estén interesados.

“Entraría también de un modo principal en el programa de la Asociación todo lo que se refiera al desarrollo y mejora del servicio consular en los países de que aquella se ocupa.

“Incidente al resultado directo é inmediato de la Asociación de que se trata, sería, sin duda, la ventaja del estrechamiento de las relaciones sociales entre todos sus miembros, que estando animados por el mismo espíritu, podrían así entenderse mejor y llevar á cabo con mayor facilidad el propósito común.

“Los infraseritos desean, por lo tanto, invitar á todos los fabricantes y comerciantes americanos que estén interesados en fomentar el tráfico con los países del Río de la Plata, á que formen parte de esta Asociación. Ella no tiene por objeto promover intereses particulares de ningún individuo, sociedad ó combinación de personas; pero sí se propone acrecentar el comercio general entre los Estados Unidos y los países mencionados.

“Deberá organizarse una Secretaría, á cargo de un competente funcionario, debidamente retribuido, que custodie los archivos de la Asociación, y atienda en general al despacho de los negocios, bajo las órdenes del Presidente y Vocales de su Junta Directiva.

“Se celebrarán de tiempo en tiempo las reuniones oportunas, en que se dé cuenta de lo que se haya hecho, y se tomen acuerdos con respecto á lo que deba hacerse. Y como medio de comunicación entre todos los asociados podrá usarse el periódico mensual que al efecto se funde, y que se considerará como órgano oficial de la Asociación.

“La cuota con que los asociados deberán contribuir anualmente se fija en veinte y cinco pesos.”

Según el "Journal of Commerce" hay ahora cinco líneas directas de comunicación por vapor entre New York y los puertos de Buenos Aires, Montevideo, y Rosario, con ocho viajes por mes próximamente.

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## RECTIFICACIÓN.

Complaciendo los deseos del Señor Doctor Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República del Uruguay, publica con gusto el BOLETÍN la siguiente carta:<sup>a</sup>

ABRIL 24 DE 1905.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*Presidente de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Panamericano.*

DISTINGUIDO SEÑOR: Mucho siento que, al darse á publicidad un resumen de los discursos pronunciados por los señores miembros del cuerpo diplomático en el banquete que usted se dignó brindarles, en celebración de los trabajos que siguen practicándose pro-Panamerican Railway, no se me haya pasado en compulsa el que se refería á mi improvisación; pues no se dice allí del todo exactamente lo que expresé, y se omiten datos que desco consten, si bien reconozco la bondad y rectitud de intención del intérprete.

Véome pues, en el caso de dirigir á usted estas líneas para una somera rectificación, y manifestarle, al mismo tiempo, que lamento no haber condensado después mis opiniones al igual de mis distinguidos colegas, accediendo al deferente pedido que se me hizo, para darlas á luz. Creí que mi carta-contestación á esa solicitud hubiese bastado como dato informativo.

Lo que yo significué en aquel simpático acto en casa de usted, con plena seguridad, si mi memoria me es fiel, fué en síntesis lo siguiente:

"La República del Uruguay, que en estos últimos tiempos ha obtenido notables progresos á pesar de situaciones anormales pero transitorias, tiene ya escasa labor por delante para concluir su red interna ferrocarrilera. Siempre ha manifestado interés por un proyecto de la magnitud de la línea férrea intercontinental que yo llamo maestra, proyecto que no le es extraño desde su iniciativa. Sus ferrocarriles actuales pueden ligarse sin mayores dificultades con los argentinos por la parte del oeste, y con los brasileños en la zona del norte, Estado de Río Grande, realizándose así de un modo completo la conexión que se desea, y solucionándose en todo caso sin gran esfuerzo el problema en su faz parcial ó local.

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<sup>a</sup> En la sección de este número correspondiente á los Estados Unidos de América (página 289) se publica una relación de lo ocurrido en el banquete á que la presente carta se refiere, omitiéndose en ella la porción objetada por el distinguido comunicante.

“Esos mismos adelantos notorios á que me refiero, y la excelente disposición del país para acoger toda empresa que entrañe un verdadero beneficio á los intereses generales, y, muy especialmente, si ella ha de contribuir á una vinculación más íntima y estrecha de todas las naciones de América, en sentido de dar grande amplitud al comercio, las industrias y conocimientos útiles, comprueban sin otros elementos de juicio que el dictado irónico de *South America* con que en determinadas ocasiones y por ciertos publicistas se moteja el conjunto de nacionalidades de origen latino, no es razonable y justo.

“Que, aunque el Uruguay era en dimensiones territoriales el menor de la América meridional, en cambio le sobraban fuerzas y energías para cumplir dignamente la ley de su destino y hacerse sentir como factor muy estimable en todas las cuestiones de interés común y de responsabilidad solidaria continental, por sus aptitudes como entidad internacional y por su vida propia de pueblo rico, culto, trabajador y progresista.

“Que las Repúblicas latinas calificadas con aquel concepto depresivo, no habían cumplido todavía un siglo de existencia, y que así mismo tenían en mucha parte resuelto el grave problema de su vida institucional y del gobierno libre, ganando jornadas al porvenir, cuando naciones de asombrosa potencialidad como la culta Inglaterra y la civilizada Francia habían necesitado más de mil años, entre crueles é interminables guerras, para obtener primero el ideal de unificación con la monarquía pura, y por fin las ventajas evidentes del régimen constitucional.

“Que no debían olvidarse estas grandes lecciones de la historia; y al favor de su enseñanza reconocer que las Repúblicas sud-americanas se encuentran en el camino de su perfectibilidad posible apesar de sus rudos conflictos domésticos, y dispuestas á no presentar obstáculo alguno al avance de iniciativas como la del tren intercontinental.

“Que mis votos sinceros eran que esa inmensa comunicación, ya planeada y resuelta, no sirviera nunca para transportar ejércitos en son de conquista ó de injustas guerras, y sí para difundir con la última palabra del progreso todos los productos y riquezas que incitan á emulaciones generosas entre pueblos esforzados y viriles.

“Y que los formulaba muy vehementes también, porque este gran país, que yo había aprendido á admirar desde niño, fuese siempre el firme sostén y la garantía del principio efectivo de la democracia y de la integridad territorial en ambas Américas, dentro del juego armónico de comunes intereses y soberanías independientes.”

Usted y mis honorables colegas recordarán que éstas fueron más ó menos las palabras que pronuncié, venciendo mi vacilación, y accediendo al reiterado pedido del Señor PEPPER y del Señor Senador ELKINS, palabras que he reproducido en muy breve resumen.

Cuando he dicho que mi país no era extraño al proyecto, me referí

á los trabajos científicos de un notable ingeniero uruguayo, el Señor JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO, quien lo elogia merecidamente, y es autor del 'Estudio sobre los ferrocarriles sudamericanos y las grandes líneas internacionales,' que fué remitido á la exposición universal de Chicago.

Con arreglo á sus informes oficiales de aquella época, el Uruguay posee entre las líneas que gozan de garantía y las que están en vías de construcción, próximamente 4,000 kilómetros, sin que se observe necesidad de ampliar esta vasta red.

Cumplido así este deber de aclaración y rectificación de mi parte, me es muy grato saludar á usted con toda consideración y estima.

EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ.

Á la antecedente carta contestó el Hon. Señor H. G. DAVIS como sigue:

ABRIL 27 DE 1905.

MI QUERIDO SEÑOR MINISTRO: Á mi regreso de New York me fué entregada la muy interesante y apreciable carta de V. relativa á lo que se dijo en el banquete del Ferrocarril Panamericano, y la forma abreviada en que se puso lo que tuvo V. á bien manifestar. Todos habíamos lamentado no tener una transcripción de las palabras de V., con la que éstas hubieran podido publicarse de manera más aceptable. Los datos que V. se sirve ahora comunicarnos son, sin embargo, tan completos, y cubren tan satisfactoriamente cualquiera deficiencia en que se hubiera incurrido, que, con el permiso de V., los usaremos para indicar la posición del Uruguay respecto de este asunto, y el interés que aquel progresista país se ha tomado y toma en la grande empresa.

Soy de V., etc.,

H. G. DAVIS.

Señor Dr. D. EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ,  
*Ministro del Uruguay.*

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN ENERO DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de enero de 1905:

| Puertos, países y artículos. | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos.          | Cantidad. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| BUENOS AIRES.                |           | BUENOS AIRES—continúa.                |           |
| Alemania:                    |           | Alemania—Continúa.                    |           |
| Trigo.....toneladas..        | 1,686     | Cuernos vacunos secos, toneladas..    | 123       |
| Maíz.....id.....             | 5,678     | Cuernos vacunos salados.....id.....   | 954       |
| Lino.....id.....             | 2,437     | Cuernos de potros salados.....id..... | 10        |
| Harina.....id.....           | 28        | Cuernos de potros secos.....id.....   | 156       |
| Lana.....id.....             | 11,021    | Cuernos diversos.....id.....          | 135       |
| Cuernos laneros.....id.....  | 501       | Cerda.....id.....                     | 17        |

| Puertos, países y artículos. | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos.                | Cantidad. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| BUENOS AIRES—continúa.       |           | BUENOS AIRES—continúa.                      |           |
| <b>Alemania—Continúa.</b>    |           | <b>Inglaterra—Continúa.</b>                 |           |
| Astas .....                  | 8         | Carneros congelados .....                   | 1,350     |
| Sebo .....                   | 172       | Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas ..... | 1,880     |
| Afrecho .....                | 1,912     | Menudencias congeladas, toneladas .....     | 149       |
| Semilla de nabo .....        | 242       | Carne conservada .....                      | 16        |
| Semillas .....               | 129       | Lenguas conservadas .....                   | 9         |
| Tortas de lino .....         | 535       | Huesos y cenizas .....                      | 2,266     |
| Hez de malta .....           | 90        | Astas .....                                 | 20        |
| Guano .....                  | 9         | Sebo .....                                  | 791       |
| Caseln .....                 | 68        | Tasajo .....                                | 122       |
| Azúcar .....                 | 376       | Pasto .....                                 | 77        |
| Quebracho extracto .....     | 267       | Avena .....                                 | 339       |
| Minerales .....              | 14        | Cebada .....                                | 32        |
| Plumas .....                 | 15        | Afrecho .....                               | 902       |
| <b>Bélgica:</b>              |           | Semilla de nabo .....                       | 10        |
| Trigo .....                  | 7,569     | Semillas .....                              | 403       |
| Maíz .....                   | 8,337     | Alpiste .....                               | 268       |
| Lino .....                   | 6,538     | Tortas de lino .....                        | 50        |
| Harina .....                 | 415       | Guano .....                                 | 384       |
| Lana .....                   | 1,620     | Vacuno .....                                | 310       |
| Cueros laneros .....         | 3         | Manteca .....                               | 489       |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | 63        | Caseln .....                                | 217       |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | 552       | Quebracho extracto .....                    | 180       |
| Cueros diversos .....        | 1         | Minerales .....                             | 37        |
| Cerda .....                  | 42        | <b>Italia:</b>                              |           |
| Huesos y cenizas .....       | 247       | Trigo .....                                 | 307       |
| Astas .....                  | 71        | Maíz .....                                  | 1,839     |
| Sebo .....                   | 19        | Lino .....                                  | 129       |
| Aceites y grasas .....       | 29,570    | Lana .....                                  | 101       |
| Pasto .....                  | 598       | Cueros laneros .....                        | 219       |
| Avena .....                  | 119       | Cueros vacunos secos .....                  | 426       |
| Afrecho .....                | 2,065     | Cueros vacunos salados .....                | 16        |
| Semilla de nabo .....        | 26        | Cueros diversos .....                       | 9         |
| Ovejas .....                 | 9,402     | Cerda .....                                 | 45        |
| Caseln .....                 | 10        | Astas .....                                 | 13        |
| Quebracho extracto .....     | 35        | Sebo .....                                  | 819       |
| <b>Francia:</b>              |           | Avena .....                                 | 83        |
| Trigo .....                  | 1,009     | Alpiste .....                               | 131       |
| Maíz .....                   | 8,146     | Quebracho extracto .....                    | 108       |
| Lino .....                   | 2,706     | <b>Brasil:</b>                              |           |
| Lana .....                   | 10,255    | Trigo .....                                 | 1,661     |
| Cueros laneros .....         | 1,577     | Maíz .....                                  | 1,002     |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | 73        | Harina .....                                | 6,771     |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | 207       | Cueros laneros .....                        | 6         |
| Cueros diversos .....        | 70        | Sebo .....                                  | 66        |
| Cerda .....                  | 4         | Tasajo .....                                | 1,286     |
| Huesos y cenizas .....       | 178       | Aceites y grasas .....                      | 283       |
| Astas .....                  | 19        | Pasto .....                                 | 773       |
| Sebo .....                   | 30        | Cebada .....                                | 7         |
| Tasajo .....                 | 131       | Afrecho .....                               | 197       |
| Aceites y grasas .....       | 1,200     | Semillas .....                              | 1         |
| Afrecho .....                | 845       | Alpiste .....                               | 89        |
| Semillas .....               | 62        | Ovejas .....                                | 200       |
| Alpiste .....                | 123       | Vacuno .....                                | 516       |
| Tortas de lino .....         | 17        | Caballos .....                              | 2         |
| Guano .....                  | 20        | <b>Sud-Africa:</b>                          |           |
| Quebracho follizos .....     | 107       | Trigo .....                                 | 1,329     |
| Quebracho extracto .....     | 26        | Maíz .....                                  | 150       |
| Plumas .....                 | 1,324     | Lino .....                                  | 54        |
| <b>Holanda:</b>              |           | Pasto .....                                 | 671       |
| Lino .....                   | 483       | Afrecho .....                               | 4         |
| Harina .....                 | 252       | Alpiste .....                               | 20        |
| Sebo .....                   | 40        | Caballos .....                              | 260       |
| Caseln .....                 | 10        | Mulas .....                                 | 30        |
| <b>España:</b>               |           | Manteca .....                               | 203       |
| Harina .....                 | 21        | <b>Estados Unidos:</b>                      |           |
| Lana .....                   | 48        | Lana .....                                  | 3,984     |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | 273       | Cueros laneros .....                        | 98        |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | 8         | Cueros vacunos secos .....                  | 932       |
| Cerda .....                  | 3         | Cueros de potros secos .....                | 5         |
| Astas .....                  | 6         | Cueros diversos .....                       | 155       |
| Sebo .....                   | 191       | Cerda .....                                 | 7         |
| Tasajo .....                 | 38        | Sangre seca .....                           | 20        |
| <b>Inglaterra:</b>           |           | Huesos y cenizas .....                      | 113       |
| Trigo .....                  | 5,312     | Tripas .....                                | 21        |
| Maíz .....                   | 5,240     | Guano .....                                 | 30        |
| Lino .....                   | 2,874     | Azúcar .....                                | 146       |
| Harina .....                 | 1,201     | Quebracho follizos .....                    | 2,813     |
| Lana .....                   | 2,326     | Quebracho extracto .....                    | 1,534     |
| Cueros laneros .....         | 43        | <b>Varios países:</b>                       |           |
| Cueros vacunos secos .....   | 69        | Maíz .....                                  | 1,299     |
| Cueros vacunos salados ..... | 67        | Harina .....                                | 129       |
| Cueros diversos .....        | 3         |                                             |           |
| Cerda .....                  | 10        |                                             |           |

| Puertos, países y artículos.     | Cantidad.  | Puertos, países y artículos.                | Cantidad. |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| BUENOS AIRES—continúa.           |            | ROSARIO—continúa.                           |           |
| Varios países—Continúa.          |            | Brasil—Continúa.                            |           |
| Lana..... toneladas..            | 11         | Harina..... toneladas..                     | 744       |
| Cueros laneros..... id..         | 14         | Pasto..... id..                             | 1,766     |
| Cueros vacunos secos..... id..   | 5          | Cueros laneros..... kilos..                 | 900       |
| Cueros vacunos salados..... id.. | 5          | Holanda:                                    |           |
| Sebo..... id..                   | 4          | Lino..... toneladas..                       | 1,011     |
| Pasto..... id..                  | 758        | Sud Africa:                                 |           |
| Cebada..... id..                 | 3          | Pasto..... id..                             | 489       |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 111        | Varios países:                              |           |
| Alpiste..... id..                | 17         | Azúcar..... id..                            | 164       |
| Ovejas..... cabezas..            | 109        | Ordenes:                                    |           |
| Vacuno..... toneladas..          | 4          | Lino..... id..                              | 12,494    |
| Caballos..... id..               | 7          | Trigo..... id..                             | 57,463    |
| Mulas..... id..                  | 1,390      | Maíz..... id..                              | 373       |
| Mantequilla..... id..            | 1          | Semilla de nabo..... id..                   | 8         |
| Azúcar..... id..                 | 648        |                                             |           |
| Quebracho..... id..              | 170        | SAN NICOLÁS.                                |           |
| Quebracho extracto..... id..     | 11         | Alemania:                                   |           |
| Plumas..... kilos..              | 520        | Maíz..... toneladas..                       | 1,992     |
| Tabaco..... id..                 | 529        | Trigo..... id..                             | 463       |
| Ordenes:                         |            | Lino..... id..                              | 611       |
| Trigo..... toneladas..           | 7,895      | Lana..... id..                              | 411       |
| Maíz..... id..                   | 38,935     | Alpiste..... id..                           | 49        |
| Lino..... id..                   | 1,821      | Cueros becerros salados..... id..           | 47        |
| Harina..... id..                 | 11         | Cueros vacunos secos..... id..              | 11        |
| Pasto..... id..                  | 20         | Inglaterra:                                 |           |
| Cebada..... id..                 | 8          | Maíz..... id..                              | 1,681     |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 426        | Lino..... id..                              | 396       |
| Alpiste..... id..                | 1          | Francia:                                    |           |
|                                  |            | Maíz..... id..                              | 1,035     |
| LA PLATA.                        |            | Lino..... id..                              | 2,016     |
| Ordenes:                         |            | Lana..... id..                              | 915       |
| Maíz..... kilos..                | 19,139,365 | Varios países:                              |           |
| Trigo..... id..                  | 6,385,687  | Maíz..... id..                              | 93        |
| Lino..... id..                   | 49,000     | Trigo..... id..                             | 388       |
| Pasto..... id..                  | 40,940     | Ordenes:                                    |           |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 78,110     | Maíz..... id..                              | 13,316    |
| Carnes congeladas..... id..      | 2,784,606  | Trigo..... id..                             | 30        |
| Cárneros congelados..... id..    | 636,832    | Lino..... id..                              | 2,398     |
| Sebo..... id..                   | 25,854     | Afrecho..... id..                           | 107       |
| Huevos..... id..                 | 45,074     |                                             |           |
| Pezufas..... id..                | 1,927      | BAHIA BLANCA.                               |           |
| Garras..... id..                 | 2,809      | Bélgica:                                    |           |
| Cueros salados..... id..         | 258,602    | Lana..... toneladas..                       | 431       |
| Gambo seco..... id..             | 26,407     | Alemania:                                   |           |
| Gumbo artificial..... id..       | 210,460    | Lana..... id..                              | 719       |
| Lana..... id..                   | 50,484     | Cueros laneros..... id..                    | 28        |
| Extracto de carne..... id..      | 1,254      | Cueros vacunos secos..... id..              | 7         |
| Astas..... id..                  | 6,264      | Maíz..... id..                              | 1,109     |
| Mantequilla..... id..            | 40,075     | Afrecho..... id..                           | 211       |
| Tasajo..... id..                 | 71,115     | Francia:                                    |           |
| Tripas..... id..                 | 240        | Lana..... toneladas..                       | 1,913     |
| Papir..... id..                  | 13,500     | Maíz..... id..                              | 1,530     |
| Acite de pata..... id..          | 4,275      | Inglaterra:                                 |           |
| Caballos en pie..... cabezas..   | 32         | Lana..... id..                              | 101       |
|                                  |            | Trigo..... id..                             | 406       |
| ROSARIO.                         |            | Avena..... id..                             | 435       |
| Alemania:                        |            | Menudencias congeladas..... id..            | 43        |
| Lino..... toneladas..            | 997        | Cárneros congelados..... id..               | 692       |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 592        | Sebo..... id..                              | 120       |
| Lana..... id..                   | 59         |                                             |           |
| Cueros vacunos salados..... id.. | 1,614      | ZÁRATE.                                     |           |
| Quebracho..... id..              | 1,177      | Inglaterra:                                 |           |
| Cerda..... id..                  | 7          | Cárneros congelados..... toneladas..        | 1,725     |
| Minerales..... id..              | 12         | Cuartos vacunos congelados..... toneladas.. | 1,728     |
| Inglaterra:                      |            | Menudencias congeladas..... id..            | 138       |
| Lino..... id..                   | 1,588      | Cueros vacunos salados..... id..            | 58        |
| Trigo..... id..                  | 2,025      | Cueros laneros..... id..                    | 12        |
| Maíz..... id..                   | 477        | Tripas..... id..                            | 22        |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 26         | Carnes conservadas..... id..                | 21        |
| Lana..... id..                   | 38         | Sebo..... id..                              | 202       |
| Azúcar..... id..                 | 248        | Aceites y grasas..... id..                  | 5         |
| Minerales..... id..              | 36         | Huevos..... id..                            | 15        |
| Bélgica:                         |            | Sud Africa:                                 |           |
| Lino..... toneladas..            | 871        | Cárneros congelados..... toneladas..        | 457       |
| Maíz..... id..                   | 4,641      | Cuartos vacunos congelados..... toneladas.. | 792       |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 551        | Menudencias congeladas..... id..            | 21        |
| Alpiste..... id..                | 36         | Ordenes:                                    |           |
| Semilla de nabo..... id..        | 183        | Maíz..... id..                              | 2,542     |
| Brasil:                          |            | Trigo..... id..                             | 405       |
| Trigo..... id..                  | 9,179      | Lino..... id..                              | 630       |
| Maíz..... id..                   | 188        |                                             |           |
| Afrecho..... id..                | 118        |                                             |           |
| Alpiste..... id..                | 14         |                                             |           |

| Puerto, países y artículos. | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos. | Cantidad. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.         |           | SANTA FÉ—continúa.           |           |
| Holanda:                    |           | Ordenes:                     |           |
| Maíz.....toneladas..        | 815       | Quebracho.....toneladas..    | 19, 117   |
| Lino.....id.....            | 327       | Trigo.....id.....            | 14, 241   |
| Bélgica:                    |           | Lino.....id.....             | 8, 197    |
| Maíz.....id.....            | 250       |                              |           |
| Lino.....id.....            | 922       | SAN PEDRO.                   |           |
| Alemania:                   |           | Ordenes:                     |           |
| Maíz.....toneladas..        | 221       | Maíz.....toneladas..         | 2, 919    |
| Lino.....id.....            | 1, 295    | Lino.....id.....             | 1, 556    |
| Alpiste.....id.....         | 60        |                              |           |
| Brasil:                     |           | RAMALLO.                     |           |
| Trigo.....id.....           | 973       | Ordenes:                     |           |
| Ordenes:                    |           | Maíz.....toneladas..         | 2, 156    |
| Maíz.....id.....            | 5, 886    | Lino.....id.....             | 156       |
| Trigo.....id.....           | 2, 360    |                              |           |
| SANTA FÉ.                   |           | PARANÁ.                      |           |
| Inglaterra:                 |           | Holanda:                     |           |
| Quebracho.....toneladas..   | 1, 471    | Trigo.....toneladas..        | 801       |
| Francia:                    |           | Lino.....id.....             | 421       |
| Borato de cal.....id.....   | 364       |                              |           |

### LA EXPORTACIÓN DEL QUEBRACHO.

[De la "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil," No. 55.]

Del norte de la República llegan ecos de la alarma producida por la elevación de los derechos aduaneros en Alemania al quebracho argentino, que afecta una industria importante y un comercio activísimo, como que la exportación de ese producto, tanto en rollizos como en extracto, se hacía principalmente á los puertos de aquel imperio y en cantidades considerables.

Por de pronto, según se nos comunica de Santa Fe, se han paralizado totalmente las operaciones que en quebracho se hacían en el norte de esa provincia, lo que ocasiona o inmediatos perjuicios cuyo monto es muy apreciable.

Los grandes montes de quebracho de Santa Fe, el Chaco, Santiago y Catamarca, dan lugar á una explotación incesante que ocupa millares de obreros y en la que están invertidos fuertes capitales, de modo que la paralización sobrevenida ha de determinar un trastorno general en la economía de aquellas provincias.

Sus proporciones pueden calcularse sabiendo que actualmente van á Alemania por exportación directa 24,521 toneladas de quebracho en rollizos y 5,000 toneladas de extracto, sin contar que, de las 210,256 toneladas enviadas á órdenes á San Vicente, la mayor parte debe ser adquirida también por la industria alemana de cueros, que constituye nuestro principal mercado para el quebracho.

Se ve, pues, que la cosa merece una solución urgente, lo que ha tenido en cuenta el gobierno al confiar al doctor GARCÍA MÉROU la misión de gestionar de Alemania una rebaja que permita restablecer el comercio de quebracho evitando la ruina de una de nuestras más productivas industrias.

Las exageradas tendencias proteccionistas que se están desarrollando en Europa, amenazan á nuestra producción, y la de quebracho es una de las que corre mayor peligro, á pesar de que en el mercado alemán el artículo es indispensable y no puede ser substituido con ventaja por ninguno otro.

La preparación de cueros en Alemania ha tomado gran vuelo y cada vez exige mayor cantidad de tanino, que sólo puede proporcionarlo en condiciones satisfactorias la República Argentina; pero no obstante esta circunstancia, el gobierno del imperio, cediendo á las pretensiones de la clase agraria, por razones de orden político, ha impuesto derechos prohibitivos al producto argentino, con lo cual se quiere favorecer la explotación del roble rojo que produce también materia curtiembre, aunque no de la eficacia del tanino, y del que hay extensos bosques en Alemania.

Debe opinarse que la adopción de un sistema arancelario tan riguroso no podrá ser permanente, porque ello perjudicaría también, y en grado máximo, á la industria alemana, que necesita materia prima extranjera para sus elaboraciones. El quebracho argentino es precisamente uno de los artículos de que las curtidurías alemanas no podrán prescindir mucho tiempo, ó se verán en la necesidad de pagarlo á precios exorbitantes que proyectarán una crisis para la industria y para el consumo, porque el cuero bien curtido no es sustituible y tiene aplicaciones indispensables. Teniendo en cuenta estas circunstancias, que no ha de desconocer la cancillería alemana, es de suponer que la misión del ministro argentino en Berlín no tropezará con dificultades insuperables, sobre todo cuando es evidente la preocupación de Europa de ensanchar su comercio exterior.

La elevación de los derechos al quebracho no se ha hecho extensiva en las mismas proporciones al de otras procedencias, sin duda porque Alemania, con la estadística á la vista, ha creído conveniente equilibrar el intercambio con la Argentina, que arroja un saldo favorable á esta última; en efecto, mientras Alemania nos envió el año pasado mercaderías por valor de \$24.926.278, oro, ha recibido en el mismo período productos argentinos que representan en igual moneda \$29.522.112.

La diferencia no es considerable, pero establece la inferioridad alemana, contraria á los propósitos de expansión y absorción comercial de los grandes países de Europa.

En este terreno Alemania se ha de mostrar tenaz, exigiendo compensaciones aduaneras para sus productos, á cambio de la rebaja que ha de gestionar nuestra cancillería para el quebracho; pero no es el caso de otorgar facilidades exageradas que pongan nuestro mercado á merced de la industria germana, sin obtener ventajas equitativas.

Nuestros intereses reclaman sin duda una legislación aduanera liberal, porque no podemos prescindir de ciertas mercaderías extranjeras mientras no haya aquí industrias que las substituyan sin sacrificios,



pero no es lo mismo conceder privilegios que luego traban nuestra libertad de comercio, impidiendo dar á otras naciones las mismas facilidades que nos acuerdan. La reciprocidad debe ser tan absoluta como lo permita la situación comercial de la Argentina respecto del contratante, porque no podemos independizarnos de la tutela económica de Europa; pero en ese sentido debe irse insistiendo paulatinamente, para dar á la producción nacional una colocación remunerativa.

La explotación del quebracho es una industria directa que no debe ser excluida de la protección oficial, de la cual por otra parte sólo necesita en cuanto se refiere á la adquisición de mercados; es la extracción de una riqueza natural que se renueva constantemente, que no se ha de agotar si se la reglamenta prudentemente, y destinada á la exportación, por la cual no exige medidas fiscales que le aseguren beneficios.

La exportación anual de este producto, según la estadística correspondiente á 1904, asciende á 252,723 toneladas de rollizos y 20,111 de extracto, cifras que demuestran elocuentemente que debe hacerse lo posible para asegurar los mercados de consumo.

De Alemania comunican que ha sido muy mal recibido por los curtidores el aumento de los derechos aduaneros del quebracho argentino, que los coloca en situación crítica, pues ó tendrán que hacer sacrificios considerables y aumentar el precio de los cueros, ó emplear curtientes que no dan un resultado tan eficaz como el quebracho argentino, que es universalmente reputado irremplazable.

Crean sin embargo, los curtidores alemanes, que el aumento de los derechos no ha sido más que un recurso político con el que el gobierno imperial ha procurado satisfacer todas las exigencias de la clase agraria, y confían, según comunicaciones particulares, en que tan pronto como la cancillería argentina inicie las gestiones del caso se obtendrá la rebaja equitativa de los derechos que tal como han sido fijados no reportarán ninguna utilidad práctica, pues la industria de cueros sufrirá grandes perjuicios y el consumo también, para favorecer los escasos propietarios de robledales.

El nuevo ministro argentino en Berlín llegará á su destino en estos días y cumpliendo las instrucciones que lleva se apresurará á iniciar las negociaciones ante la cancillería alemana.

Nuestro gobierno cree que obtendrá éxito completo, porque la rebaja de los derechos al quebracho está en el interés mismo de Alemania.

Son conocidas las cifras que arroja anualmente la exportación de quebracho, que es un comercio activísimo; esas cifras demuestran que la subsistencia de la reforma aduanera alemana sería ruinosa para una industria de gran importancia, en la cual hay fuertes capitales empleados y que da vida y prosperidad á muchas poblaciones y trabajo en los bosques á muchos hombres.

Se explica, por consiguiente, el interés que nuestro Gobierno ha tomado por este asunto, en cuya tramitación hay que proceder con ahínco y firmeza.

Ya se sabe que á consecuencia de la elevación de los derechos aduaneros en Alemania, en los quebrachales del Norte de Santa Fe se ha paralizado el trabajo, esperando el resultado de la gestión diplomática encomendada al ministro GARCÍA MÉROU.

Otro tanto ocurrirá en Santiago del Estero y el Chaco, donde los obreros no pueden exponerse á hacer grandes gastos para tener luego la madera depositada ó venderla con pérdida.

Mientras tanto la riqueza principal de una vasta zona del país, de aquella que no tiene otra industria ni otro comercio, comienza á sentir los efectos de un estado de cosas que de prolongarse ocasionaría una verdadera crisis, arruinando empresas poderosas y dejando mucha gente sin trabajo.

El gobierno conoce á fondo la situación de la industria del quebracho y las necesidades del mercado alemán, y á ese conocimiento ha ajustado las instrucciones dadas al ministro en Berlín y las que le enviará oportunamente.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE ROLLIZOS Y EXTRACTO DE QUEBRACHO.

[De "La Prensa" de marzo 12 de 1905.]

##### *Exportaciones de rollizos de quebracho.*

| Años.     | Toneladas. | Valor en oro. | Años.     | Toneladas. | Valor en oro. |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1894..... | 74,358     | \$743,582     | 1900..... | 239,836    | \$2,398,362   |
| 1895..... | 172,949    | 1,729,494     | 1901..... | 198,919    | 1,989,195     |
| 1896..... | 83,266     | 832,658       | 1902..... | 254,723    | 2,457,233     |
| 1897..... | 135,675    | 1,356,744     | 1903..... | 200,201    | 2,002,010     |
| 1898..... | 188,260    | 1,882,604     | 1904..... | 252,723    | 2,527,227     |
| 1899..... | 159,376    | 1,593,761     |           |            |               |

##### *Exportaciones del extracto de quebracho.*

| Años.     | Toneladas. | Valor en oro. | Años.     | Toneladas. | Valor en oro. |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1895..... | 402        | \$40,167      | 1900..... | 5,957      | \$595,701     |
| 1896..... | 684        | 68,419        | 1901..... | 4,310      | 431,004       |
| 1897..... | 1,205      | 120,474       | 1902..... | 9,099      | 909,904       |
| 1898..... | 1,192      | 119,224       | 1903..... | 12,040     | 1,204,049     |
| 1899..... | 3,172      | 317,156       | 1904..... | 20,111     | 2,011,130     |

#### INMIGRACIÓN Y EMIGRACIÓN DURANTE EL PRIMER TRÍMESTRE DE 1905.

[De "La Nación" de Buenos Aires, No. 11265.]

En los primeros tres meses de este año llegaron 8,760 inmigrantes de ultramar y 5,023 de Montevideo. Forman un total de 13,783. En el

mismo período salieron del país 8,925 emigrantes, quedando así un saldo de 5,488.

Durante los tres meses llegaron 6,248 pasajeros y salieron 4,845. Unido este saldo al anterior, forma un total de 6,891 pasajeros é inmigrantes á favor del país.

## BOLIVIA.

### LEY DE TIMBRES CONSULARES.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que en virtud de la autorización contenida en la ley de 28 de diciembre de 1903, el Ejecutivo ha ordenando la emisión de timbres consulares;

Que, por tanto, conviene reglamentar la manera cómo ha de hacerse dicha emisión y la forma en que deben llevarse las cuentas relativas á la percepción de fondos consulares.

Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se emiten timbres consulares por valor de uno, dos y cinco bolivianos.

ART. 2°. Todos los documentos expedidos por los Cónsules, llevarán adheridos los correspondientes timbres por el valor de los derechos percibidos, á excepción de las facturas consulares, en las que bastará la anotación de los derechos cobrados.

ART. 3°. Para los efectos de la supervigilancia en la recaudación de las rentas consulares y distribución de timbres, se señala la jurisdicción de las Legaciones y Consulados Generales que á continuación se expresan:

1°. La jurisdicción de la Legación de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos de América, se extiende á los Consulados acreditados en esa Nación, en México, América Central, Cuba, Haití, República Dominicana, Venezuela y Panamá.

2°. La de la Legación en el Brasil, á los que funcionan en esa República.

3°. La de la Legación en la República Argentina, á los Cónsules de su dependencia y además á los residentes en el Uruguay y Paraguay.

4°. La de la Legación en Chile, á los nombrados en esa Nación.

5°. La de la Legación en el Perú á los Cónsules acreditados en esa República, en el Ecuador y Colombia.

6°. La de la Legación en Inglaterra, á los Cónsules en la Gran Bretaña y sus posesiones.

7°. La del Consulado General en Francia, á los Cónsules en ese país, en España, Portugal, Italia y Suiza.

8°. La del Consulado General en Alemania, á los Cónsules residentes en ese Imperio, en Austria-Hungría y en Dinamarca.

9°. La del Consulado General en Bélgica, á los Cónsules en ese Reino y á los residentes en los Países Bajos, Suecia y Noruega.

ART. 4°. Todos los Cónsules, cualquiera que fuese su categoría, pasarán mensualmente á la Legación ó Consulado General de quien dependan una cuenta del movimiento de timbres que hubieren tenido en sus respectivas oficinas.

ART. 5°. Las Legaciones y Consulados Generales á que se refiere el artículo 3° enviarán trimestralmente al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores un estado de las cuentas de los Cónsules de su jurisdicción, debiendo el Jefe de la Sección Consular de dicho Ministerio llevar un libro especial donde se registrarán las citadas cuentas y remitir al Tesoro Nacional copia de éstas.

ART. 6°. Los Jefes de Legacion cuidarán de que las cuentas á que se refiere el artículo anterior sean llevadas prolijamente por los Secretarios.

ART. 7°. Lo dispuesto en el presente decreto no es relativo á las facturas consulares cuya recaudación y administración queda sujeta á las leyes y reglamentos respectivos.

Los Ministros de Estado en los Despachos de Relaciones Exteriores y de Hacienda quedan encargados de la ejecución y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Es dado en la ciudad de La Paz, á 1° del mes de marzo del año de 1905.

ISMAEL MONTES.

CLAUDIO PINILLA.

DANIEL DEL CASTILLO.

Es conforme:

JOSÉ SALINAS,

*Oficial Mayor de Relaciones Exteriores.*

#### LEY DEL PAPEL SELLADO.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

“ El Congreso Nacional decreta:

“ ARTÍCULO 1°. El papel sellado de la República será de diez clases, con los valores siguientes:

|                | Bolivianos. |                 | Bolivianos. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1ª clase ..... | 0.10        | 6ª clase .....  | 4.00        |
| 2ª clase ..... | .20         | 7ª clase .....  | 10.00       |
| 3ª clase ..... | .30         | 8ª clase .....  | 25.00       |
| 4ª clase ..... | 1.00        | 9ª clase .....  | 40.00       |
| 5ª clase ..... | 2.00        | 10ª clase ..... | 50.00       |

“Se hará uso del papel de 7ª clase en las ocasiones en que según leyes vigentes debe emplearse el timbre del valor de 10 bolivianos.

“El papel de las clases 8ª y 9ª se empleará para el otorgamiento de diplomas de Bachilleres y Licenciados respectivamente, quedando cancelados los derechos respectivos.

“El papel de la clase 10ª servirá para extender los títulos de Abogados en provisión nacional.

“ART. 2º. Habrá diez clases de timbres, cuyos valores serán los siguientes:

|                | Bolivianos. |                 | Bolivianos. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1ª clase ..... | 0.02        | 6ª clase .....  | 1.00        |
| 2ª clase ..... | .05         | 7ª clase .....  | 2.00        |
| 3ª clase ..... | .10         | 8ª clase .....  | 10.00       |
| 4ª clase ..... | .20         | 9ª clase .....  | 20.00       |
| 5ª clase ..... | .40         | 10ª clase ..... | 40.00       |

“ART. 3º. En todos los casos en que deba usarse el papel sellado y timbres, conforme á la ley respectiva y el Supremo Decreto de 30 de julio de 1902, se duplicará desde el 1º de enero de 1905, el valor señalado en la Ley y Decreto referidos, con excepción de los casos especificados para el papel de 20 centavos, en los cuales se empleará el de 30 y de los que mencionan los artículos 36, 37, 38, 39 y 40 del Supremo Decreto de 30 de julio de 1902, en los que se aplicará el timbre de cinco centavos.

“En los casos previstos en el artículo 38 del Supremo Decreto de 30 de julio de 1902 el timbre se adherirá al talonario, cuyas libretas se manifestarán ante la autoridad respectiva cuantas veces lo requiera para la comprobación. En caso de no presentarse los talonarios, podrán ser revisados los respectivos libros de cuentas.

“ART. 4º. El expendio del papel sellado y timbres se hará conforme á los artículos 1º, 2º y 3º de la Ley de 7 de diciembre de 1901, con la única reforma de que la comisión al cobrador ó á los funcionarios expendedores será del 3 por ciento.

“ART. 5º. Los jueces y fiscales de partido, y á falta de éstos, los jueces instructores y agentes fiscales, mediante acta, comprobarán semanalmente en las notarías, el expendio del papel sellado y el sobrante que quedare, debiendo dar parte semanal al Tesorero, bajo su responsabilidad.

“ART. 6º. Todo juez ó autoridad á sola vista de los procesos en que se hubiera dejado de usar el papel sellado y timbres correspondientes, ordenará el inmediato reintegro, sin perjuicio de aplicar, en cada vez, la multa de Bs. 20 al funcionario omiso, pasando aviso al Tesorero para el descuento correspondiente, salvo el caso de justificarse la falta de papel sellado y timbres en el asiento del juzgado correspondiente.

“ART. 7º. El Tesorero, independientemente de la comisión de los notarios, tendrá el medio por ciento de premio sobre el valor del papel

sellado y timbres que se expendan en el Departamento; pero abonará la multa de Bs. 50 en cada caso que omita remitir á los notarios el papel sellado y timbres necesarios para su expendio, sin causal justificada.

“Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

“Sala de sesiones del Congreso Nacional.

“La Paz, 22 de diciembre de 1904.

“ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

“JOSÉ S. QUINTEROS.

“JOSÉ CARRASCO.

“L. SERRUDO VARGAS.

“ISAÍAS MORALES.”

Por tanto, la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

La Paz, á los 27 días del mes de Diciembre de 1904 años.

ISMAEL MONTES.

DANIEL DEL CASTILLO,

*Ministro de Hacienda é Industria.*

JUAN M. SARACHO,

*Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.*

Es conforme:

LUIS ARCE L.,

*Oficial Mayor de Justicia é Instrucción.*

## BRASIL.

### MODIFICACIONES ADUANERAS.

*Extracto de la ley de presupuestos No. 1313, de 30 de diciembre de 1904.*

[“Diario Oficial” de 1º de enero de 1905, No. 1.]

#### IMPORTACIÓN.

ARTÍCULO 1. 1. Derechos de importación para consumo, de conformidad con el Arancel establecido por decreto No. 3617, de 19 de marzo de 1900, tal como ha sido modificada por la ley No. 1144, de 30 de diciembre de 1903,<sup>a</sup> aumentándose de 10 reis por kilogramo, el derecho aplicable al tasajo (clase 4ª, partida No. 53 del Arancel) y elevándose á 80 reis por kilogramo el derecho de las patatas y á 300 reis por kilogramo el de las cebollas (clase 8ª, partidas Nos. 106 y 100).

2. Dos por ciento oro sólo sobre los artículos expresados en las partidas Nos. 93 y 95 (cebada en grano), 96, 97, 98, 100 y 101 de la clase 7ª del Arancel (cereales), que se cobrarán en toda la República sobre el valor oficial de la mercancía, como en la actualidad durante la vigencia

de la ley No. 1144, de 30 de diciembre de 1903. El derecho aplicable el arroz se eleva á 120 reis, que adeudará sobre el 15 por ciento, en vez del 10 por ciento.

#### EXPORTACIÓN.

10. Derechos de exportación aplicables en el territorio del Acre: caoutchouc, ad valorem, 18 por ciento.

#### DERECHOS DE CONSUMO.

45. Con respecto al cloruro de sodio de cualquier procedencia, el derecho señalado por la ley No. 641, de 14 de noviembre de 1899 á la sal común ó gruesa se reduce á \$0.20, empezando á cobrarse, desde el 15 de enero de 1905, el aumento de 5 reis sobre el derecho votado para el ejercicio de 1904.

56. El vino extranjero en botellas, hasta de 14° de alcohol absoluto, pagará 50 reis por botella; el de más de 14°, 100 reis.

ART. 4. Queda exento de derechos el material que se importe para la construcción de ingenios centrales, así como para la construcción y prolongación de caminos de hierro y obras de puerto, ya se ejecuten directamente por el Presidente de la República ó por concesión á particulares, pagando 5 por ciento de emolumentos los artículos cuyo derecho no sea inferior á éste.

ART. 8. Además de los mecanismos, aparatos y objetos señalados en el artículo 3° de las Disposiciones preliminares del Arancel, los artículos expresados á continuación, cuando se importen por sindicatos agrícolas organizados de conformidad con la ley No. 979, de 6 de enero de 1903, pagarán sólo 5 por ciento ad valorem por derechos de entrada:

1°. Locomóviles agrícolas; 2° válvulas de caucho para bombas de aire y para otras máquinas de cualquier forma ó clase; 3° telas de alambre de cobre ó latón, conos de cartón ó cuero para turbinas y piezas componentes de baterías de difusión; 4° cepillos de alambre de hierro ó latón, ó raspaderas para limpiar tubos; 5° manómetros para indicar la presión de vapor ó de vacío, indicadores de temperatura; 6° tubos de cobre, hierro ó latón, para calderas y para aparatos de concentración y evaporación; 7° molinos para quebrar y pulverizar azúcar; 8° cribas y sus soportes, y cruces para hornazas; 9° tachas, molinos y engranajes, con sus accesorios; 10° aparatos de movimiento ó transmisión, comprendiendo poleas, ejes, mangos de eje, manguitos, chabetas, anillos, collares de suspensión; 11° rails, con todos sus accesorios, grapas, placas de unión, tornillos, cambios de vía, contra-rails, cruzamientos ó corazones, agujas para cambios de vía y aparatos para maniobrarlas; 12° locomotoras y vagones, con sus accesorios; 13° alambiques y columnas destilatorias, con sus accesorios; 14° formas, rebenques, cristalizadoras para purificar y refinar azúcar y cal especial para la fabricación; 15° bombas de hierro ú otro metal para cualquier líquido ó pulpa, ó para abastecimiento de agua caliente ó fría; 16°

vidrios y tubos de vidrio para aparatos de evaporación y concentración, para indicadores de nivel de agua ú otro líquido dentro de los aparatos ó calderas; 17° alambre con púas y ovalado de las siguientes dimensiones: 18x16 y 19x17, incluso los motones de hierro ó acero para cercas, y los respectivos estiradores; 18° desnaturalizantes y carburantes del alcohol; 19° toneladas de hierro, estañados, para el transporte del alcohol, y los aparatos destinados á las aplicaciones industriales del alcohol.

ART. 10. La disposición del artículo 2, parágrafo 9, de las Disposiciones preliminares del Arancel se completará como sigue:

“En esta disposición no se comprenden los artículos de producción nacional que se hayan utilizado como envase de productos exportados del país.”

ART. 11. Los derechos aplicables á las bebidas en virtud del artículo 12, parágrafo 2°, del decreto No. 3622, de 26 de marzo de 1900, y del artículo 1°, No. 42, de la ley No. 1144, de 30 de diciembre de 1903, quedan modificados como sigue:

Bebidas expresadas en la partida No. 130 de la clase 9ª del Arancel, á saber: licores comunes ó dulces de todas clases, para mesa ú otros usos, como los de banana, vainilla, cacao, naranja y semejantes; la americana, anís, anisete, hesperidina, kummel y otras semejantes, á excepción de los licores medicinales, que se comprenden en la partida No. 227 del referido Arancel:

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
|                         | Reis. |
| Por litro.....          | 300   |
| Por botella .....       | 200   |
| Por media botella ..... | 100   |

Bebidas expresadas en la partida No. 131 de la clase 9ª del Arancel, á saber: ajeno, aguardiente de Francia, de Jamaica, del Reino ó del Rin, brandy, cognac, laranjinha, eucalipsintio, ginebra, Kirsch, rom, whiskey y otras semejantes ó que puedan asimilárseles, excepto el aguardiente y el alcohol fabricados en el país:

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
|                         | Reis. |
| Por litro.....          | 300   |
| Por botella .....       | 200   |
| Por media botella ..... | 100   |

## COLOMBIA.

### DECRETO LEGISLATIVO NO. 41 DE 1905 (3 DE MARZO de 1905) SOBRE ARBITRIOS RENTÍSTICOS.

El Presidente de la República en uso de la facultad que le concede el artículo 121 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Establécense como rentas nacionales las siguientes:

- 1°. La de licores.
- 2°. La de pieles.
- 3°. La de tabaco y cigarrillos.
- 4°. La de fósforos.



ART. 2°. La renta de licores consiste en el monopolio de la producción, introducción y venta de licores destilados embriagantes y comprende:

(a) El aguardiente de caña y sus compuestos.

(b) El brandy ó cognac, whiskey, el champagne, pousse-café, chartreuse, cremas, curazao, circh, y sus similares, y el extracto de cognac y los espíritus concentrados para la fabricación de los licores antes dichos.

ART. 3°. La renta de pieles la constituye la exacción del cuero de cada res vacuna que se degüelle y se dé al consumo en la República.

ART. 4°. La renta de tabaco y de cigarillos consiste en el impuesto con que se grava el consumo del primero y en el monopolio de la fabricación, introducción y venta de los segundos.

ART. 5°. La renta de fósforos la forma el monopolio de la fabricación y venta de este artículo, así como la importación de él y de las materias primas necesarias para su producción.

ART. 6°. Por el gravamen sobre el consumo de tabaco se cobrarán las siguientes cuotas en oro:

Por cada doce y medio kilogramos de tabaco sano de primera clase, un peso veinte centavos.

De tabaco roto de primera clase, un peso.

De tabaco sano de segunda clase, ochenta centavos.

De tabaco roto de segunda clase, sesenta centavos.

De tabaco sano de tercera clase, cincuenta centavos.

De tabaco roto de tercera clase, cuarenta centavos.

ART. 7°. La importación de tabaco se grava en la forma siguiente:

Por cada kilogramo de tabaco elaborado en cigarros, trece pesos oro.

Por cada kilogramo de tabaco en cualquiera otra forma, menos en picadura ó cigarillos, dos pesos cincuenta centavos.

ART. 8°. Es completamente libre la producción de tabaco en el país y su exportación en cualquiera otra forma.

ART. 9°. En el monopolio que constituye la renta de licores no se incluyen:

1°. Los vinos extranjeros que se importen para el consumo nacional.

2°. Las tinturas, barnices, linimentos, perfumes y demás sustancias medicinales en que entre como componente el alcohol en las preparaciones farmacéuticas y artísticas.

Parágrafo. Se entiende por compuestos, para los efectos del monopolio, la unión de materias ó sustancias inofensivas propias para la producción y color de los vinos y licores destilados embriagantes.

ART. 10. Los tenedores de las materias que constituyen los monopolios de que trata este Decreto no podrán darlos á la venta, pero el Gobierno ó los que subroguen en sus derechos los comprarán por el precio que les fijen peritos nombrados por los interesados y un tercero en discordia designado por aquellos salvo que los tenedores convengan

amigablemente en el precio de venta con el Gobierno ó sus representantes.

ART. 11. En la renta de licores no quedan comprendidas la fabricación y venta del alcohol imponible ó proveniente de sustancias imposables; pero el Gobierno podrá ceder el monopolio de este artículo, mediante arreglos con los rematadores de la renta de licores, procurando los términos más ventajosos para el Tesoro público.

ART. 12. Los particulares que tengan establecimientos de producción de los artículos que son objeto de los monopolios que establece el presente Decreto, serán indemnizados previamente de su valor, fijado los peritos, conforme la ley, de las maquinas, enseres, útiles, instrumentos y materias primas que no puedan ser utilizables en otras industrias, sin que en ningún caso haya derecho á cobrar el lucro cesante.

Parágrafo. Para la indemnización se extiende también al caso de que los industriales tengan establecimiento organizado con el fin manifiesto de ejercer la industria monopolizada.

ART. 13. Las indemnizaciones á que haya lugar, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en este Decreto, se pagarán en bonos amortizables hasta con el cincuenta (50) por ciento (100) del producto del monopolio en la forma que lo determine el Gobierno.

ART. 14. Señálase el término de un año para reclamar indemnización por causa de los monopolios que crea este Decreto y pasado ese término se presume de derecho que los interesados renuncian á hacer el cobro del valor de su propiedad.

ART. 15. Se establecerán fábricas de fósforos en los lugares de la República que á juicio del Gobierno puedan servir de centro de producción y venta del artículo para las diferentes regiones del territorio nacional, sin perjuicio de la importación que pueda hacerse temporalmente de los fósforos, para proveer al consumo mientras se fundan aquéllas.

ART. 16. Desde el día que se señale por Decreto Ejecutivo queda prohibido á los particulares la importación de los artículos que constituyen los monopolios de que trata este Decreto, y de las materias primas, máquinas, enseres y útiles para la fabricación de los mismos artículos.

ART. 17. Mientras no se provea por cuenta de la Nación al consumo de cigarrillos y fósforos, podrán darse á la venta las existencias que haya mediante el pago de un derecho de consumo que se cobrará en oro y en las siguientes proporciones:

Por cada kilogramo neto de cigarrillos extranjeros ó de cigarrillos fabricados en el país con tabaco extranjero, un peso.

Por cada kilogramo neto de cigarrillos fabricados dentro del territorio con tabaco de producción nacional, cincuenta centavos.

Por cada kilogramo de fósforos veinticinco (25) por ciento (100) sobre la tarifa de aduanas.

ART. 18. Queda prohibido á los particulares desde que rija este Decreto el establecimiento de nuevas fábricas de cigarrillos, pero las que estuvieren establecidas antes de dicha fecha, podrán seguir funcionando hasta que el Gobierno resuelva lo contrario para el solo efecto de elaborar las materias primas que sus dueños tengan ó hayan pedido antes de la fecha aludida, pero mediante el pago de los derechos de consumo fijados en el artículo anterior, los que se liquidarán sobre los cigarrillos que se den á la venta.

ART. 19. Cuando el Gobierno disponga que dejen de funcionar las fábricas de cigarrillos y fósforos establecidas en el país, serán indemnizados los propietarios de ellas en los términos del artículo 12, á precio de principal y gastos, menos el valor del deterioro natural por el uso de las máquinas, enseres y útiles, y á precio de principal y gastos y un cinco por ciento más para existencia de materias primas y artículos ya fabricados, mediante esa indemnización pasarán á ser los efectos de propiedad de la Nación.

ART. 20. El Gobierno queda facultado para manejar por administración ó por arrendamiento, hecho en licitación pública, las rentas á que se refiere este Decreto, observándose las disposiciones de los Decretos reglamentarios que se dicten sobre la materia.

ART. 21. Los defraudadores de las rentas de que trata este Decreto serán castigados con arreglo á lo que dispone el Decreto sobre contrabandos.

ART. 22. Cuando las rentas creadas por este Decreto sean arrendadas, los rematadores se sustituyen á la Nación para el efecto de cobrar y percibir sus productos y de provenir é invigilar el contrabando de manera de hacer efectivos los derechos que la República se reserva como dueña de dichas rentas.

ART. 23. Mientras la ley establece en favor de los Departamentos rentas que le compensen las que por este Decreto se reserva la Nación por el sistema de monopolio, se respetarán los derechos adquiridos por esas entidades. Pero si en algunos Departamentos no estuviese establecido el monopolio que constituyen alguna ó algunas de las rentas de que se trata, la respectiva entidad conservará el derecho á una participación en el producto del monopolio igual á la suma que hoy se deriva del gravamen sobre las materias en que consiste aquel.

ART. 24. Del exceso líquido que produzca el monopolio sobre el producto de la renta actual, se destinarán un veinticinco (25) por ciento (100) para los Departamentos que la tengan hoy establecida, y un veinticinco (25) por ciento (100) para todos los municipios, en la proporción fijada por el Gobierno, tomando por base, para este efecto, el número de niños que asistan á las escuelas públicas primarias. Este último 25 por 100 se invertirá exclusivamente en los gastos de la instrucción pública, servicio de aguas y construcción de edificios municipales.

**ART. 25.** En los Departamentos en que estén rematadas las rentas de degüello y tabacos se respetarán los derechos adquiridos por los rematadores, hasta que terminen sus respectivos contratos y el valor de esas rentas ingresarán en el Tesoro Departamental.

**Parágrafo.** En los Departamentos en que no estén rematadas las rentas expresadas, el Gobierno establecerá la de pieles y reconocerá en favor de aquéllos el valor que actualmente derivan por el impuesto sobre degüello.

**ART. 26.** Facúltase al Gobierno para que cuando cesen las presentes dificultades del Erario público, sustituya la renta de pieles por el impuesto de degüello, á razón de dos pesos cincuenta centavos oro por cada res macho.

**ART. 27.** Los Departamentos en que los licores importantes hagan parte del monopolio de aguardiente ó estén gravados con algún impuesto, reconocerán en favor de la Nación la cantidad que se estime justa á juicio de peritos.

**Parágrafo.** El Gobierno podrá transigir con los Departamentos ó con los rematadores ó arrendatarios las diferencias que ocurran, ó celebrar los convenios necesarios para establecer el monopolio de dichos licores.

**ART. 28.** El Gobierno reglamentará el manejo de las rentas establecidas por este Decreto ya sea por el sistema de administración ó ya por el de arrendamiento, de manera de organizar dichas rentas conforme á los principios y prácticas que den mejores resultados para el Tesoro público. Los Decretos que el Gobierno expida para reglamentar dichas rentas se publicarán en folleto con el presente Decreto, á fin de que sean conocidos generalmente en la Nación y en el Exterior.

**ART. 29.** Queda facultado el Gobierno para introducir ó permitir la introducción de cigarrillos con las condiciones reglamentarias que crea necesarias.

**ART. 30.** En este Decreto están comprendidos los que según el Decreto Legislativo número 25 de 1905, han debido dictarse separadamente bajo los números 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 y 22.

**ART. 31.** Los Departamentos establecerán una contribución hasta del seis por mil sobre los capitales muebles é inmuebles que estén radicados en su jurisdicción, cualquiera que sea la forma en que se encuentren. Esta disposición sustituye la que contiene el artículo 161 de la Ley 149 de 1888.

**ART. 32.** (Transitorio.) El Gobierno queda facultado para contratar, hasta por cinco años, la administración de las rentas mencionadas en este Decreto, en la forma que lo estime conveniente.

**ART. 33.** Quedan suspendidos los efectos de las disposiciones contrarias al presente Decreto.

**Parágrafo.** Este Decreto empezará á regir desde su publicación en el "Diario Oficial."

Dado en Bogotá á 3 de marzo de 1905.

## COSTA RICA.

## EFECTOS DEL TALÓN DE ORO.

[De El Nuevo País, Habana, mayo 6 de 1905.]

En Costa Rica el talón de oro ha producido consecuencias muy felices.

Los billetes de banco en circulación y la moneda divisionaria en plata se cambian á la par en colones de oro. Cualquier pago se hace indistintamente en oro, plata ó billetes, exactamente como en Panamá.

Este sistema monetario que tuvo sus dificultades al principiar, honra al Gobierno costarricense, puesto que garantiza con toda seguridad los capitales extranjeros comprometidos en el país; de tal suerte, que ahora circula en la República algo más de \$1,000,000, oro americano, que se cambian á la par con el colón.

Si esta importación de moneda americana continúa, lo que es muy probable, el dollar americano será no muy tarde la principal del país. El Gobierno paga á sus empleados con oro americano, y esto se debe al capital que ha invertido en el país la Unida Compañía Frutera.

La abundancia de oro ha producido los más ventajosos resultados para Costa Rica, la cual, no obstante sus riquezas, sucumbía antes bajo el peso de la usura. La tasa de interés se mantuvo por espacio de muchos años al 12 por ciento el minimun, con garantía hipotecaria de primer orden.

## CHILE.

## RENTA RECAUDADA EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

[Del "Boletín Oficial de la Superintendencia de Aduanas," tomo I.]

En el año de 1904 las aduanas recaudaron 50,852,701 pesos por derechos de exportación y 30,336,436 pesos por derechos de internación, ó sea una renta total de 81,189,137 pesos.

En el año de 1903 la renta total ascendió á 78,416,418 pesos, correspondiendo en esta cantidad 49,549,014 pesos á derechos de exportación y 28,867,404 pesos á derechos de internación.

El cuadro que sigue indica el detalle por derechos y por aduanas de la renta recaudada en los dos años:

|                                    | 1903.       | 1904.       |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>1.—Derechos de exportación.</i> |             |             |
| Pisagua .....                      | \$9,365,311 | \$9,031,892 |
| Iquique .....                      | 28,577,835  | 25,977,081  |
| Tocopilla .....                    | 6,533,426   | 8,131,257   |
| Antofagasta .....                  | 2,350,243   | 3,048,245   |
| Taltal .....                       | 2,722,199   | 4,664,226   |
| Total .....                        | 49,549,014  | 50,852,701  |

|                                     | 1903.               | 1904.               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>II.—Derechos de internación.</b> |                     |                     |
| Pisagua .....                       | \$309, 475          | \$211, 658          |
| Iquique .....                       | 2, 424, 122         | 2, 501, 190         |
| Tocopilla .....                     | 268, 454            | 286, 441            |
| Antofagasta .....                   | 521, 873            | 830, 789            |
| Taltal .....                        | 315, 202            | 376, 372            |
| Caldera .....                       | 246, 600            | 165, 062            |
| Carrizal Bajo .....                 | 73, 405             | 38, 414             |
| Coquimbo .....                      | 816, 011            | 690, 002            |
| Valparaíso .....                    | 19, 064, 126        | 19, 501, 512        |
| Talcahuano .....                    | 3, 874, 360         | 4, 098, 697         |
| Coronel .....                       | 415, 451            | 301, 742            |
| Valdivia .....                      | 500, 947            | 509, 545            |
| Puerto Montt .....                  | 35, 912             | 53, 610             |
| Ancud .....                         | 1, 466              | 504                 |
| Resguardos de fronteras .....       |                     | 762, 908            |
| <b>Total .....</b>                  | <b>28, 867, 404</b> | <b>30, 336, 436</b> |
| <b>Total general .....</b>          | <b>78, 416, 418</b> | <b>81, 189, 137</b> |

Los derechos recaudados por exportación de salitre corresponden á 32,400,000 quintales españoles. Esta cifra es inferior en 2,600,000 quintales á la cuota de exportación para 1904 convenida por los productores. Diveras circunstancias accidentales, entre las cuales se encuentran las huelgas de obreros y los brazos ocupados en instalar nuevas máquinas para producción futura, han impedido á la mayor parte de los salitreros elaborar el máximo señalado á sus respectivas oficinas.

En el nuevo año la exportación no podrá bajar de 35,000,000 de quintales españoles. Por consiguiente, los derechos de exportación de salitre y yodo producirán al erario una renta de 55,000,000 de pesos, superior en más de 4,000,000 de pesos á la del año que acaba de pasar.

El siguiente cuadro indica los derechos de exportación recaudados en los últimos diez años:

|            |                |            |                |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1895 ..... | \$43, 969, 667 | 1900 ..... | \$50, 171, 003 |
| 1896 ..... | 38, 719, 429   | 1901 ..... | 44, 126, 259   |
| 1897 ..... | 36, 468, 522   | 1902 ..... | 45, 240, 707   |
| 1898 ..... | 44, 427, 967   | 1903 ..... | 49, 549, 014   |
| 1899 ..... | 47, 245, 170   | 1904 ..... | 50, 852, 701   |

Los derechos de internación produjeron en 1904 más que en cualquiera de los años anteriores. El cuadro que sigue indica el rendimiento de estos derechos durante los siete años de vigencia de la actual ley arancelaria:

|            |                |            |                |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1898 ..... | \$21, 370, 251 | 1902 ..... | \$25, 328, 897 |
| 1899 ..... | 21, 368, 585   | 1903 ..... | 28, 867, 404   |
| 1900 ..... | 28, 325, 871   | 1904 ..... | 30, 336, 436   |
| 1901 ..... | 26, 988, 720   |            |                |

En 1903 y en los dos primeros meses de 1904 el impuesto sobre los animales vacunos y lanares fué recaudado por las aduanas marítimas. Desde el 1° de marzo hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1904 la recaudación de este impuesto ha sido hecha por el cuerpo de Resguardos de Fron-

teras. Es necesario tomar en cuenta esta circunstancia para apreciar con exactitud las cifras de la renta de cada aduana en los dos años.

La reforma de los Resguardos ha permitido aplicar con mayor eficacia el impuesto sobre la internación de ganado; pero siempre hay obstáculos insuperables para establecer vigilancia efectiva en toda la extensión de las fronteras con el Perú, Bolivia y la República Argentina. Subsisten además los peligros de defraudación de la renta por el hecho de cobrarse el impuesto en lugares apartados de los centros de población, donde no hay modo de comprobar los abusos para someter á juicio á los internadores y empleados responsables. En la frontera con el Perú especialmente se hace por sistema la internación burlando el pago del impuesto, por las causas que he dado á conocer á V. S. en oficios de 27 de agosto y 29 de octubre del año próximo pasado.

En 1902 el Resguardo de Sama produjo 51,742 pesos. La renta subió á 64,756 pesos en 1903. En el año último bajó á 44,914 pesos. A juzgar por el rendimiento de los últimos meses, en el año 1905 no podrá hacerse efectivo el impuesto en esa frontera y será inútil la permanencia del personal colocado allí porque las autoridades locales le impiden cumplir la ley.

El producto total del impuesto sobre el ganado desde el 1° de enero de 1898 ha sido el siguiente:

|            |           |            |           |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1898 ..... | \$158,029 | 1902 ..... | \$400,066 |
| 1899 ..... | 120,468   | 1903 ..... | 681,940   |
| 1900 ..... | 322,309   | 1904 ..... | 915,678   |
| 1901 ..... | 363,920   |            |           |

La aduana de Arica, sujeta á régimen especial per el pacto de tregua con Bolivia, produjo en 1903, \$498,957 y en 1904, \$105,395.

#### VENTA DE TERRENOS FISCALES.

[Ley No. 1716.]

SANTIAGO, 23 de Diciembre de 1904.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

**ARTÍCULO 1°.** Autorízase al Presidente de la República, por el término de dos años, para vender en pública subasta un millon de hectáreas de los terrenos fiscales de Magallanes.

Las condiciones de la subasta se fijarán en un reglamento especial que dictará el Presidente de la República.

**ART. 2°.** Se le autoriza, asimismo, para enajenar en subasta pública los terrenos cordilleranos, en los territorios de colonización y de indígenas, en lotes cuya cabida no exceda de veinte mil hectáreas.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo Y sancionarlo; por tanto, promúlguese y llévase á efecto como ley de la República.

JERMAN RIESCO.

LUIS A. VERGARA.

**PRESUPUESTO PARA 1905.**

El presupuesto chileno que acaba de promulgarse, autoriza, para el corriente año 1905, los siguientes gastos de los diferentes departamentos:

| Ministerios.                | Moneda corriente. | Oro.         | Ministerios.         | Moneda corriente. | Oro.            |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Interior .....              | \$15,598,393.81   | \$906,766.66 | Hacienda .....       | \$8,357,221.80    | \$13,653,513.67 |
| Relaciones Exteriores ..... | 228,745.00        | 874,162.27   | Guerra .....         | 11,361,154.29     | 61,600.00       |
| Culto .....                 | 1,044,680.00      | .....        | Marina .....         | 8,923,296.62      | 5,173,509.80    |
| Colonización .....          | 1,279,130.00      | .....        | Industria .....      | 2,236,377.56      | 73,883.33       |
| Justicia .....              | 5,639,150.01      | .....        | Obras Públicas ..... | 4,560,369.85      | .....           |
| Instrucción Pública .....   | 15,127,012.15     | 135,033.33   | Ferrocarriles .....  | 36,737,037.62     | 830,034.09      |
|                             |                   |              | Total .....          | 111,092,568.61    | 21,708,093.15   |

**ESTADOS UNIDOS.****COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.****IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.**

En la página 436 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1905 comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

**EL FERROCARRIL PANAMERICANO.<sup>a</sup>****LOS CONVIDADOS Y EL ANFITRIÓN.**

[De la Prensa Asociada.]

WASHINGTON, marzo 15 de 1905.

El ex-Senador HENRY G. DAVIS, Presidente de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano, dió esta noche una comida en honor de los miembros de la expresada Comisión. Á dicha comida

<sup>a</sup> El BOLETÍN reproduce tal como le fué entregado, y tal como se publicó en un folleto salido de las prensas de los hermanos Gibson, de esta ciudad, el texto castellano del presente artículo.



concurrieron las siguientes personas: Señor Don J. A. LÉGER, Ministro de Haití; Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica; Señor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro del Perú; Doctor Don EDUARDO A. DÍAZ, Ministro del Uruguay; Señor Don CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Encargado de Negocios de la República Argentina; Señor Don N. VELOZ-GOITICOA, Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela; Señor Don W. C. FOX, Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas; Señor Don A. DE M. GOMES FERREIRA, Ministro del Brasil; Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua; Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro de Chile; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia; Señor Don EDUARDO PÉREZ TRIANA, Encargado de Negocios de Colombia; Senador S. B. ELKINS; Señor Don A. LAZO-ARRIAGA; Señor Don CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Se recibieron cartas de excusa cortés del Honorable F. B. LOOMIS, Subsecretario de Estado; del Señor Don MANUEL DE ASPÍROZ, Embajador de México; del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE; del Señor Don DOMINGO OBALDIA, Ministro de Panamá; y del Señor Don JORGE MÚÑOZ, Ministro de Guatemala.

Á la relación que la prensa ha hecho de esta comida, que se dió en la morada del Señor DAVIS, se agregan los siguientes detalles á fin de cumplimentar la gran demanda de mayores informes suscitada por las publicaciones y comentarios de los periódicos.

Mientras se tomaban los postres, el Presidente DAVIS dijo que se habían recibido cartas del Embajador ASPÍROZ y del Señor CARNEGIE, los dos miembros de la Comisión que no habían podido estar presentes, pero que ellos aprovechaban esta ocasión para manifestar el interés que se tomaban en el asunto y que, por tanto, pedía que el Senador ELKINS leyera dichas comunicaciones. Esta tarea la delegó el Senador ELKINS en el Señor Don N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.

CARTA DEL EMBAJADOR MEXICANO, SEÑOR DON M. DE ASPÍROZ.

EMBAJADA DE MÉXICO EN LOS  
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA,  
Washington, 15 de marzo de 1905.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*Presidente Perpetuo de la Comisión de  
Ferrocarril Panamericano, etc.*

MI ESTIMADO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: No obstante mi deseo de concurrir á la comida con que esta noche va usted á obsequiar á los representantes diplomáticos de las Repúblicas americanas, lo quebrantado de mi salud me impide disfrutar de esa satisfacción.

Ruego á usted, pues, que se sirva aceptar para sí y hacer presente á los demás señores las excusas que á todos envío en esta carta por mi involuntaria falta de asistencia.

Con esta ocasión me es muy grato enviar á ustedes la interesante noticia que acaba de comunicarme oficialmente mi Gobierno, de que el tramo por construir entre San Jerónimo y el puerto de Tonalá, en el Pacífico, se halla construido ya, y presentados además los planos generales para la construcción de los 200 kilómetros entre dicho Tonalá y San Benito, punto en el que termina la parte que corresponde á México en la magna empresa del ferrocarril panamericano. A este respecto, paréceme de justicia recordar que mi país, con una anticipación de más de 10 años, inició la obra de un ferrocarril á través del territorio mexicano, que pondría en comunicación la América del Norte con la del Centro; es decir, mucho antes de que la idea de un ferrocarril intercontinental se presentara en el seno de la primera convención panamericana celebrada en Washington, bajo los auspicios del Honorable JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América en aquel entonces.

Quedo de usted atento y afectísimo.

M. DE ASPÍROZ.

CARTA DEL SEÑOR ANDREW CARNEGIE.

NUEVA-YORK, *Marzo 13 de 1905.*

MI QUERIDO MR. DAVIS: Siento profundamente que me sea imposible asistir á la comida anunciada. Acabo de llegar de Cleveland y tengo numerosos compromisos que requieren mi atención.

Contra el programa de la expansión de la Marina de Guerra, propongamos el Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, el cual costaría menos dinero durante los veinte años próximos de lo que costaría la Marina de igual período de tiempo. Todas las Marinas son para un tiempo limitado y cuestan enormes sumas de dinero para su manutención. Nuestra arma de defensa sería al menos mantenida por sí misma, y pronto sería remunerativa. Si los Estados Unidos dieran para el ferrocarril Pan-Americano los cien millones de dollars que ahora se gastan anualmente para la Marina de Guerra, con la condición de que las Repúblicas Sur-Americanas comprometieran su crédito por otra suma igual, haríamos más para eliminar el elemento de peligro, que, cuando más, es pequeño, de lo que haremos con todos los buques de guerra que podamos construir.

Permítaseme asegurar á los Sres. Colegas de la Comisión, de nuestras repúblicas hermanas del Sur, mi interés sostenido en que nos unamos todos juntos como hermanos, con rieles de acero.

De usted, etc., etc.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DAVIS.

SEÑORES: El hecho de que se celebre esta distinguida reunión aquí esta noche, no sólo constituye un acto de cortesía bondadosamente

tributado á mi personalidad, sino que da una buena idea de la gran empresa en que todos estamos más ó menos interesados.

Se hallan aquí representadas trece repúblicas, á saber: las repúblicas de Centro y Sud América, por conducto de sus Ministros y Encargados de Negocios, la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas representada por su Director, y ya sabemos que á pesar de que una lamentable enfermedad ha impedido la presencia aquí esta noche del Embajador Mexicano, él está de acuerdo con el espíritu de esta reunión, como lo están los Ministros de los otros países que no han podido concurrir á ella.

Es una conclusión natural y lógica que todas las repúblicas americanas cultiven relaciones amistosas. Sus intereses, así sociales como políticos y comerciales, son mutuos.

Aconteció que en el año de 1820, sobre poco más ó menos, poco tiempo después de haberse emancipado los países de Centro y Sud América de la dominación de España y de haberse constituido en repúblicas independientes, el Presidente MONROE, en un mensaje enviado al Congreso, se declaró en favor de la política que desde entonces se conoce por la Doctrina de Monroe. Desde aquella fecha hasta la presente, los Estados Unidos han cultivado relaciones amistosas con estas Repúblicas, les han prestado su apoyo moral, y en todas épocas se han mostrado deseosos de aumentar su comercio con ellas. El gran repúblico, HENRY CLAY, cuando fué Secretario de Estado durante la administración del Presidente ADAMS, se tomó especial interés en estas repúblicas hermanas, y con la anuencia del Presidente ideó y dió los pasos necesarios para que se efectuase una reunión en Colombia de representantes de dichas repúblicas. Sin embargo, ésto se hizo poco tiempo después de haber logrado su independencia, y como quiera que la situación política todavía no estaba suficientemente definida, sólo estuvieron representados unos cuantos países, y la conferencia suspendió su sesión sin haber tomado ninguna resolución definida.

Cuando el hábil, astuto y previsor estadista BLAINE fué Secretario de Estado durante la administración del Presidente HARRISON, preparó una conferencia Panamericana é invitó á las repúblicas para que enviasen delegados que habían de reunirse en Wáshington en el invierno de 1889 á 1890. En esta conferencia estuvieron representadas diecisiete repúblicas, algunas de ellas por conducto de sus hombres más hábiles y progresistas, siendo así que dos de los delegados han llegado á ser Presidente de sus respectivos países. Entre los importantes asuntos que se discutieron y resolvieron, deben citarse los intereses comerciales, el arbitraje y la conexión ferroviaria de Buenos Aires con Nueva York. Se ha reconocido que dicha Conferencia aumentó el sentimiento amistoso y las relaciones comerciales entre todas las repúblicas. Dió también por resultado que, dos años después, se celebrase una Conferencia sobre ferrocarriles en Wáshington, en la cual estuvieron representados

la mayor parte de los países situados al sud de los Estados Unidos. El Señor A. J. CASSATT, hábil presidente del ferrocarril de Pennsylvania, que es el sistema ferroviario más grande del mundo, fué electo presidente de dicha Conferencia y el Señor H. G. DAVIS fué electo Presidente de la Comisión Financiera.

La Conferencia dió por resultado que se hiciese un completo reconocimiento de la ruta propuesta para el Ferrocarril Panamericano, que había de pasar por tantas repúblicas como fuese posible, debiendo cada país sufragar sus gastos proporcionales del reconocimiento, según el número de sus habitantes. Bajo la dirección del Señor CASSATT, se hicieron los arreglos correspondientes para que tres grupos de ingenieros competentes procedieron á efectuar estos reconocimientos. Uno de dichos grupos estaba compuesto de funcionarios y empleados del Gobierno que habían sido enviados en comisión con este objeto. Los resultados de los trabajos de estos grupos de ingenieros se han publicado en varios tomos voluminosos.

Tanto los conocimientos como los informes que se hicieron, mostraron que existe una ruta que puede utilizarse, y que tiene descensos y curvaturas regulares, y que había de construir como 5,500 millas para conectar los ferrocarriles que á la sazón existían entre Nueva York y Buenos Aires. De entonces acá se han construido como 800 millas, quedando en la actualidad menos de 5,000 millas por construir. Los ingenieros informaron que el costo total sería como de \$175,000,000, ó sea como \$31,000 por milla. Creo que en la actualidad \$200,000,000, ó sean \$40,000 por milla, sería un cálculo equitativo. Por más que ésta es una suma bastante grande, sin embargo, si se tiene en cuenta la magnitud de la empresa y el gran beneficio que de ella se ha de obtener, dicha suma no parece tan enorme. Hay cierto número de sistemas de ferrocarriles en los Estados Unidos que representan más capital y que recorren un número mayor de millas. Semejante empresa en la actualidad no es tan grande ni tan formidable como lo fué la primera travesía de las Montañas Allegheny ó de las Montañas Rocallosas. Á pesar de los grandes obstáculos que se presentaron, estos proyectos fueron concebidos y llevados á cabo por empresas particulares, ayudadas y estimuladas por el Gobierno. Todos decían de una manera terminante que dichas empresas no darían utilidad, pero lo cierto es que en la actualidad hay cuatro ó cinco líneas que se extienden hasta el Pacífico, y todos han obtenido un buen éxito y prosperan. Los reconocimientos que adoptó la primera de estas líneas los hicieron ingenieros del Gobierno en 1850, más ó menos, es decir, unos veinte años antes de haberse utilizado, y costaron \$400,000.

La Segunda Conferencia Panamericana se celebró en México en 1901 y 1902, y los asuntos á los cuales se les atribuyó más importancia fueron el arbitraje y la conexión ferroviaria de las expresadas repúblicas. El informe de la Comisión de Ferrocarriles expone las grandes

ventajas que desde el punto de vista social, político y comercial resultarían de la construcción de lo que ya se conoce por el Ferrocarril Panamericano. Recomendó que los diferentes países por los cuales había de pasar dicha línea, ayudasen á llevar á cabo el proyecto por medio de concesiones de terrenos, emisión de bonos, etc., y que suministrasen los medios necesarios para establecer una Comisión de Ferrocarril Permanente, cuya Oficina central debía estar en Wáshington. Este informe, hecho por la Comisión de Ferrocarriles, fué adoptado unánimemente por la Conferencia.

En la actualidad varias de las repúblicas están construyendo ferrocarriles que han de servir de eslabones en dicha cadena, al paso que otras repúblicas están haciendo reconocimientos que pueden utilizarse en las demás construcciones de la línea principal. Antes de que se construyeran los ferrocarriles entre los Estados Unidos y México, sólo como un 15 por ciento de las importaciones y exportaciones de México se hicieron con este país, pero en la actualidad casi todo el comercio de México se hace con los Estados Unidos. Les compramos á las repúblicas de Centro y Sud América mucho más que lo que les vendemos, siendo así que con este país sólo se hace como un 20 por ciento de su comercio de importación. En la actualidad las líneas de vapores que hacen la travesía de Sud América á Europa son las que tienen principalmente este comercio. Sin embargo, cuando se construya el Ferrocarril Panamericano, ninguna potencia extranjera podrá intervenir ó competir con éxito con nosotros en nuestras relaciones comerciales con las repúblicas situadas al sur de nuestro país.

No es natural que las monarquías amen las repúblicas. Sabemos que una coalición de monarquías europeas con el nombre de la Santa Alianza procuró impedir que las colonias españolas lograsen su independencia. Sabemos, asimismo, que mucho tiempo después se hicieron esfuerzos para restablecer la monarquía en este continente. Es evidente que los países monárquicos quieren el comercio de los países republicanos, pero no quieren estimular las instituciones republicanas ni el Gobierno libre. Los Estados Unidos quieren obtener el comercio de las repúblicas de Sud y Centro América, pero también desean verlas continuar como repúblicas libres é independientes. Dichas repúblicas pueden contar con la ayuda de los Estados Unidos para dichos fines.

Los ferrocarriles bien pueden considerarse elementos colonizadores y desarrollan los países que atraviesan. Los maravillosos recursos naturales de los Estados Unidos jamás se hubieron conocido si los ferrocarriles no hubiesen hecho posible su desarrollo. Los países situados al sur de los Estados Unidos, con sus cincuenta millones de habitantes, cuentan con abundantísimos elementos naturales de riqueza y prosperidad, y sus productos se necesitan en el Norte á cambio de los artículos que ellos no tienen. El Ferrocarril Panamericano no

sólo aumentaría las relaciones amistosas de los países que había de conectar, sino que también tendría una vasta importancia política y comercial para todas las repúblicas del Hemisferio Occidental. La Comisión del Ferrocarril Panamericano se propone llamar la atención del próximo Congreso hacia la importancia que reviste la construcción de dicho ferrocarril, como una cuestión nacional. Al hacerlo así, estoy seguro de que ha de tener la cooperación del Senador ELKINS, que nos honra con su presencia aquí esta noche.

RESPUESTA DEL SEÑOR DON M. ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, MINISTRO DEL PERÚ.

SEÑORES: Principiaré por dar al Honorable Senador DAVIS las más cumplidas gracias, á nombre de sus colegas, Miembros de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, por esta hermosa fiesta con que nos agasaja, y por habernos proporcionado el placer de sentarnos alrededor de esta mesa con el Honorable Señor Senador ELKINS y con los distinguidos diplomáticos latino-americanos.

Accediendo ahora, gustoso, á la indicación del Señor DAVIS para que os diga cuáles son los progresos que ha hecho mi país en materia de ferrocarriles, recordaré, ante todo, que el Perú es una de las secciones de América en donde las obras de este género encuentran más dificultades, por la naturaleza montañosa de su territorio, y las extraordinarias elevaciones de las cadenas de los Andes que le cruzan de Norte á Sur. A pesar de esto tenemos ya 36 líneas férreas en operación. Dos de ellas atraviesan los Andes á más de 15,000 piés de altura.

El Congreso de 1903 resolvió establecer en los presupuestos del Perú una partida permanente de un millón de dollars anuales, y dictó además una ley muy liberal, otorgando otras concesiones para estimular el ensanche de nuestros sistemas ferroviarios. De acuerdo con esa ley se ha dado principio á los trabajos de extensión de nuestros ferrocarriles del Sur y del Centro. Los ramales en vía de construcción tienden á unir ambas líneas en el próximo futuro, y están en el trazo de la línea intercontinental. Cuando Bolivia concluya su parte en la obra del Pan-Americano, el ideal de un tren directo de Lima á Buenos Aires será un hecho realizado.

El año pasado se inauguró un ramal de 100 millas, más ó menos, que une el Ferrocarril Central con la ciudad de Cerro de Pasco y que está también sobre el trayecto de la línea Pan-Americana.

Nuestros ingenieros están haciendo actualmente, sobre el terreno, los estudios de otro ramal que unirá al mismo Ferrocarril con el Río Ucayali, una de las grandes vías acuáticas que recorre de Sur á Norte nuestra zona Oriental.

Una compañía americana ha contratado la construcción de una línea férrea de más de 400 millas que partirá de Paita, uno de nuestros puertos sobre el Pacífico, y que terminará en un punto del Amazonas

Peruano. Para llegar allí, partiendo de Europa ó de los Estados Unidos, se emplean ahora 50 ó 60 días. Cuando ese camino se termine, se podrá ir en 12 días de Nueva-York á ese punto, que está en el centro de la inmensa red de ríos navegables en el corazón de nuestro Continente, abriéndose así bosques vírgenes de inagotables riquezas para los hombres de todas las naciones.

Se ha contratado también un ferrocarril de 120 millas, á lo largo de la costa, que debe terminarse en 4 años.

Dos líneas eléctricas se inauguraron el año pasado.

Continuando con perseverancia, el plan trazado por las últimas Administraciones y que nuestro actual Gobierno y el país entero ha decidido seguir, enérgicamente, hasta donde lo permitan sus recursos financieros, se puede asegurar que no está lejano el día en que podremos decir, que en la tierra de los Incas se ha hecho el eslabón central que ha de unir á nuestras hermanas Repúblicas que confinan, por el Norte y Sur, con el vasto territorio Peruano.

No dudo que los demás pueblos del Continente pondrán igual empeño, y á juzgar por las valiosas informaciones colectadas por nuestro amigo el Señor PEPPER, tenemos que congratularnos de que en todos ellos no se mira ya como una utopía la obra que anhelamos y de que todos los Gobiernos del Continente han demostrado decidida voluntad para colaborar á su ejecución.

Para terminar os propongo que brindemos por el hombre que con más fe trabaja por la realización del grandioso pensamiento del Ferrocarril-Intercontinental: por el que de esa manera fomenta eficazmente la confraternidad Americana: por el amigo, en fin que nos ha reunido hoy y en cuyo hogar hemos recibido frecuentes muestras de cordial hospitalidad: por HENRY G. DAVIS.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN B. CALVO, MINISTRO DE COSTA RICA.

SEÑORES: Respondo con mucho placer á la amable invitación que me hace nuestro respetable anfitrión; y ciertamente que es un gran placer, particularmente después de haber oído la interesante relación con que nos ha recordado las resoluciones adoptadas en la Primera Conferencia Internacional Americana, que dieron por resultado uno de los trabajos más importantes que se hayan llevado á cabo, como lo es el estudio preliminar para un ferrocarril intercontinental; y el impulso dado al proyecto en la Segunda Conferencia en México, durante la cual tuve la buena fortuna de ser uno de los miembros de la Comisión presidida por el Honorable Mr. DAVIS; de haber sido nombrado en Subcomisión para preparar los trabajos de la Comisión, juntamente con los distinguidos caballeros, MATTE, de Chile, y ELMORE, del Perú; y después en la labor final de la Comisión que nos fué encomendada al Señor ELMORE y á mí.

Con estos antecedentes, bien se comprenderá que he podido apreciar la magnitud del proyecto y su trascendental y benéfica influencia, no solamente material, sino moral, en el porvenir de toda la América. A mi regreso de México, sea dicho de paso, expuse algunas de mis ideas sobre este importante asunto, en un artículo que con satisfacción ví reproducido en varios periódicos de este y de otros países, aunque mi propósito principal se concretaba á la parte de la vía entre México y el Canal de Panamá, considerando este otro gran proyecto como un hecho de próxima realización, y por lo tanto como un poderose estímulo para la construcción inmediata de esta parte del ferrocarril continental.

Desde el tiempo á que me refiero no hemos estado reunidos más que una vez, como ahora, invitados por el honorable Señor DAVIS. En cuanto á mí, me deleita encontrarme en esta agradabilísima ocasión, y no quiero perder la oportunidad de presentarle mis más sinceras felicitaciones por la alta honra que recibió de sus conciudadanos: honra de que muy pocos pueden gozar en un país gobernado por el pueblo y para el pueblo.

Nos encontramos aquí para saber que uno de los ideales por medio de los cuales esperamos realizar la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas, está vivo y palpitante, y que el gran proyecto de un ferrocarril intercontinental no será más un sueño, sino una realidad dentro de corto tiempo. Como hijo de Costa Rica, me siento orgulloso de la honra de que soy objeto en este momento, especialmente porque puedo hablar del progreso hecho recientemente, no solamente en mi país sino en varias otras líneas de ferrocarril construidas al Sur de la próspera República de México y al Norte de la nueva República de Panamá, mostrando actividad comercial y las ideas progresistas de los Estados de Centro-América. De las mil millas ó poco más que separan aquellos puntos, hay acaso una tercera parte ya construida en diferentes tramos de las líneas existentes que podrán utilizarse para la vía troncal una vez que estén unidos unos con otros, haciendo al mismo tiempo la conexión con los ferrocarriles que corren hacia los mares ó que unen las poblaciones. Considero la situación de Centro-América tan favorable á este respecto que no veo lejano el día en que todos los que aquí estamos presentes podamos tomar un tren para mi querido hogar en San José de Costa Rica, presididos por nuestro amado y respetado amigo el honorable Señor DAVIS.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON J. WALKER MARTÍNEZ, MINISTRO DE CHILE.

SEÑORES: Durante el Congreso Pan-Americano, nuestro amigo el Señor DAVIS, que era llamado cariñosamente por sus colegas "The Father of the Congress," consagró sus mayores esfuerzos á obtener de esa asamblea una resolución que echara las bases de un proyecto llamado



á ligar á las diversas Repúblicas y razas de la América con vínculos de acero; de acero, no en el sentido retórico de la palabra, sino en el propio y real significado del riel que acerca comercial, económica y políticamente á los pueblos.

Aquella resolución, acaso considerada utópica por muchos, fué acogida, y se condensó en el nombramiento de la Comisión que se sienta á esta mesa y que inició sus labores enviando un emisario á recojer en el terreno nociones claras de la practicabilidad del gran ferrocarril Pan-Americano. Y el Señor PEPPER, ese emisario, trajo esas nociones, y pudo dar cuenta á esta Comisión de que la obra no sólo es practicable, sino que está practicándose.

El Señor PEPPER pudo ver que cada día se clavan silenciosamente nuevos rieles en todas las Repúblicas del Sur; que esos rieles van á ser parte de la red Pan-Americana, y que será menos difícil de lo que se esperaba dar el final impulso, ó sea construir la gran arteria que una las venas del sistema vital de nuestro continente.

En los tres años transcurridos desde que la moción de Mr. DAVIS fué aprobada, México ha avanzado 550 kilómetros su camino de herro hacia Guatemala; trabajos se han iniciado en Centro América; la línea de Guayaquil se aproxima á la capital del Ecuador; el Perú extiende su red al norte, y el Brasil continúa derribando los robustos árboles de las selvas vírgenes del corazón de Sud América para tenderlos como durmientes de sus rieles civilizadores.

Por lo que hace al país que represento, en esos tres años ha extendido su red central del grado 37 al 40 de latitud sur, y ha avanzado no poco los ramales que unidos en el norte le permitirán antes de mucho tener un solo sistema hasta más abajo del grado 20.

Al mismo tiempo asciende y escava los Andes por el Oriente. Á fin del presente año Valparaiso estará á 40 horas de Buenos Aires, y en dos años más ese viaje, pasando los trenes por alturas de 4,000 metros, será tan corto y fácil como el de Washington á San Luis. Como oliva de paz acaba también Chile de contraer con Bolivia la obligación de llevar sus locomotoras desde el Pacífico á la altiplanicie que se eleva 12,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar.

El ferrocarril Panamericano no es, pues, una idea utópica. Es un pensamiento en ejecución. Dirigir y metodizar los esfuerzos dispersos, completar por acción común lo que ha hecho la acción aislada, es la tarea que falta por acometer; es la tarea que tiene en perspectiva la Comisión nombrada por el Congreso de México.

Y si á mí se me permitiera sugerir una idea práctica, yo me atrevería insinuarla á la Comisión. Creo que su labor se simplificaría si diera un paso previo, un paso que estaría dentro de sus grandes propósitos.

Para estrechar en el futuro á nuestras Repúblicas por el ferrocarril Panamericano, ¿porqué no empezar empujando la idea, realizable ahora mejor que nunca, de acercarlas por la navegación?

La línea de vapores á Colón, tardía, pesada, inconfortable, rémora del comercio y cansada para los pasajeros, está hoy en manos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Mejorar su material y servicio, modernizarla, sería ventaja para los trabajos mismos del canal. Obtened, vosotros, los miembros de esta Comisión, que se la ponga á la altura del progreso universal de las empresas de navegación. Yo os aseguro que nosotros, y creo en esto contar con mis colegas de la América del Sur, corresponderíamos de igual manera de Panamá al sur, y entonces el Callao quedaría á diez días de Nueva York, Valparaíso á quince, Buenos Aires á diez y siete, Montevideo á diez y ocho, Río Janeiro á veintiuno.

Esto puede realizarse inmediatamente y con sólo buena voluntad. Emprienda esa obra la Comisión, y cuando pueda llevar á los capitalistas Americanos en dos semanas al extremo más austral del continente, es seguro que podrá convencerles de que poner sus capitales al servicio del ferrocarril Panamericano no es obra de romanos.

Nuestro amigo el Senador ELKINS, aquí presente, tiene un vasto campo para colaborar en la obra de aproximamiento comercial de las tres Américas. Extendamos á él los poderes que tenemos dados á la Comisión, y es seguro que sabrá aprovechar estos momentos en que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos estudia lo que ha de hacerse con los vapores de la Panama Railroad Company, para sugerir una buena idea que ponga término á los monopolios del pasado, que aparte los obstáculos del presente y que nos conduzca á la rápida comunicación que podemos prontamente establecer.

#### DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR CHARLES M. PEPPER.

SEÑORES: No abrigo la menor duda de que el nombramiento que tan bondadosamente há hecho su excelencia el Embajador Mexicano en la carta en que designa á nuestro distinguido anfitrión como presidente perpetuo, ha de merecer vuestra unánime aprobación. Siendo esto así, hemos de considerarlo como ratificado.

Ha sido para mí tanto un placer como un provecho oír las consideraciones que se han hecho esta noche alrededor de esta hospitalaria mesa. Dichas consideraciones me estimulan, por cuanto aluden al práctico progreso que se hace en la construcción de ferrocarriles, y nos dan ánimo por el espíritu de simpatía que muestran hacia lo que todos nosotros esperamos que se cite en la historia como uno de los grandes acontecimientos del siglo veinte. Dichas consideraciones demuestran que la idea de unir por medio de una banda de hierro y acero los países del Hemisferio Occidental cada día deja más de ser un sueño y se acerca más á la realidad.

Cuando leemos los grandes proyectos de ferrocarriles en otras regiones del globo, por ejemplo, de la línea del Cabo de Buena Esperanza á Cairo, en África; de los rieles de acero tendidos á lo largo de las rutas en la Tierra Santa, hollada durante cinco mil años por las cara-

vanas; de cubrir con una red de hierro y acero, es decir, con innumerables ferrocarriles, el histórico imperio que constituye la China moderna; nos recocija poder manifestar que los países del Nuevo Mundo avanzan en conformidad con el progreso moderno. Durante una reciente discusión de estos proyectos del Viejo Mundo y de sus maravillas como hazañas de la ingeniatura, y de los ferrocarriles desde el punto de vista mercantil, me hicieron algunas preguntas acerca de la América del Sur. Fué para mí una satisfacción poder asegurar que en el Perú había viajado en ferrocarriles tan admirables como cualesquiera de los que se han construido ó que es probable que se construyan en cualquiera parte del mundo. Cuando se contaron las maravillas del túnel del Simplón á través de los Alpes, fué muy grato en verdad poder contestar haciendo una descripción del gran túnel á través de los Andes que ha de conectar las capitales y puertos de Chile y de la República Argentina. Luego al llegar á nuestra patria y hablar de nuestros magníficos sistemas de ferrocarriles, me fué igualmente satisfactorio relatar algunos de los puntos en los cuales los ferrocarriles brasileños y argentinos nada tienen que envidiar á los nuestros.

Hace justamente un año que tuve el honor de hacer un informe oficial sobre el proyecto panamericano, tal como me lo habían expuesto durante un viaje de un año en diferentes países. Me es sumamente grato oír esta noche de los labios de los representantes autorizados de dichos países, que dichas repúblicas en la actualidad están haciendo ya lo que en aquel entonces esperaban hacer. Bien podemos congratularnos de que la Comisión de la cual nuestro distinguido anfitrión es Presidente, ha tenido una importante participación en este progreso y que al desempeñar sus funciones publicando las medidas prácticas de los varios gobiernos, ha contribuído á despertar el entusiasmo é interés en este asunto y á arraigar la confianza siempre necesaria para atraer los capitalistas extranjeros.

El Presidente DAVIS ha hablado de la significación que tiene la presencia aquí de tantos distinguidos representantes diplomáticos, así como del Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que las representa á todas. En esta propicia ocasión me es muy grato dar fe del gran interés que el Director de la expresada Oficina, Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, siempre ha demostrado en los trabajos de la Comisión, así como de su celo en estimular los fines de dicha Comisión. Seguros podemos estar de que entre las otras funciones de la precitada Oficina, en conjunción con el Consejo Directivo, sus eficaces esfuerzos por dar la más amplia publicidad al proyecto del Ferrocarril Panamericano han de continuar sin desmayo.

El Señor DAVIS ha aludido también al propósito de la Comisión de someter este asunto al Congreso, y al hacer este esfuerzo, hemos de contar confiadamente con el apoyo de nuestro amigo el Senador S. B. ELKINS, con cuya presencia nos honramos aquí esta noche.

Confiamos en que el Congreso acogerá favorablemente dicho asunto esta vez, como lo hizo en otra época. Esta cuestión para nosotros reviste un carácter nacional. Tiene carácter nacional en todos vuestros países, y así pues, viene á ser un proyecto internacional americano. Esta idea de una gran línea continuada intercontinental con líneas ramales, no es propiedad de ninguna nación en particular. Á todas las naciones interesa por igual, y bien pudiera denominarse la gran empresa cooperativa internacional, puesto que sólo mediante la cooperación podrá obtenerse el éxito de ella.

Antes de terminar permitidme manifestaros que el proyecto de Ferrocarril Panamericano proporciona la oportunidad de demostrar una vez más lo que ya se ha demostrado satisfactoriamente, es decir, que nuestras repúblicas vecinas desde el Río Grande hasta el Cabo de Hornos, no son indiferentes al progreso ni viven con la espalda vuelta hacia el porvenir. Estas repúblicas tienen la faz vuelta hacia adelante y avanzan con el progreso y la civilización.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR W. C. FOX, DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

SEÑOR SENADOR DAVIS Y SEÑORES: Agradezco sinceramente la bondadosa alusión que á mi humilde personalidad ha hecho el Señor Comisionado PEPPER, y por más que en lo pasado siempre me he esforzado en desempeñar mis deberes lo mejor que he podido en la medida de mis escasas facultades, sin embargo, comprendo perfectamente que para continuar siendo útil en el importante campo en que estamos todos tan profundamente interesados, es necesario que en lo porvenir cuente yo, como conté en lo pasado, con vuestra cooperación y buena voluntad.

En esta feliz ocasión siéntome impulsado á indicar—siquiera sea brevemente—algunos de los puntos que á mi juicio debemos constantemente tener presentes. Y como encuentro que el Presidente ROOSEVELT los ha expuesto claramente y con sumo acierto, me parece que lo mejor que puedo hacer es citar sus palabras:

“Es de desear que todas las Repúblicas Americanas disfruten plenamente las bendiciones de una perfecta libertad bajo leyes justas; realizando cada cual su propio programa de ordenado desenvolvimiento, sin restricción ó influencia exterior de ninguna clase. \* \* \* Nada hay de tanta importancia, desde el punto de vista político, como el que se entienda bien que los Estados Unidos son amigos de todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas y no enemigos de ninguna. \* \* \*

“Puede darse por sentado que si se proveen los propios medios, nuestro comercio con la América del Sud alcanzará en breve tiempo muy grandes proporciones. Figuran en primera línea entre esos medios la facilidad de los transportes, por líneas de vapores, ferrocarriles,

el Canal del Istmo, etc., y el establecimiento de relaciones comerciales recíprocas, etc. \* \* \*

“En el desarrollo de este vasto programa, no es imposible que al fin se realice la magnífica idea de un Ferrocarril Internacional que una á los Estados Unidos con las partes más remotas de la América del Sud. Empresas de este género merecen ser estimuladas.”

¿Qué más puedo yo deciros, Señores, sino aseguraros que mi constante empeño ha de ser que la Dirección de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas esté siempre inspirada en estas ideas?

En el asunto especial para cuya discusión nos hemos reunido esta noche corresponde á la Oficina una misión definida. Parece que prevalece la idea de que al hablar de un Ferrocarril Panamericano aludimos á la construcción de un ferrocarril enteramente nuevo que se extienda, de norte á sud, por todo el Continente. La mera exposición de semejante idea bastaría para calificarla de utópica. La verdad es que el Ferrocarril Intercontinental se ha de formar por el empalme de las líneas ya existentes. Por consiguiente, el proyecto, aunque es muy vasto, de ningún modo constituye una imposibilidad, ni debe aplazarse largo tiempo. La Oficina tratará de conseguir que esto resulte evidente en toda ocasión propicia.

Mi distinguido predecesor hizo mucho para dar una forma concreta á ciertos detalles de nuestra obra, y colocó á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en posición más avanzada que la que hasta ahora había ocupado. Me refiero especialmente al perfeccionamiento del sistema bajo el cual se ha organizado la Biblioteca de Colón. Sus 12,000 volúmenes pueden ser consultados con la mayor facilidad, y están catalogados y dispuestos en conformidad con los principios más científicos en el particular de bibliotecas. Aludimos á ella con orgullo, seguros de que es la mejor de su clase que se puede encontrar en cualquiera parte, y ha de ser nuestro empeño el mejorarla constantemente.

Debemos recordar, Señores, que por más que la Oficina Internacional está establecida por un tiempo determinado, la Biblioteca de Colón es, por su parte, una institución permanente—un monumento levantado á la Primera Conferencia Internacional convocada en beneficio del progreso americano.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON LUÍS F. COREA, MINISTRO DE NICARAGUA.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, SEÑORES: Nicaragua, bajo la progresista administración del General ZELAYA, trabaja también sin cesar para contribuir á que se realicen las justas aspiraciones de hombres de la fibra de nuestro permanente Chairman. Nicaragua, como el Brasil, descuaja bosques vírgenes, según la bella expresión de nuestro colega de Chile, para colocar durmientes y rieles á fin de que llegue hasta las más apartadas regiones de la República, la voz de la civilización, y con ella el natural ensanche del comercio del mundo.

Como Guatemala en el Norte y Costa Rica en el Sur, Nicaragua, en el Centro, está laborando con empeño en el gran ideal de que se trata.

Cada una de las ramas ferrocarrileras que se construyen significa un trabajo, un esfuerzo de los amigos de esa gran causa.

Desde la época del último Congreso Pan-Americano hasta la fecha, Nicaragua ha construído una línea central de ferrocarril que, uniendo los de Occidente y Oriente de la República en una sola línea combinada, forma una arteria importante del ferrocarril transcontinental. Actualmente se construye un ramal al Atlántico que, siendo importantísimo para el más pronto despacho de nuestros productos de exportación, será indudablemente un poderoso auxiliar de la referida magna obra.

El Señor Ministro de Chile manifestó, en términos muy elocuentes, la necesidad de mejorar la línea de vapores entre Colón y New York. Yo pienso con él, y creo que es enteramente indispensable que hombres del patriotismo y de la influencia del Senador ELKINS tengan presente tal indicación, sin olvidar que si eso llega á ponerse en práctica, y por otra parte se hace desaparecer el monopolio del Pacífico, el transporte de esos lazos de acero se hará con mucho mayor facilidad, pudiendo así llevarse á cabo la realización del más grande de los monumentos que indudablemente tendrá nuestro permanente Chairman.

#### DISCURSO DEL SENADOR S. B. ELKINS.

CONVECINOS: Jamás sentí de una manera tan profunda el hecho de que somos vecinos hasta que encontré aquí esta noche á los representantes de tantas Repúblicas y oí los fraternales sentimientos que ellos han expresado. Lo que ellos han dicho ha aumentado la fe que tengo en la confraternidad de todos los países de este Hemisferio. Dichos conceptos refuerzan también mi creencia de que el vínculo común de la confraternidad es el que se forma con rieles de acero. Según habréis tenido ocasión de saber, en mi calidad de Presidente de la Comisión del Senado, tengo algo que hacer con los ferrocarriles de los Estados Unidos en sus relaciones con el comercio entre los Estados. En esta ocasión me place tener la oportunidad de ponerme en contacto con el comercio internacional, pues eso es lo que el Ferrocarril Panamericano significa.

Estoy enterado de la insistencia de vuestro distinguido Presidente y de la sinceridad con que él apoya cualquier proyecto en el cual se interesa, pero forzoso es que os diga que para mí constituye una verdadera revelación saber esta noche todo lo que se ha hecho á fin de que el Ferrocarril Intercontinental resulte una empresa práctica. Tanto vuestro Presidente como la Comisión y los diferentes Gobiernos, merecen alabanzas por lo que han hecho. Su actividad es prenda segura de que se ha de continuar progresando en este sentido. Una obra como la que la Comisión está haciendo en cooperación con los

varios Gobiernos, disipa toda duda y destruye por completo las prevenciones.

Recuerdo bien la experiencia que pocos años ha tuve en el Territorio de Nuevo México, época en que también permanecí largo tiempo en la República Mexicana, y tuve ocasión de observar el notable desarrollo que sucedió á la construcción de los ferrocarriles que puso á la Ciudad de México en comunicación ferroviaria con los centros comerciales y fabriles de los Estados Unidos. Ese hecho significaba comercio para ambos países. Ahora me es grato saber que México ha continuado construyendo ferrocarriles en dirección á la América Central, y que esta última se prepara á efectuar un empalme con estas líneas. Me es grato, asimismo, enterarme del grandísimo desarrollo que se advierte en la construcción de ferrocarriles en Sud América. Esto me convence de que la prosperidad que hemos tenido en este país y que ha sido resultado de la construcción de líneas de ferrocarril, se ha de generalizar también en todo el Continente del Sur.

En esta cuestión del Ferrocarril Panamericano los Estados Unidos están animados de buena voluntad hacia todos los países interesados. Pueden existir diferencias de opinión acerca de otros asuntos, pero nadie abriga la más mínima duda acerca de la grandísima importancia que reviste el Ferrocarril Intercontinental. Todos están de acuerdo en que esta empresa debe estimularse.

Vuestro Presidente y otros señores han hecho esta noche algunas manifestaciones muy gratas relativas á mi personalidad como Senador, y han invocado mi influencia para obtener la cooperación del Congreso en los demás planes de la Comisión. En mi calidad de Senador, he tenido la oportunidad de votar á favor de muchas medidas cuyo objeto era obtener una Unión comercial más estrecha entre todos los países de este Hemisferio. Debo agregar, de pasada, que siempre he apoyado las recomendaciones de las Conferencias Panamericanas, y apenas creo necesario prometeros que continuaré apoyándolas en lo porvenir, á fin de que la obra de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Panamericano continúe, por ser ésta una obra benéfica que cuando llegue á realizarse será de grandísima utilidad para todos los países.

Esta es una reunión extraordinaria y una comida verdadera histórica. Es un caso raro en cualquier país que catorce Repúblicas, naciones en completo desarrollo, se reúnan alrededor de hospitalaria mesa, pero, sin embargo, tal es el agradable espectáculo que presenciamos aquí esta noche.

Y lo que aumenta el interés de esta gratísima ocasión, es el hecho de que las personas que aquí se hallan presentes tienen el mismo loable propósito, á saber: el de unir todavía más íntimamente las Repúblicas de este Hemisferio por medio de rieles de acero.

El Ferrocarril Panamericano que ha de unir á la América del Norte, Central y del Sud, ya no es un sueño, ni una profecía, sino que su

anhelada consumación en la actualidad parece practicable y posible. El Ferrocarril Panamericano ha de desarrollar y estimular el comercio entre los países de Norte, Centro y Sur América, y se han de obtener y embarcar productos que jamás hubieron podido encontrar mercados de ninguna otra manera. Dícese que dentro de dos años una línea de ferrocarril continua ha de estar en operación desde San José y otras ciudades de Guatemala hasta Nueva York. En la actualidad el transporte por mar de cada tonelada de los productos de Guatemala, tales como el café, etc., á los mercados de los Estados Unidos, cuesta \$20, oro americano. Esto ascendería á \$1,000, oro, por cada carro que tenga una capacidad de 50 toneladas. En la actualidad el flete por ferrocarril de Guatemala á los Estados Unidos en un carro que tenga una capacidad de 50 toneladas no excedería de \$250, oro, y daría una ganancia razonable. Esta cantidad representa justamente la cuarta parte del costo actual del transporte de Guatemala á Nueva York, y demuestra que el tráfico y comercio de ambos países no puede aumentarse debido á los exorbitantes gastos de transporte. Este inconveniente se ha de evitar en gran manera tan luego como se termine el Ferrocarril Panamericano.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, MINISTRO DE BOLIVIA.

SEÑORES: Acepto con gusto la invitación que nuestro Presidente ha tenido la bondad de hacerme ahora, y haré una breve reseña de la parte de Bolivia, mi país, en el gran proyecto del ferrocarril intercontinental.

Como saben Vds., señores, Bolivia ha sido privada de su litoral, y quedado encerrada en sus montañas, obligada á buscarse salida al través del territorio de sus vecinos. Convencido de que el primer elemento de progreso, especialmente en un país mediterráneo, es tener medios fáciles de trasporte, el último Presidente de Bolivia, General PANDO, emprendió con fondos nacionales la construcción de un ferrocarril del Lago Titicaca á la ciudad de La Paz, y logró así connexionar esta importante ciudad, mediante un ferrocarril de 83 kilómetros, con el sistema de los ferrocarriles del sur del Perú, que partiendo de Mollendo, en el Pacífico, pasa por Arequipa y Puno en dicho lago.

Siguiendo la misma política, el actual Presidente Señor MONTES ha obtenido que el Congreso autorice emplear los diez millones que el Brasil debe entregarnos á la construcción de otros ferrocarriles, que no sólo abrirán la comunicación al Amazonas, facilitando la navegación de los afluyentes de este gran río, sino que pondrán en contacto las ciudades de La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosí, etc., y desarrollarán las enormes riquezas minerales que hacen de Bolivia uno de los países más ricos de la América del Sur. Además, la Argentina impulsa la construcción del ferrocarril de Jujuy á Tupiza, en Bolivia, y cuando esté terminado y el sistema boliviano de ferrocarriles se extienda hasta Tupiza, el eslabón más importante del Ferrocarril Panamericano que-



dará hecho. De esta manera, si, como lo ha dicho nuestro colega el Señor Ministro de Chile, con la apertura del ferrocarril trasandiano, Buenos Aires y Valparaíso quedarán á sólo 40 horas las 2,500 millas más ó menos que separan Buenos Aires de La Paz, quedarán reducidas á unos cinco días de viaje.

El Perú, como lo ha dicho el Señor Ministro de dicha República, ha resuelto extender sus líneas del norte hasta al Cuzco y por el Lago Titicaca á la frontera de Bolivia. La gran cadena del Ferrocarril Panamericano, quedará entonces completa, poniendo en connexion directa á Lima, la capital peruana, en el Pacífico con Buenos Aires, la capital argentina, en el Atlántico.

El gran Ferrocarril Panamericano, hará así mismo posible, lo espero, la apertura de la asombrosa navegación fluvial, que empezando en el Mar Caribe á la desembocadura del Orinoco, abrirá el corazón mismo de los bosques vírgenes y los grandes ríos de la América del Sud, para llegar hasta el Plata y Buenos Aires en el Atlántico del Sud. En las fronteras de Bolivia y Mattegrosso en el Brasil, se encuentra el divortia aquarum de las aguas que corren hacia el Amazonas, y las que se echan en el Paraguay y el Plata. Un canal corto, tal vez de no más de 45 kilómetros, pondría en comunicación el sistema de ríos del Plata, el Amazonas y el Orinoco y los cientos de tributarios que riegan la mayor parte del continente y bañan sus bosques tropicales, ricos en cuantos dones ha podido dotarlos una Providencia bienhechora.

Bolivia, colocada en el corazón de la América del Sud, está en relación con la mayor parte de las repúblicas de esa sección, y su progreso y desenvolvimiento tienen transcendencia en el futuro de esos pueblos.

La gran importancia del programa boliviano se comprende fácilmente cuando se piensa en la inmensa riqueza mineral del país. El estaño es allí abundantísimo, y no lo son menos la plata, el cobre y otros minerales valiosos. Sus bosques contienen abundancia de árboles de goma elástica y son ricos en toda clase de maderas, el café, el cacao y todos los productos tropicales se producen con exuberancia y en sus llanos orientales miles de ganado salvaje pastan en libertad.

Mi Gobierno me ha confiado la misión de buscar capital adicional para completar su plan de ferrocarriles, y me ha de ser muy grato lograr la cooperación financiera aquí y no tener que obtenerla en otra parte.

La idea de un ferrocarril intercontinental no significaría nada, si no existieran los elementos para darles vida. Felizmente no es este el caso y los recursos que harán provechos á la obra existen y se han de desarrollar en escala no soñada.

Poco á poco, á medida que lo permiten sus fuerzas, las diversas repúblicas estan construyendo los eslabones que al fin formaran la gran cadena del ferrocarril intercontinental, que junte y aproxime los pueblos del Norte y del Sud. Entonces nuestras relaciones se harán más

estrechas y nos conoceremos algo más que al presente. Por hoy parece que aquí la única idea con respecto á los Sud Americanos es la de revoluciones. En el hecho, en la costa oeste del Pacífico reina la paz desde largos años, y esos pueblos consagran sus esfuerzos al incremento de su vida nacional.

Para concluir estas pocas observaciones del momento, quiero expresar á nuestro perpetuo Presidente, el Señor DAVIS, mi sincero deseo por su bienestar personal y que viva para ver cumplida la obra á que dedica tanto interés como entusiasmo.

DISCOURS DE MONSIEUR J. N. LÉGER, MINISTRE D'HAÏTI.

MESSIEURS: J'étais loin de m'attendre à l'honneur de prendre la parole ce soir. Je me suis rendu à la gracieuse invitation de notre estimable Doyen sans la moindre défiance. J'étais fermement convaincu que, s'agissant du chemin de fer intercontinental, la position géographique d'Haïti me mettait à l'abri de toute perpétration de discours. Je comptais sans mon hôte dont l'esprit toujours alerte n'a pas voulu perdre l'occasion de jouer un tour à un de ses jeunes collègues du deuxième Congrès Pan-Américain. Il me faut donc obéir au désir exprimé par notre vénérable M. DAVIS. C'est à lui, non à moi, qu'il faut vous en prendre si je retarde le moment où vous pourrez digérer en paix.

Je crains bien que dans la gigantesque entreprise dont M. DAVIS est l'infatigable apôtre, Haïti ne soit longtemps encore ce que je pourrais appeler le "Missing link." Nous construisons des chemins de fer; mais, loin de se diriger vers le tracé du futur intercontinental, ils semblent le fuir; ils partent de nos villes du littoral pour s'enfoncer dans l'intérieur de l'île. N'allez pas croire que nous craignons le contact des longs bras de fer destinés à s'étendre sur toutes les Amériques. Il ne faut pas juger sur les apparences; ainsi que vous le savez, elles sont toujours trompeuses. En cherchant l'ombre de nos forêts, les chemins de fer d'Haïti ne veulent donc nullement dire à l'intercontinental: soyons amis, d'un peu loin, pas de trop près; car souvent les plus solides amitiés ne résistent pas à un voisinage trop rapproché. Nous savons que le temps viendra où l'intercontinental abordera nos rives; rien ne semble impossible au génie audacieux de l'Américain du Nord. Il trouvera bien un jour le moyen d'aller à Cuba en chemin de fer. Et de Cuba à Haïti, ce n'est que l'affaire d'un pont; à moins que d'ici là des machines volantes ne puissent transporter train et passagers.

Mais, si pont il y a, souhaitons tous que par ce pont, qu'il soit de fer ou non, ne passent, avec les produits du sol, que les grands sentiments d'humanité et de fraternité qui doivent à jamais présider aux rapports de la famille américaine.

Je bois, Messieurs, au succès de l'intercontinental et à M. DAVIS.

## DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON CARLOS E. ZAVALIA, ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

SEÑORES: Aun cuando la mayor parte de los datos que se refieren á la República Argentina, en lo que le corresponde para la realización de la obra colosal de la construcción del Ferrocarril Panamericano, han sido ya mencionados por los distinguidos oradores que me han precedido, los Señores Ministros de Chile, del Perú y de Bolivia, accedo gustoso á la amable invitación del Honorable SEÑOR HENRY DAVIS, para agregar solamente algunas palabras.

En mi país, el pensamiento de la obra magna del Ferrocarril Panamericano, fué recibido con gran entusiasmo y entre otras, ésta fué una de las razones que contribuyeron, para que se diera mayor impulso á las vías en construcción en el Norte de la República, y para que se llevaran á término los estudios del ferrocarril á Bolivia, que al alcanzar la frontera, la República Argentina habrá efectuado toda la parte que le corresponde dentro los límites de su territorio, para la realización de la obra.

En 1903 había construidos y en explotación en todo el territorio de la República Argentina, 18,294 kilómetros de ferrocarriles, de los cuales 2,024 kilómetros son del Estado y 16,270 kilómetros pertenecen á compañías privadas, y á principios de 1904 había en construcción y próximos á empezar á construirse 2,617 kilómetros más, de los cuales 1,512 kilómetros pertenecen al Estado y 1,105 kilómetros corresponden á compañías privadas. En el curso de 1904 se ha concedido la construcción de varias líneas más, cuya extensión total no me es posible mencionar con exactitud, y tanto el Gobierno Federal, como los diversos Gobiernos de Provincia, muy principalmente el de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, tienen en estudio diversos proyectos de líneas ferroviarias, en todas las direcciones de nuestro vasto territorio, para cuya construcción se han votado los fondos necesarios.

Actualmente la más larga distancia que se puede recorrer por ferrocarril, casi en línea recta, en la República Argentina, es desde Bahía Blanca y sus ramales á la confluencia de los ríos Neuquén y Limay, en el Sur-Oeste, al pie de la Cordillera de "Los Andes," hasta Jujuy, capital de la Provincia del mismo nombre, en el Norte, y hacen un total de 2,800 kilómetros de camino de hierro continuo. El ferrocarril en construcción de Jujuy á Tupiza, en Bolivia, que tendrá una extensión de 283 kilómetros y cruzará por alturas de 3,724 metros sobre el nivel del mar, será concluido en dos años más. Para esa fecha la República Argentina habrá terminado la construcción de la parte que le corresponde del Gran Ferrocarril Panamericano.

Los trabajos del ferrocarril de Buenos Aires á Valparaíso, que, desaparecidas las razones que por algún tiempo interrumpieron su construcción, han vuelto á entrar en un período de actividad, nos

garantizan para en breve término la conclusión de esta línea que pondrá en comunicación directa, en treinta horas, Buenos Aires con Valparaíso y con Santiago, capital de nuestra hermana la República de Chile. Hoy por hoy, y aquí el distinguido Señor Ministro de Chile me perdonará una pequeña rectificación á su elocuente discurso—no es ya más sólo una esperanza, la realización del viaje en cuarenta horas, de Buenos Aires á Valparaíso, sino una realidad; por noticias que me llegan de Buenos Aires, veo que se ha iniciado un servicio de trenes, combinado con automóviles, para cruzar la cumbre, empleando sólo cuarenta horas en el viaje.

Una vez concluida, esta línea tendrá en su total 1,436 kilómetros (893 millas) y cruzará por alturas de más de 3,000 metros (10,000 pies), sobre el nivel del mar. Al presente están construídas y en explotación 1,388 kilómetros, faltando por consiguiente sólo 48 kilómetros para su terminación.

Ahora, Señores, para terminar, al agradecer al honorable Señor DAVIS, Presidente Perpetuo de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Panamericano, su amable y larga hospitalidad, hago votos por que en el más breve tiempo sea un hecho realizado, el sueño de la Primera Conferencia Panamericana, según la expresión del honorable Senador ELKINS.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON EDUARDO PEREZ TRIANA, ENCARGADO DE  
NEGOCIOS DE COLOMBIA.

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE Y SEÑORES: Gratísima impresión la por mí experimentada al oír los conceptos emitidos por las varias personas que representando diversas nacionalidades han sido invitadas por el honorable Señor DAVIS.

Llena el corazón de legítimo entusiasmo al ver el progreso hecho en los diversos países hacia el gran ferrocarril intercontinental.

En lo que á mí toca, siento decir que no tengo mayor cosa que exponer con respecto á adelanto alguno apreciable en el trabajo. Todos Vds. saben perfectamente los diversos reveses de fortuna acaecidos á Colombia recientemente. Nuestras contiendas internas aumentadas con un acontecimiento de caracter internacional, han sido las causas que nos han impedido recoger los frutos de la paz como en las otras Repúblicas de Centro y Sur América.

Sin embargo, me es satisfactorio decir á Vds. que tenemos un eminente ciudadano al frente de los destinos del país, quien en los pocos meses que lleva de mando ha exterminado casi por completo las disensiones entre las diferentes facciones políticas, á mí ver muchas de ellas sólo imaginarias, y trayendo los diversos partidos á patriótica y honrosa armonía, ha hecho de l pueblo de Colombia una masa única que no piensa hoy sino en el futuro bienestar de la patria.

Con su caracter y amor al trabajo conduce al país por el camino del progreso y la civilización. El nombre del General RAFAEL REYES se

invoca en Colombia como símbolo de trabajo y progreso. Los millares de soldados que hasta en no lejanos tiempos construían trincheras de defensa, han puesto á un lado el fusil y empuñando los instrumentos de trabajo abren surcos de progreso para dar paso al vapor con su cortejo de adelantos, como precursor de una paz estable y civilizadora.

Y á no dudarlo, Colombia con el concurso y buena voluntad de aquellas naciones que son más afortunadas que la mía en recursos monetarios, con la fraternidad de las naciones de Centro y Sur América y con un arreglo pacífico pero honroso de sus controversias con esta nación, se hallará en una posición capaz de cumplir á su turno en no lejano futuro la parte que le corresponde en esa vía internacional.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON N. VELOZ GOITICOA, ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS DE VENEZUELA.

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORES: Venezuela, debido á su orografía, á su topografía y especialmente á sus condiciones hidrográficas, con sus 8 espléndidas hoyas, con sus 1,059 ríos, 70 de los cuales son perfectamente navegables, con esa gran arteria fluvial que se halla al sur de Venezuela y lleva el célebre nombre de Orinoco, el tercer río en magnitud del Hemisferio Occidental, que es navegable por cerca de 2,000 kilómetros consecutivos, aguas arriba, desde el Atlántico donde desemboca su inmenso volumen de agua, á través de 36 canales, 17 de los cuales son bocas que forman un delta de 20,061 kilómetros cuadrados; un río que tiene 436 tributarios, muchos de los cuales son navegables y algunos de los que, yendo al sur, afluyen al río Amazonas—debido, pues, á estos medios excepcionales de comunicación de que se dispone en la parte sur de Venezuela, ésta sólo había experimentado la necesidad de comenzar á establecer sus líneas ferrocarrileras en la parte norte de su extensa área de 600,000 millas cuadradas, cerca de su vasta costa de más de 2,000 millas lineales.

En Venezuela se rigen los ferrocarriles por la ley respectiva según la cual el Presidente de la República está autorizado á celebrar contratos para su construcción y explotación y puede, además, dar concesiones por noventa y nueve años, después de los cuales los ferrocarriles, con todas sus pertenencias, pasan á ser propiedad del Gobierno. La ley mencionada le reserva al Gobierno el derecho de comprar, á su opción, las líneas de ferrocarril y sus pertenencias, después de que hayan estado en servicio efectivo durante veinticinco años, contados desde la fecha de su inauguración oficial. Cuando el Gobierno desea valerse de ese derecho, le avisa á la Gerencia de la Compañía, con seis meses de anticipación, que se propone comprar el ferrocarril, ya sea por justiprecio, pagando como beneficio un 20 por ciento además del valor comercial de la línea y sus propiedades, ó ya pagando por ellas el valor representado por sus acciones más un 10 por ciento sobre él, al hacer el traspaso.

Los ferrocarriles están divididos en provisionales y permanentes. Los primeros tendrán un ancho de vía de 75 centímetros y un radio mínimo para curva de 30 metros. El ancho de vía de las líneas permanentes será de 1 metro 7 centímetros y el radio mínimo de curvas de 60 metros. La pendiente de una ú otra línea no pasará de 3 por ciento, á menos que se emplee un sistema de construcción especial como el de la rueda de engranaje.

Para fomentar la construcción de ferrocarriles el Gobierno está autorizado á contribuir en ciertos casos con una suma estipulada á medida de que cada sección de 20 kilómetros se ponga al servicio del público. Esta contribución está limitada á \$2,000 por kilómetro en terreno plano, á \$4,000 en terreno pantanoso ó desigual y á \$6,000 en terrenos montañosos. Los contratistas están en la obligación de depositar de \$10,000 á \$20,000 en oro ó su equivalente en fondos públicos de Venezuela y dicho depósito será devuelto al terminar los contratistas la primera sección de 20 kilómetros de la respectiva línea.

Exploraciones, planos y perfiles de las líneas deben ser sometidos y aprobados por el Congreso antes de que se comience el trabajo.

Los precios de pasajes y fletes están sometidos á la aprobación del Gobierno Nacional y sujetos á ser disminuidos cada vez que las ganancias del ferrocarril exceda del 12 por ciento del valor de su capital en acciones. Todas las dudas ó controversias que se susciten en la interpretación de contratos de ferrocarril serán sometidas á arbitramento. El terreno que sea necesario á ambos lados de la línea puede ser expropiado á este fin, y todos los utensilios y maquinarias que se necesiten en la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, serán admitidos libre de derechos, al cumplir con las formalidades establecidas á este fin. Todas las nuevas líneas de ferrocarril adoptarán el ancho de vía de aquellas con las que han de unirse y el ancho de vía más angosto que se permite es el de 1 metro.

Las compañías deben tener un representante permanente y autorizado en la capital de la República y no se hará ningún traspaso de propiedad ferrocarrilera sin la aprobación del Gobierno.

Bajo estas condiciones se hallan actualmente en explotación, en Venezuela, 14 diferentes líneas de ferrocarril con un total de 842 kilómetros lineales. El número total de estaciones es 105, el de túneles 109 y el de puentes y viaductos 593, teniendo una de las líneas, la del Gran Ferrocarril de Valencia solamente, 212 viaductos y 86 túneles. El material rodante, á fines de 1903, estaba representado por un total de 87 locomotoras, 120 vagones de pasajeros (sistema Pullman), y 500 vagones de carga.

El capital total invertido en Venezuela en ferrocarriles monta á \$38,659,575 oro americano.

El interés de Venezuela en el proyectado Ferrocarril Intercontinental se basa en el rama de la línea que ha de partir del istmo de Panamá,

atravesar la República de Colombia, de oeste á este, en su parte norte y extenderse á la red ferrocarrilera de Venezuela y de allí seguir á los Estados Unidos del Brasil.

A Vd., Señor Presidente, y á Vds., Señores, os doy las más sinceras gracias por haberme proporcionado la oportunidad de daros una idea sinóptica de los ferrocarriles de Venezuela en relación con la proyectada línea intercontinental, y estoy listo en cualquier tiempo á proporcionaros informes completos y extensos sobre la materia respecto de mi país, que está aumentando gradual y constantemente su red ferrocarrilera y otros medios de transporte, debido á la ilustrada administración del General CASTRO, quien siempre ha fomentado en Venezuela la paz, el progreso y la prosperidad.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON A. LAZO-ARRIAGA.

CABALLEROS: Es ya tarde y no deseo detener á Vds. por mucho tiempo.

Yo siento que el competente caballero que representa á Guatemala, no se encuentre esta noche entre nosotros. Su ausencia coloca sobre mí—simple ciudadano guatemalteco—el grato deber de informar á Vds. de los recientes progresos realizados en mi país en cuanto á la construcción de ferrocarriles.

Está ya concluida de línea que une á Escuintla con Mazatenango—que es una sección importante del Ferrocarril Intercontinental—y estoy informado de que ella será extendida por la Compañía del Ferrocarril Central de Guatemala hasta nuestros confines con México (28 millas), tan luego como el sistema ferrocarrilero mexicano llegue á nuestra frontera. Esperamos, pues, que dentro de dos ó tres años, podremos viajar por rieles desde el Canadá hasta la capital de Guatemala.

Hace apenas unas pocas semanas que el Señor WILLIAM VAN HORNE, prominente empresario de ferrocarriles y uno de los concesionarios de nuestro ferrocarril del Norte, me aseguró que dicha línea quedará terminada dentro de diez y ocho meses; lo que significa que dentro de ese corto plazo tendremos comunicación interoceánica al través de Guatemala.

Este hecho es, en sí mismo, muy importante, no sólo porque contribuirá al desarrollo general del comercio, sino también porque extenderá las comunicaciones panamericanas por medio de la construcción de una línea férrea de Zacapa al Salvador.

Nosotros, los miembros del Comité Permanente del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, estuvimos siempre listos para hacer cuanto de nosotros dependierd en el cumplimiento de la misión que nos confiara la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana; pero es acto de simple justicia manifestar que, aunque fuimos de buena voluntad colaboradores de nuestro Presidente, el Senador DAVIS, ha sido él siempre quien dirigiera é

inspirara esta grande obra, á la que ha dedicado su inteligencia, su tiempo, sus esfuerzos, y su constante entusiasmo.

Esta noche se ha aludido á él como nuestro Presidente *perpetuo*, y todos nosotros nos alegraríamos de que este adjetivo fuera literalmente verdadero, en el sentido de que viviera siempre; pero si la naturaleza no lo permite, es nuestra ardiente esperanza la de que le conservemos siquiera todo el tiempo necesario para que pueda ver realizado su proyecto favorito—el ferrocarril intercontinental de América.

En nombre de todos los caballeros aquí presentes, cierro este banquete cumpliendo con el agradable deber de dar expresivas gracias al Senador DAVIS por la generosa hospitalidad con que nos ha tratado esta noche.

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## GUATEMALA.

### **MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA, EN SUS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1905.**

La Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público dará cuenta del arreglo en proyecto con los tenedores de bonos de la deuda inglesa, la cual, como bien sabéis, procede del tiempo del gobierno federal centroamericano y fué aumentada por otros gobiernos anteriores á 1871. No obstante hemos de atenderla en lo posible.

En la Memoria de la misma Secretaría se encontrarán las cuentas y cuadros que detallan el movimiento de los caudales públicos que en concreto queda relacionado y los demás datos para apreciar la situación financiera del país al terminar el año próximo anterior.

No obstante las difíciles circunstancias económicas, debo informaros, con singular satisfacción, que el importante ramo de Fomento ha sido debidamente atendido en sus múltiples dependencias, como os serviréis verlo en la breve relación que de él ahora os hago.

La agricultura como primer factor de nuestra riqueza fué objeto de especial atención durante los últimos siete años administrativos; y con el fin de procurar su ensanche y mejora, se estableció en esta ciudad la Dirección General de Agricultura y en los departamentos y municipios Juntas destinadas al mismo ramo; se autorizó á la mencionada Dirección, para publicar un periódico que, con el título de “Boletín de Agricultura,” se contrae exclusivamente á estudios agrícolas de importancia; se ha proporcionado á algunos agricultores semillas venidas del exterior con el propósito de establecer nuevas fuentes de producción; se han dictado constantemente órdenes estrictas para conseguir el cultivo de las mayores extensiones de terreno posibles y el establecimiento de siembras comunales; se ha reglamen-



tado la explotación del hule; se ha facilitado en lo posible á los agricultores la importación de útiles de branza y maquinarias agrícolas; se han celebrado contratos para la explotación de maderas en los bosques de los departamentos del Norte, estableciéndose oficinas destinadas á la inspección de los trabajos respectivos; se han creado escuelas de agricultura, facilitándose el estudio de esta materia con la redacción de cartillas especiales, adecuada al efecto, por la Dirección General del Ramo.

El 31 de agosto del año 1901 se celebró un contrato con Mr. RICHARD BARTHEL, como representante de The Central American Improvement Company, para la explotación, conservación y terminación de la línea férrea del Norte, habiéndose recindido por acuerdo de 29 de octubre de 1903, á solicitud de dicha compañía y en razón de no poder cumplir con las cláusulas del referido contrato.

El 12 de enero de 1904 celebró el Gobierno un nuevo contrato ad referendum con igual objeto que el anterior, con Mr. PERCIVAL FARQUHAR, representante de Mr. MINOR C. KEITH, de Nueva York, y Mr. WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, de Montreal, Canadá, el que después de ratificado por los señores representados por Mr. FARQUHAR y legalizado en debida forma, fué aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en decreto número 581 de 9 de abril de 1904.

La línea nacional de Obero á Iztapa fué reparada en toda su extensión, que es de trece millas inglesas, y presta sus servicios en la actualidad.

Los trabajos del ferrocarril entre Cocales y Mazatenango, iniciados el 15 de diciembre de 1901, fueron concluidos, y esta línea puesta al servicio público el 21 de noviembre de 1903.

El 18 de abril del año de 1902 celebró el Gobierno un contrato para la construcción de una vía entre Coatepeque y Caballo Blanco, el que fué aprobado por Decreto Legislativo No. 538 del 1° de marzo de 1902, y prorrogado últimamente á tres años más.

El 22 de abril del año de 1903, se celebró otro para la construcción de una línea entre Zacapa y la frontera de El Salvador, siendo aprobado el 10 del mismo mes y año por Decreto Legislativo No. 566.

A las vías férreas Central de Guatemala, de Ocós, Occidental y Verapaz, se les ha prestado apoyo de parte del Gobierno.

Notables han sido las mejoras alcanzadas por el Correo Nacional durante los últimos siete años, y el aumento de correspondencia recibida y expendida en ese lapso de tiempo, que según datos arroja un alza de un millón y medio de objetos postales.

Se han establecido muchas nuevas oficinas, contándose actualmente trescientas establecidas en la República, entre de primero, segundo y tercer orden. Se han celebrado diferentes contratos para la conducción de correspondencia, y con las más importantes naciones del mundo civilizado, convenciones para el mutuo cambio de fardos

postales, con sujeción á los reglamentos internacionales que Guatemala ha aceptado y ratificado ante la oficina que representa la Unidad Postal Universal en Suiza. Se ha aumentado el personal del ramo y algunos sueldos en proporción al trabajo, para obtener el mejor servicio.

El 15 de septiembre del año de 1902 se canceló la emisión de sellos procedentes del año de 1886, poniéndose en pública circulación los nuevamente emitidos, impresos en tintas de colores y representando vistas alegóricas del país.

Se ha emitido con las formalidades del caso un nuevo Código Postal de la República.

Han sido reformadas radicalmente todas las líneas telegráficas existentes en la República y se han construido nuevas en una extensión de mil kilómetros aproximadamente, creándose para su servicio 28 oficinas más y algunas que en la actualidad están en proyecto. Se reinstalaron asimismo varias oficinas.

Se han establecido escuelas de telegrafía tanto en esta capital como en varios departamentos de la República. Se formó un Código Telegráfico y Telefónico. Se ha dotado á las oficinas, en lo posible, de modernos aparatos Duplex y Morse y se han celebrado varios contratos para los pedidos al extranjero de los útiles indispensables. Mil quinientos cincuenta y dos aparatos se usan en el actual servicio del telégrafo y en virtud del aumento alcanzado en el número de telegramas transmitidos y recibidos han aumentado también sus rentas, haciendo esta institución menos gravosa al Estado.

El número de teléfonos se ha duplicado durante los siete años del período administrativo á que me refiero.

Habiéndose retirado de nuestras costas los vapores de The Pacific Steam Navigation Company y los de la Compañía Chilena, en la actualidad hacen el tráfico marítimo del lado del Pacífico, previos los contratos consiguientes, los de las compañías Kosmos y Pacific Mail.

Terminado el contrato celebrado el año de 1899 con la New Orleans, Belice, Royal Mail and Central American Steamship, y refundida ésta el año siguiente con la United Fruit Company se celebró un contrato con su representante J. C. WOSHE, para el arribo de los vapores de dicha compañía á nuestros puertos del Atlántico.

En el importante lago de Atitlán se estableció asimismo la navegación en condiciones favorables.

Se instituyó la oficina de Inspección de los Bancos de la República. Se dictaron medidas encaminadas á neutralizar las consecuencias del curso forzoso del billete de Banco; el Decreto número 634 que limita su emisión; el acuerdo de 19 de julio de 1903 que obliga á todos los establecimientos bancarios á dar parte de sus operaciones á la inspección del ramo, y el de 22 de diciembre del mismo año, disponiendo que los votos deben computarse personalmente y no por el número de acciones.

A la empresa del Ferrocarril Urbano de Guatemala se le otorgó, en acuerdo gubernativo número 245, la concesión de parte del agua del río de Las Vacas, como medio productor de la fuerza motriz que necesita para su servicio, dentro del término de tres años; también fué reformado el artículo 9° del acuerdo de concesiones de 19 de noviembre de 1902, por acuerdo No. 235.

Con referencia á la instrucción pública, tengo gusto en informar á los Señores Representantes, que ha seguido recibiendo todo el impulso compatible con las circunstancias del Erario.

Numerosas escuelas primarias han estado en actividad regularmente en toda la República, dándoseles de parte del Gobierno el apoyo necesario, sin que por esto se desatendiera la enseñanza normal, secundaria y superior.

Se ha llevado á la práctica con toda eficacia la vigilancia é inspección que competen al Gobierno en los establecimientos privados, para que cumplan debidamente con las prescripciones legales.

La asistencia de los alumnos á las escuelas públicas ha ido en constante aumento, mediante las disposiciones dictadas para hacer efectivo el precepto constitucional que la hace obligatoria.

Por acuerdo de 15 de enero del año anterior, se mandó establecer en esta ciudad una escuela de comercio, y también se han fundado en Quezaltenango y Jalapa, últimamente, escuelas prácticas á fin de que dichas poblaciones no carezcan de un centro en que se impartan los conocimientos indispensables para la vida.

Constantemente se ha dado á las escuelas facultativas la protección y el estímulo necesarios para que funcionen con venientemente, habiéndose obtenido en todas ellas los resultados más lisonjeros.

La sección de bellas artes, establecida como un anexo del Instituto Nacional de Varones, es en la actualidad una escuela independiente.

En varios departamentos de la República continúan abiertas las escuelas de música y cuentan siempre con las subvenciones acordadas.

Durante mi administración se han llenado las prescripciones de la ley fundamental y de la orgánica y reglamentaria del ramo; siendo realmente sensible que compromisos pecuniarios originados por administraciones anteriores, hayan distraído fuertes sumas que mi cariño á la educación del pueblo habría anhelado dedicar en gran parte á la que juzgo como la más previsorá atención del Estado.

Además de lo fijado en los presupuestos anuales para la instrucción pública y que suman varios millones, ha habido que pagar por cuenta de este ramo y en aquel concepto cantidades considerables, lo mismo que en los otros ramos del Gobierno.

Solamente en el de que me ocupo, en los libros fiscales aparecen las de \$222,977 plata, \$61,031 oro y \$93,000 billetes que en este departamento del Ejecutivo demuestran el empeño de salvar en lo posible el buen nombre nacional.

Pero puedo agregar que también se ha empleado como erogación extraordinaria la suma de \$655,899.03, en material y reparación de edificios escolares.

No podría negarse jamás que mi administración ha sido esencialmente protectora de la enseñanza popular, pues no son mis palabras sino los hechos los que así lo demuestran, y ésta es una de mis más grandes satisfacciones.

La situación económica, cuyas dificultades, como dije antes, proceden de complejo y antiguo origen, continuará me reciendo cuidadoso estudio y medidas oportunas; y el Gobierno seguirá al mismo tiempo fomentando, por cuantos medios estén á su alcance, las varias fuentes de riqueza con que el país cuenta, procurando crear otras nuevas en los diversos órdenes de que la actividad nacional es susceptible.

La cooperación eficaz de la Nación entera en la faena patriótica á que todos y cada uno debemos consagrar nuestros esfuerzos, tengo que considerarla asegurada, conociendo como conozco las tendencias bien marcadas hacia la paz y el trabajo, que informan las aspiraciones de los habitantes de la República; y en ese concepto, podemos desde luego decir que el porvenir de la Nación se encuentra asegurado.

Señores Diputados.

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA.

Guatemala, 1º de marzo de 1905.

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## MÉXICO.

### MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

EXTRACTO DEL INFORME LEÍDO POR EL C. PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA AL ABRIRSE EL SEGUNDO PERÍODO DE SESIONES DEL 22º CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN EL 1º DE ABRIL DE 1905.

Uno de los convenios subscritos en el seno de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, pendientes aún de la aprobación del Senado, es el relativo á reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios. Dada la importancia de este Convenio Internacional, por el que se someten á arbitraje las reclamaciones de particulares, eliminado el factor principal de conflictos entre los gobiernos americanos, y teniendo en cuenta que ya lo han ratificado varios países signatarios, entre ellos los Estados Unidos de América, me permito encarecer al Senado que le dé su alta aprobación para que entre á formar parte de nuestro derecho público.

Juzgo oportuno recordar que el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo de 1848 contiene interesantes estipulaciones respecto del arbitraje; de tal modo, que si á éstas se agregan las contenidas en la Convención sobre

reclamaciones pecuniarias, fácil es comprender hasta qué punto se aleja todo temor de dificultad posible con la vecina República del Norte, con la cual, por otra parte, cultivamos, como es bien sabido, relaciones cada día más estrechas y amistosas.

Últimamente se firmó en Wáshington por nuestro Embajador, conforme á las instrucciones que se le enviaron, un Tratado respecto de las pequeñas porciones de terreno que con frecuencia aparecen rodeadas por la corriente del Río Bravo y se denominan "bancos," cuya formación ha dado origen á disputas sobre los límites entre México y la nación vecina. Todas esas dificultades quedarán allanadas por el reciente convenio, según el parecer de las Compañías de Límites que funcionan en la frontera y que, después de estudiar el asunto por varios años, no han encontrado otra solución más equitativa. Desde luego el Senado Mexicano, como el de los Estados Unidos, va á tener conocimiento de este Tratado para autorizarlo con su respetable sanción, si lo juzga conveniente.

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Durante el primer semestre del presente año fiscal fueron reducidos á propiedad privada trescientas cuarenta mil hectárces de terrenos baldíos y nacionales, excedencias y demasías, amparadas por doscientos veinte títulos expedidos por la Secretaría de Fomento, y que produjeron al Erario Federal la cantidad de doscientos nueve mil pesos.

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Concurrimos por medio de delegados al VIII Congreso Geográfico Internacional, que se reunió durante el mes de septiembre próximo pasado en Wáshington. Después de las deliberaciones importantes de esa especialidad, se organizó entre sus miembros una excursión compuesta de setenta personas de gran reputación, que visitó nuestro país y fué atendida por una comisión especial.

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El movimiento minero se ha acentuado de una manera importante en el Estado de Sonora, continuando hacia el Sur por los de Durango, Jalisco, Michoacán y Guerrero. En el primer semestre del año fiscal en curso, se expidieron mil doscientos treinta y dos títulos que amparan diez y nueve mil seiscientos noventa pertenencias. Se han celebrado, además, ocho contratos para exploraciones mineras de regiones poco conocidas y para establecimiento de haciendas metalúrgicas en Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco y Oaxaca.

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La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas concedió, en los seis últimos meses del año próximo pasado, cuatrocientas cincuenta y ocho patentes de invención; registró cuatrocientas noventa marcas de fábrica y cuarenta nombres comerciales; renovando también el registro de ciento ochenta marcas, con arreglo al artículo ochenta y siete de la ley vigente.

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El aumento de líneas férreas ha sido de 134½ kilómetros, contribuyendo en primer término el Nacional en su división de San Miguel á Monterey. La red tiene un desarrollo de 16,630 kilómetros.

El ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec se han hecho reparaciones en todos los puentes y se está armando un nuevo en Santa Lucrecia, para permitir el paso del material rodante más pesado. Como perfeccionamientos, se cambiaron en la vía rieles de 28 kilos por otros de 40, en 17 kilómetros. En Rincón Antonio se terminó el edificio de la nueva estación y oficinas generales, dos casas para empleados, casa redonda, hospital, presa para agua, y se continúan los trabajos de saneamiento, drenaje y relleno del patio.

En el ferrocarril de Veracruz al Pacífico, los trabajos se concretaron á embalar la línea, ensanchar terraplenes y reparar durmientes.

En el Panamericano hay 194 kilómetros construidos y en explotación. Se establecieron siete paraderos con sus cambios correspondientes.

En el camino de Victoria á Tula fueron construidos 4,560 metros lineales de carretara de 6 metros de ancho y toda la obra en el Cañon de Monterredondo entre Jaumave y Palmillas.

En el camino de Chiapa de Corzo á la frontera de Guatemala se terminaron 38 kilómetros de Comitán á Rancho Quemado.

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Ya es conocido al Congreso el éxito altamente satisfactorio con que se llevó á cabo la operación del empréstito de \$40,000,000, con el rédito de 4 por ciento, para la cual, en el último período de sus sesiones, se sirvió autorizar al Ejecutivo.

Los bonos de dicho empréstito, al cuotizarse en los mercados arriba del 94 por ciento, son la demostración más clara de la actual prosperidad del país y de la gran confianza que inspira la Hacienda Pública.

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En su oportunidad sometió la Secretaría de Hacienda al Congreso la iniciativa sobre reforma monetaria, fruto de maduros estudios y fundada en las poderosas consideraciones que en aquel documento se expresaron y que sería ocioso repetir. Mediante, la autorización del Poder Legislativo, y de conformidad con las bases que tuvo, á bien establecer, se dió principio á esta reforma, comenzando por gravar, en los términos que conoce el Congreso, la importación de moneda de plata del cuño nacional; y se hubieran dictado desde los primeros días de enero todas las demás medidas que dicha reforma implica, si la prolongada enfermedad que sufrió el Secretario de Hacienda no hubiera retardado hasta estos últimos días la publicación de los principales decretos y disposiciones reglamentarias relativos.

La favorable acogida que se sirvió dar el Congreso á la iniciativa de que acabo de hablar, y la buena impresión que ésta produjo en todo el país y en las naciones con las cuales tenemos relaciones de intereses, influyeron desde luego en la mejoría del cambio sobre el exterior.

Esta confianza general en la eficacia de la reforma monetaria y la mayor afluencia de capitales extranjeros que inmediatamente se produjo, contribuyeron sin duda, á que dicha mejoría se acentuase demasiado, y esto antes de que fuesen expedidas las disposiciones fundamentales de la reforma, al grado de que se alcanzara en pocas semanas, con muy corta diferencia, la futura paridad legal de nuestra moneda de plata con la de oro; lo que ni esperaba ni deseaba el Ejecutivo por los sacudimientos económicos que ocasionan las bruscas variaciones del poder adquisitivo de la moneda.

Es de esperarse, ahora que tales providencias son ya conocidas del público, que funcionando libre y regularmente el mecanismo de la nueva legislación, y utilizándose los recursos que es susceptible de proporcionar la prosperidad creciente de la República, se consoliden los resultados obtenidos, y se suavicen, hasta desaparecer por completo, las naturales dificultades que trae consigo el planteo de un nuevo sistema monetario. Ha declarado ya el Ejecutivo, en ocasiones diversas que está animado de los mejores propósitos para hacer en ese sentido lo que esté en la esfera de sus atribuciones.

El producto de los impuestos sobre el comercio exterior en los ocho meses transcurridos del corriente año fiscal, han superado en más de \$2,500,000 á la recaudación realizada en igual período del año fiscal de 1903 á 1904.

\* \* \* \* \*

### LEY MONETARIA.

[Publicada en el No. 22 del "Diario Oficial," correspondiente al 25 de marzo de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que en uso de las facultades que otorga al Ejecutivo de la Unión la ley de 9 de diciembre de 1904, he tenido á bien expedir la siguiente ley que establece el régimen monetario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

#### "CAPÍTULO I.—*De las monedas.*

"ARTÍCULO 1º. La unidad teórica del sistema monetario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos está representada por setenta y cinco centigramos de oro puro y se denomina 'peso.'

"El 'peso' de plata que se ha acuñado hasta hoy con veinticuatro gramos cuatro mil trescientos ochenta y ocho diezmiligramos de plata pura (gramos 24.4388), tendrá en las condiciones prevenidas por esta ley, un valor legal equivalente á los expresados setenta y cinco centigramos de oro puro.

**“ART. 2º.** El peso se divide en cien centavos; y las monedas que se fabriquen representarán los valores que á continuación se expresan: Monedas de oro, diez pesos, cinco pesos; monedas de plata, un peso, cincuenta centavos, veinte centavos, diez centavos; monedas de níquel, cinco centavos; monedas de bronce, dos centavos, un centavo.

**“ART. 3º.** La liga de las monedas de oro será de novecientos milésimos (0.900) de oro fino y de cien milésimos (0.100) de cobre. La de las monedas de plata será: para las piezas de valor de un peso, de nueve mil veintisiete diezmilésimos (0.9027) de plata pura y de novecientos setenta y tres diezmilésimos (0.0973) de cobre; y para las piezas de menor valor, de ochocientos milésimos (0.800) de plata y doscientos milésimos (0.200) de cobre. La liga de las monedas de bronce será de noventa y cinco partes de cobre, cuatro de estaño y una de zinc. La moneda de cinco centavos se fabricará de níquel comercialmente puro.

**“ART. 4º.** Los límites de tolerancia en la ley de la moneda serán: Para las monedas de oro, uno y medio milésimos ( $0.001\frac{1}{2}$ ); para las piezas de un peso, tres milésimos (0.003); para las fraccionarias de plata, cuatro milésimos (0.004).

**“ART. 5º.** El peso de las monedas será el siguiente: Para las piezas de oro de diez pesos, ocho gramos trescientos treinta y tres miligramos y un tercio ( $8.333\frac{1}{3}$  gramos); para las piezas de oro de cinco pesos, cuatro gramos ciento sesenta y seis miligramos y dos tercios ( $4.166\frac{2}{3}$  gramos); para las piezas de plata de un peso, veintisiete gramos setenta y tres miligramos (27.073 gramos); para las piezas de plata de cincuenta centavos, doce gramos quinientos miligramos (12.500 gramos); para las piezas de plata de veinte centavos, cinco gramos (5 gramos); para las piezas de plata de diez centavos, dos gramos quinientos miligramos (2.500 gramos); para las piezas de níquel de cinco centavos, cinco gramos (5 gramos); para las piezas de bronce de dos centavos, seis gramos (6 gramos); para las piezas de bronce de un centavo, tres gramos (3 gramos).

**“ART. 6º.** Las monedas que no tengan con exactitud el peso que indica el artículo anterior, sólo se pondrán en circulación cuando la diferencia en más ó en menos no exceda de los límites siguientes para cada una de las clases de moneda: Piezas de diez pesos: en una, veinticinco miligramos (0.025 gramo) y en mil piezas, tres gramos (3 gramos); piezas de cinco pesos: en una, veinte miligramos (0.020 gramo) y en mil piezas, dos gramos veinticinco centigramos (2.27 gramos); piezas de un peso: en una, diez centigramos (0.10 gramo) y en mil piezas, quince gramos (15 gramos); piezas de cincuenta centavos: en una, ocho centigramos (0.08 gramo) y en mil piezas, diez gramos (10 gramos); piezas de veinte centavos: en una, ocho centigramos (0.08 gramo) y en mil piezas, siete gramos cincuenta centigramos (7.50); piezas de diez



centavos: en una, ocho centigramos (0.08 gramo) y en mil piezas, cinco gramos (5 gramos); piezas de níquel: en una, veinticinco centigramos (0.25 gramo); piezas de bronce de dos centavos: en una, treinta centigramos (0.30 gramo); piezas de bronce de un centavo: en una, quince centigramos (0.15 gramo).

“ART. 7°. Las monedas tendrán todas la forma de un disco, con el diámetro que en seguida se expresa: Monedas de oro de diez pesos, veintidós y medio milímetros (metros 0.022½); monedas de oro de cinco pesos, diez y nueve milímetros (metros 0.019); monedas de plata de un peso, treinta y nueve milímetros (metros 0.039); monedas de plata de cincuenta centavos, treinta milímetros (metros 0.030); monedas de plata de veinte centavos, veintidós milímetros (metros 0.022); monedas de plata de diez centavos, diez y ocho milímetros (metros 0.018); monedas de níquel de cinco centavos, veinte milímetros (metros 0.020); monedas de bronce de dos centavos, veinticinco milímetros (metros 0.025); monedas de bronce de un centavo, veinte milímetros (metros 0.020).

“ART. 8°. El escudo nacional y la inscripción Estados Unidos Mexicanos deben acuñarse en todas las monedas. Los demás emblemas, leyendas y requisitos se determinarán por disposición gubernativa.

## “CAPÍTULO II.—*De la acuñación y circulación de la moneda.*

“ART. 9°. La facultad de acuñar moneda pertenece exclusivamente al Ejecutivo de la Unión, que la ejercerá conforme á la presente ley en la oportunidad y por las cantidades que la misma autoriza. En consecuencia, deja de subsistir el derecho de los particulares de introducir para su acuñación los metales de oro y de plata en las casas de moneda.

“ART. 10. La acuñación de nuevas monedas de oro se limitará, mientras no se disponga otra cosa, á la cantidad que sea necesaria para el canje de las actuales monedas de ese metal, que dejarán de tener circulación legal el día 1° de julio de 1906.

“Sin embargo, en las circunstancias especiales de que se habla en la primera parte del art. 12, podrá autorizarse la libre acuñación de monedas de oro por decreto que al efecto expida el Ejecutivo de la Unión.

“ART. 11. Desde la fecha en que comience á regir esta ley, y salvo el caso de reacuñación á que se refiere el artículo 14, sólo se acuñarán y emitirán monedas nuevas de plata cuando sea para recibir en cambio de ellas oro acuñado ó en barras, en la proporción de setenta y cinco centigramos de oro puro por un peso. El oro así recibido podrá emplearse en comprar barras de plata hasta la cantidad necesaria para acuñar las monedas de este metal que se hubieren solicitado.

“ART. 12. Cesará la obligación de emitir monedas de plata para entregarlas en cambio de oro, cuando el valor de la plata que deben contener dichas monedas sea, en la ciudad de México, superior al de setenta y cinco centigramos de oro puro por un peso. En cualquier otro caso, dicha obligación se hará efectiva dentro del plazo y con los requisitos que fijen los reglamentos.

“ART. 13. La nueva moneda fraccionaria se fabricará con metal obtenido por fundición de otras monedas de plata del cuño corriente, á menos que su emisión se solicite á cambio de oro, conforme al artículo 11.

“Para la fabricación de las piezas de níquel y de las de bronce, podrá comprarse en el mercado el metal que se necesitare; pero por ningún motivo se acuñarán monedas de dichas clases cuando la existencia que de ellas hubiere en el fondo de que habla el artículo 27 excediere de doscientos mil pesos.

“ART. 14. Las restricciones que imponen los artículos anteriores á la acuñación y emisión de monedas de plata no son aplicables al caso de reacuñación, en el cual podrá fabricarse y ponerse en circulación libremente la cantidad y clases de moneda de plata que fueren necesarias, siempre que el valor total que representen las nuevas monedas sea igual al de las piezas entregadas para su reacuñación.

“ART. 15. La merma que al hacerse la reacuñación de piezas usadas, resulte por el desgaste en la cantidad de metal que contengan, será cubierta por el erario federal, con cargo á las asignaciones correspondientes del presupuesto de egresos.

“ART. 16. Todo habitante de la República tiene derecho de cambiar la moneda fraccionaria para obtener piezas de plata del valor de un peso y viceversa, siempre que solicite el cambio en cantidad de cien pesos ó sus múltiplos exactos, de las oficinas que señale la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

“ART. 17. La Secretaría de Hacienda podrá autorizar, pero sólo para la exportación, que se fabriquen pesos de cuño anterior al año de 1898 siempre que lleven contraseñas especiales; en los cuales casos convendrá con los interesados el precio de la acuñación y dictará las providencias que tengan por objeto cerciorarse de la exportación de dichos pesos.

“ART. 18. Salvo el caso del artículo anterior, el costo de acuñación de las monedas de toda especie es á cargo de la Nación.

“ART. 19. Las casas de moneda y las oficinas federales de ensaye continuarán desempeñando las funciones que les encomiendan las leyes de impuestos á la minería, y seguirán prestando á los particulares los servicios de ensaye, fundición, apartado y afinación, conforme á los reglamentos y tarifas expedidos por la Secretaría de Hacienda, en los casos en que la ley y los propios reglamentos así lo ordenen ó autoricen.

“CAPÍTULO III.—*Del curso legal de la moneda.*

“ART. 20. La obligación de pagar cualquiera suma en moneda mexicana, se solventa entregando monedas del cuño corriente por el valor que representan. Por tanto, las oficinas públicas de la Federación y de los Estados, así como los establecimientos, compañías y particulares, están obligados á admitir dichas monedas en pago de lo que se les deba, sin más limitaciones que las que expresa el artículo siguiente.

“ART. 21. Las monedas de oro de cualquier valor y las de plata de valor de un peso, tienen poder liberatorio ilimitado.

“En cuanto á las otras monedas de plata, á la de níquel y á las de bronce, sólo es obligatoria su admisión en un mismo pago en cantidad no mayor de veinte pesos para las monedas de plata ni de un peso para la de níquel y las de bronce.

“ART. 22. La moneda extranjera no tiene curso legal en la República, salvo los casos en que la ley determine expresamente otra cosa.

“Las obligaciones de pago en moneda extranjera contraídas dentro ó fuera de la República para ser cumplidas en ésta, se solventan entregando el equivalente en moneda nacional, al tipo de cambio vigente en el lugar y fecha en que deba hacerse el pago.

“ART. 23. Las prevenciones de los tres artículos anteriores no son renunciabiles. En consecuencia, toda estipulación en contrario será nula de pleno derecho, quedando derogados los arts. 1453 y 2690 del Código Civil del Distrito Federal.

“ART. 24. Serán retiradas de la circulación á costa del erario federal las monedas de oro y las piezas de un peso que, por el desgaste natural, tengan borrados los cuños ó hayan disminuido en su peso, siempre que esta disminución sea, para las monedas de oro, de más del cuádruplo, y para las piezas de un peso, de más del décuplo de los límites de tolerancia fijados en el artículo 6°.

“Las monedas fraccionarias de plata, de níquel y de bronce serán retiradas cuando por el desgaste tengan borrados los cuños.

“ART. 25. Las piezas perforadas ó recortadas, las que tangen marcas ó contraseñas y las que presenten vestigios de haber servido para usos que no sean monetarios, dejan de tener curso legal y, por lo mismo, no serán admitidas ni cambiadas en las oficinas públicas.

“ART. 26. Queda prohibido el empleo de fichas, tarjas, planchuelas, ú otros objetos de cualquiera materia, como signos convencionales en substitución de la moneda legal. El que pusiere en circulación dichos objetos será castigado, sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en el artículo 430 del Código penal, con multa de segunda clase, que se graduará conforme á la importancia de la emisión; y el que voluntariamente las recibiere quedará privado de toda acción civil para hacer efectivo el valor que se hubiere pretendido darles.

“Estas prevenciones no son aplicables al uso de billetes de banco ú otros documentos de crédito cuya emisión y circulación estuvieren autorizados por la ley ó por concesiones especiales.

“CAPÍTULO IV.—*Del fondo regulador de la circulación monetaria.*

“ART. 27. Se crea un fondo cuyo objeto fundamental es facilitar la adaptación de la circulación monetaria, en cuanto á la cantidad de moneda, á las exigencias de la estabilidad del tipo de cambio exterior.

“ART. 28. El fondo regulador de la circulación monetaria se conservará enteramente separado de los demás fondos del erario nacional, y se formará con los siguientes recursos:

“(a) Diez millones de pesos que, á título de dotación inicial, se tomarán de las reservas del erario, pudiendo aumentarse á quince millones si así lo juzgare necesario la Secretaría de Hacienda.

“(b) Las sumas que señale el presupuesto de egresos con objeto de cubrir las pérdidas que por el desgaste de las piezas resulten de la reacuñación de la moneda.

“(c) La diferencia entre el valor de adquisición y el monetario de los diversos metales que se destinen á la acuñación, y la que resulte de la reacuñación de piezas de un peso en moneda fraccionaria.

“(d) Las utilidades que puedan realizarse en las operaciones de cambio sobre el extranjero.

“(e) Los productos líquidos de la acuñación de pesos que se destinen á la exportación.

“(f) Los demás que le atribuyan las disposiciones que se dicten para reglamentar el manejo de dicho fondo.

“ART. 29. Sólo se cargarán al fondo regulador los gastos ó pérdidas que estrictamente se causen por el depósito de dicho fondo, por el movimiento ó situación de la moneda ó barras de metales preciosos que lo constituyan y por las operaciones de cambio exterior que con él se practiquen.

“Todos los demás gastos que se eroguen, ya sea por sueldos de empleados, por acuñación de moneda, ó por cualquier otro concepto, se cubrirán con cargo á las dotaciones que señale el presupuesto de egresos.

“ART. 30. La parte del fondo que se remita al exterior del país se depositará en poder de bancos ó casas banqueras de primer orden y de completa responsabilidad.

“La parte del mismo fondo que se conserve en la República consistirá en moneda metálica y excepcionalmente en barras de oro ó plata destinados á la acuñación, con exclusión de billetes de banco ú otras especies, y se mantendrá en calidad de depósito confidencial en el Banco Nacional de México, ó en algún otro establecimiento de crédito de primer orden.

“Toda moneda de plata que entre al fondo no saldrá de él sino en cambio de oro al tipo legal ó de otras monedas de plata de valor equivalente, ó bien para comprar giros pagaderos en oro en el extranjero ó para ser exportada.

“ART. 31. Las operaciones de todo género que se hagan con el fondo, se asentarán en una contabilidad especial que se llevará en la forma que acuerde la Secretaría de Hacienda, y de ellas se rendirá cuenta á la Tesorería General de la Federación, en los términos establecidos por el reglamento respectivo y con la oportunidad necesaria para que sus resultados se agreguen á la cuenta anual del Tesoro.

“ART. 32. Un decreto especial instituirá la Comisión de Cambios y Moneda, que cuidará de todo lo relativo á la fabricación, emisión y cambio de monedas; y á cargo de la misma Comisión quedará exclusivamente el manejo del fondo regulador de que hablan los artículos anteriores.

#### “TRANSITORIOS.

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Esta ley comenzará á regir el día 1° de mayo de 1905. Esto no obstante, desde el día 16 de abril próximo, dejarán de admitirse en las casas de moneda y en las oficinas federales de ensaye los metales que para su acuñación soliciten introducir los particulares; y desde la publicación de la presente ley tampoco se admitirán los metales de procedencia extranjera, á menos que hubiesen sido importados con anterioridad á esta fecha.

“ART. 2°. Mientras tengan circulación legal las piezas de oro acuñadas hasta hoy con valor nominal de (\$20.00) veinte pesos, serán admitidas por las oficinas públicas y los particulares como equivalentes á treinta y nueve pesos cuarenta y ocho centavos (\$39.48); y lo serán también las piezas de diez pesos (\$10.00) como equivalentes á diez y nueve pesos setenta y cuatro centavos (\$19.74); las de cinco pesos (\$5.00) á nueve pesos ochenta y siete centavos (\$9.87); las de dos pesos cincuenta centavos (\$2.50) á cuatro pesos noventa y tres centavos (\$4.93); y las de un peso (\$1.00) á un peso noventa y siete centavos (\$1.97).

“Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

“Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á veinticinco de marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

“PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

“Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR.”

Y lo comunico á Ud. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes:  
México, marzo 25 de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

**LEY SOBRE IMPUESTOS Y FRANQUICIAS Á LA MINERÍA.**

**ARTÍCULO 1°.** Se deroga el “Impuesto de amonedación,” que se cobra sobre el valor de la plata y el oro, conforme á la fracción II del artículo 1° y demás artículos relativos de la ley de 27 de marzo de 1897.

**ART. 2°.** Quedan sujetos al impuesto interior del Timbre, sin más excepciones que las expresamente determinadas en esta ley, el oro y la plata que se produzcan en la República ó que procedan de país extranjero. Dicho impuesto se causará en lo sucesivo en los términos siguientes:

A. Á razón de 3.5 por ciento sobre el valor del oro y de la plata que no se beneficien en la República, sino que se exporten en la forma de piedra mineral ó tierra, cianuros ó sulfuros, residuos de fundición, ó en cualquiera otra forma en que se hallen combinados ó mezclados con substancias que no sean metales propiamente dichos.

B. Á razón de 2.5 por ciento sobre el valor del oro y de la plata que se beneficien en el país; hasta el grado de no quedar ligados ni mezclados sino con otros metales y cualquiera que sea la ley del producto.

**ART. 3°.** Para el cobro del impuesto de que habla el artículo anterior, se considerará siempre el oro con valor de un peso por cada 75 centigramos de oro puro; y el valor de la plata se fijará tomando el precio medio de venta al contado que dicho metal haya tenido en Londres el mes anterior, convirtiendo dicho precio en moneda mexicana al tipo medio de cambio durante el mismo mes. Por el “Diario Oficial” se dará oportunamente á conocer el valor de la plata que mensualmente deba servir de base para las liquidaciones del impuesto.

**ART. 4°.** Los establecimientos metalúrgicos que afinen oro ó plata hasta 999 milésimos de ley cuando menos, tendrán derecho á una rebaja del impuesto del 2.5 por ciento, por el oro y la plata que así afinen. El monto de dicha rebaja será fijado por decreto del Ejecutivo antes del día 1° de julio de 1905 y previa audiencia de las empresas interesadas.

**ART. 5°.** No causan el impuesto interior del Timbre—

A. El oro afinado que se introduzca en las casas de moneda para su acuñación, y el que se presente en las oficinas del Gobierno para obtener en cambio moneda de plata, á razón de 75 centigramos de oro puro por peso.

B. Las monedas de oro ó de plata del cuño corriente nacional ó extranjero.

C. La plata que se exporte en la forma de piedra mineral, tierra ó polvo, bien sea que éstos se hallen en su estado natural ó concentrados mecánicamente, y en la de sulfuros, cianuros ó residuos de fundición, siempre que la cantidad de plata contenida en unas y otras materias no exceda de 250 gramos por tonelada.

D. La plata y el oro, que habiéndose importado á la República en alguna de las formas descriptas en el inciso anterior ó con un principio

de beneficio, se exporten dentro de los cuatro meses siguientes en marquetas, tejos ó barras, después de haber sido objeto de operaciones metalúrgicas en los establecimientos mexicanos.

E. El oro y la plata que se empleen en la industria nacional.

F. Las muestras de minerales en estado natural que se exporten en las condiciones que fijen las disposiciones administrativas.

ART. 6°. Los derechos de ensaye sólo se causarán cuando esta operación se practique á petición de los interesados, por mandato de la ley ó por disposición gubernativa; los derechos de fundición, cuando por falta de homogeneidad de las barras ó piezas se necesite fundirlas para su ensaye ó valoración; y los derechos de afinación y de apartado, cuando á solicitud de los interesados se practiquen esas operaciones en las oficinas del Gobierno que estuvieren dispuestas para ese servicio.

El importe de los derechos mencionados en este artículo será fijado en las tarifas que expida la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, sobre la base del costo de las operaciones respectivas.

ART. 7°. Los establecimientos metalúrgicos que, por las concesiones especiales que el Gobierno les hubiere otorgado y que estén vigentes en la fecha de esta ley, disfruten de franquicias en materia de impuestos federales y locales, podrán acogerse á los términos de la presente ley, siempre que renuncien sin reserva alguna, ante la Secretaría de Hacienda, las mencionadas franquicias. Mientras tanto, no disfrutarán de los beneficios de esta ley y seguirán sujetos á los términos de su concesión, á la ley y reglamento de 27 de marzo de 1897 y á las demás disposiciones vigentes hasta hoy, incluso el pago del derecho de amonedación.

ART. 8°. Al fenecer los plazos de las concesiones de que actualmente disfrutaban las empresas metalúrgicas, no se prorrogarán ni renovarían dichas concesiones, en lo que se refiere á su regimen fiscal, sino que las empresas mencionadas quedarán sujetas á la legislación hacendaria común en todos sus actos y operaciones.

ART. 9°. El importe de las estampillas especiales que conforme á las leyes vigentes deben fijarse en los títulos de propiedad de las minas, será de cinco pesos por cada pertenencia de las que estén amparadas por dichos títulos, cualesquiera que sean las substancias minerales que se trate de explotar.

ART. 10. El impuesto anual de propiedad de minas se causará en los términos siguientes:

A. La cuota será de seis pesos anuales por pertenencia minera, ó sea de dos pesos por tercio de año, cualesquiera que sean las substancias que se exploten.

B. Si el número de pertenencias de una misma empresa minera excediese de veinticinco y estas pertenencias colindasen todas unas con otras, la cuota de seis pesos sólo se causará por las primeras veinticinco pertenencias, y se reducirá á tres pesos por cada una de las pertenencias que excedan de veinticinco.

**ART. 11.** Las solicitudes de concesión de pertenencias mineras ó de demasías, no producirán efectos legales ni se tramitarán si no van acompañadas del certificado expedido por la oficina local del Timbre, que acredite haberse depositado en la mencionada oficina el importe del impuesto de titulación, según el número de pertenencias mineras comprendidas en las solicitudes. Dicho certificado de depósito será devuelto á los interesados, tan pronto como hayan quedado canceladas en los títulos de la mina de que se trata las estampillas correspondientes ó el denuncia haya sido definitivamente desechado.

**ART. 12.** Se reduce á 1.5 el 2 por ciento que el artículo 4° del decreto de 6 junio de 1887 fijó como máximo del impuesto con que los Estados ó la Federación, en su caso, pueden gravar las minas.

**ART. 13.** Dejan de causar derechos de importación el zinc en lingotes, limaduras, granilla ó en estado filiforme, de la fracción 295 de la Tarifa de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas; el azufre de la fracción 358; los cianuros alcalinos de la fracción 677; el hiposulfito de sosa de la fracción 697; el salitre ó nitrato de potasa ó de sosa de la fracción 716, y el zinc en láminas de la fracción 303 de la mencionada Tarifa, cuando sus dimensiones no excedan de 1 por 2.25 metros y de 1 milímetro de grueso y siempre que tengan perforaciones cada 20 centímetros en cualquiera dirección.

**ART. 14.** Dejan también de causar derechos á su importación, el ácido sulfúrico que grava la fracción 654 de la Tarifa y el sulfato de cobre especificado en la fracción 719; pero estas exenciones sólo durarán hasta el 30 de junio de 1908.

**ART. 15.** Los derechos de importación que causen las máquinas destinadas á la minería ó á los establecimientos metalúrgicos donde se benefician los metales preciosos, serán devueltos á las negociaciones que las hubieren encargado, siempre que dichas máquinas sean de las comprendidas en la fracción 800 de la Tarifa de la Ordenanza de Aduanas, y que los interesados se sujeten estrictamente á todos los requisitos que fija el artículo siguiente. Esta franquicia sólo se otorgará á la maquinaria que se importe antes del 30 de junio de 1908.

**ART. 16.** Para disfrutar de la franquicia que establece el artículo anterior, deberán observarse las reglas que en seguida se expresan:

A. La negociación minera ó metalúrgica que hubiese hecho el pedido dará á conocer á la Dirección General de Aduanas, con veinte días cuando menos de anticipación á la llegada de la maquinaria, la descripción general de ésta, el lugar donde se establecerá y el nombre de la aduana por donde se verificará la importación, á fin de que esta oficina reciba oportunamente el aviso de la mencionada Dirección, con las instrucciones á que haya lugar.

B. Al hacerse la importación, se presentará á la aduana la factura consular ó factura-pedimento que corresponda, una copia de la factura



privada con la especificación del empaque y un plano ó diseño de la maquinaria de que se trate.

C. Si la instalación definitiva de la maquinaria se hubiere concluido dentro de los seis meses, contados desde la fecha de la importación de la última partida, la Secretaría de Hacienda ordenará que se devuelvan los derechos cobrados, previo informe de un perito nombrado por la Dirección del ramo que compruebe que dicha maquinaria ha quedado definitivamente instalada, y que es la misma que corresponde á la especificación de planos y facturas de que se habla en los incisos anteriores.

D. No es necesario, para disfrutar de la exención de derechos, que la importación se haga en una sola partida; pero una vez introducidas todas las piezas de que se compone la maquinaria, lo que deberá hacerse siempre por la misma aduana y en un período de tiempo no mayor de dos meses, las demás piezas sueltas ó de refacción que se importen aisladamente causarán los derechos respectivos, sin que pueda haber lugar á devolución.

#### ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS.

1°. Esta ley comenzará á regir el día 1° de mayo de 1905 en sus artículos del 1 al 8 y del 13 al 16 inclusive; y el día 1° de julio siguiente, en todos sus demás artículos.

2°. Desde la misma fecha de 1° de mayo de 1905 quedarán derogados los artículos 2, 4, 10, 11 y 12 de la ley de 27 de marzo de 1897. También quedarán derogadas, respectivamente, desde las fechas mencionadas en el artículo anterior, todas las demás disposiciones de la materia que se opongan á los preceptos de la presente ley.

3°. Los impuestos de amonedación y de 3 por ciento sobre el valor del oro y de la plata los seguirán causando los metales que fueren presentados para su exportación ó acuñación en su caso, antes del día 1° de mayo de 1905 en las casas de moneda ú oficinas de ensaye ó en las aduanas.

4°. El impuesto sobre los títulos de propiedad de las minas, en la proporción que fija el artículo 9° de esta ley, lo causarán las pertenencias que fueren denunciadas desde el 1° de julio de 1905, pues las que estuvieren pendientes de titulación en esa fecha, causarán la cuota vigente en la actualidad.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á veinticinco de marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

**CONVENCIÓN ENTRE MÉXICO Y LA GRAN BRETAÑA SOBRE  
TARIFAS POSTALES, DE NUEVA ZELANDIA.**

[Promulgada Enero 26 de 1905.]

“Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos allende los mares y Emperador de la India, deseando celebrar una Convención para regular las tarifas de portes de las cartas que procedentes de la Colonia Británica de Nueva Zelandia se dirijan á la República Mexicana, han nombrado sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios para este objeto, á saber:

“Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, al Sr. Lic. Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores; y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos allende los mares y Emperador de la India, al Sr. ARTHUR CUNNINGHAME GRANT DUFF, su Encargado de Negocios *ad interim* en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos;

“Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

**ARTÍCULO I.**

“Las Altas Partes Contratantes, con fundamento del artículo 21 (veintiuno) de la Convención Postal Universal, celebrada en Wáshington el quince de junio de mil ochocientos noventa y siete, han convenido en modificar las tarifas de portes de las cartas que, procedentes de Nueva Zelandia, se dirijan á los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

**ARTÍCULO II.**

“La modificación á que se refiere el artículo anterior será como sigue:

“Cada carta dirigida de Nueva Zelandia á los Estados Unidos Mexicanos llevará el porte de un penique (diez céntimos de franco) en vez de dos y medio peniques (veinticinco céntimos de franco) por cada quince gramos ó fracción de ese peso.

**“ARTÍCULO III.**

“Las oficinas postales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos entregarán las cartas á las cuales se hace referencia en el artículo anterior, sin percibir cuota alguna de los destinatarios, siempre que esas piezas no contengan alguna anotación que indique insuficiencia de franqueo; pues en tales casos se aplicará la disposición contenida en el artículo décimo, inciso segundo del Reglamento de la precisada Convención Postal Universal de Washington.

## "ARTÍCULO IV.

"Queda convenido entre las Altas Partes Contratantes que, cuando el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos lo desee, podrá á su vez, previo aviso dado al de la Gran Bretaña, reducir las tarifas de portes aplicables á las cartas que, procedentes de la República, se destinen á Nueva Zelandia.

## "ARTÍCULO V.

"Esta Convención se pondrá en vigor treinta días después del canje de sus ratificaciones y continuará vigente hasta seis meses después de que alguna de las Altas Partes contratantes notifique á la otra su intención de terminarla.

"Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de México el día primero del mes de febrero del año mil novecientos cuatro.

"[L. s.] IGNACIO MARISCAL.

"[L. s.] A. C. GRANT DUFF.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE ENERO DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de enero de 1905 y en los siete primeros meses de 1904-5, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1903-4:

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$49,336,277.05, oro, fueron importadas, comparadas con \$43,746,854.73, oro, importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal procediente, un aumento de \$5,589,422.32 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los siete meses del año fiscal de 1904-5 fueron \$103,721,570.50, plata, una diferencia en favor de 1903-4 de \$13,860,987.45, plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

|                                                     | Enero.       |              | Siete meses.   |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                     | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |
| Materias animales .....                             | \$573,255.96 | \$467,051.54 | \$3,906,520.62 | \$3,170,943.65 |
| Materias vegetales .....                            | 1,472,410.23 | 1,109,782.65 | 8,131,631.63   | 8,232,687.82   |
| Materias minerales .....                            | 2,858,194.23 | 1,851,383.95 | 14,974,227.81  | 12,267,254.94  |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....                    | 735,880.47   | 732,408.04   | 6,600,462.90   | 5,685,372.58   |
| Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....            | 268,427.91   | 253,791.10   | 1,779,954.23   | 1,737,324.36   |
| Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales ..... | 314,276.38   | 264,063.72   | 1,818,176.56   | 1,793,672.26   |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones .....                      | 209,552.18   | 216,435.77   | 1,518,058.59   | 1,317,245.40   |
| Máquinas y aparatos .....                           | 729,812.92   | 947,249.69   | 6,440,009.26   | 5,785,532.43   |
| Vehículos .....                                     | 112,192.01   | 218,367.52   | 1,170,716.19   | 1,141,840.91   |
| Armas y explosivos .....                            | 231,792.76   | 282,713.66   | 1,540,081.35   | 1,224,071.24   |
| Diversos .....                                      | 185,715.90   | 231,644.00   | 1,426,427.88   | 1,391,409.14   |
| Total .....                                         | 7,691,510.95 | 6,574,891.64 | 49,336,277.05  | 43,746,854.73  |

EXPORTACIÓN.  
[Valor en plata.]

|                         | Enero.               |                      | Siete meses.          |                       |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | 1905.                | 1904.                | 1904-5.               | 1903-4.               |
| Metales preciosos ..... | \$7,427,072.20       | \$9,501,157.96       | \$43,989,044.78       | \$58,619,518.60       |
| Demás artículos .....   | 8,849,989.68         | 9,958,563.05         | 59,732,525.72         | 58,963,039.35         |
| <b>Total .....</b>      | <b>16,317,061.88</b> | <b>19,459,721.01</b> | <b>103,721,570.50</b> | <b>117,582,557.95</b> |

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

|                                      | Enero—              |                     | Siete meses—         |                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | 1905.               | 1904.               | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.              |
| Oro acuñado mexicano .....           | \$25,000.00         | .....               | \$85,911.00          | \$11,422.00          |
| Oro acuñado extranjero .....         | 6,522.00            | .....               | 20,208.50            | 1,237.00             |
| Oro en pasta .....                   | 1,239,254.51        | \$712,179.48        | 7,287,910.16         | 5,978,221.06         |
| Oro en otras especies .....          | 75,270.48           | 23,829.66           | 551,147.88           | 238,368.98           |
| <b>Total oro .....</b>               | <b>1,346,046.99</b> | <b>738,009.14</b>   | <b>7,945,177.54</b>  | <b>6,229,264.04</b>  |
| Plata acuñada mexicana .....         | 1,000.00            | 3,181,144.00        | 633,407.25           | 15,324,481.00        |
| Plata acuñada extranjera .....       | 2,600.00            | 3,228.00            | 48,544.00            | 45,704.00            |
| Plata en pasta .....                 | 4,948,322.63        | 3,596,774.29        | 29,135,256.02        | 28,141,792.95        |
| Plata en otras especies .....        | 1,129,102.58        | 1,984,002.53        | 6,226,659.97         | 8,878,276.61         |
| <b>Total plata .....</b>             | <b>6,081,025.21</b> | <b>8,765,148.82</b> | <b>36,043,867.24</b> | <b>52,390,254.56</b> |
| Cobre .....                          | 1,950,548.67        | 2,795,617.79        | 16,352,126.58        | 12,546,748.11        |
| Plomo .....                          | 734,650.00          | 416,108.00          | 3,515,698.00         | 2,946,398.45         |
| Demás productos minerales .....      | 139,041.75          | 155,466.00          | 662,447.02           | 891,106.36           |
| Café .....                           | 571,764.27          | 1,177,532.00        | 2,027,688.15         | 2,808,121.91         |
| Henequén en rama .....               | 2,616,000.00        | 2,971,385.50        | 17,193,263.12        | 19,066,536.50        |
| Maderas .....                        | 180,286.00          | 263,245.00          | 1,402,198.64         | 1,607,327.00         |
| Palo de tinte .....                  | 35,705.00           | 58,645.10           | 488,706.68           | 401,919.93           |
| Tabaco en rama .....                 | 14,176.00           | 4,079.00            | 740,158.00           | 143,515.00           |
| Demás productos vegetales .....      | 921,337.74          | 804,405.54          | 7,685,702.66         | 9,073,717.23         |
| Ganados .....                        | 145,547.00          | 132,532.00          | 1,624,871.50         | 2,137,962.00         |
| Pieles sin curtir .....              | 782,083.65          | 656,402.55          | 3,874,242.65         | 3,849,610.60         |
| Demás productos animales .....       | 46,705.60           | 45,939.00           | 307,513.50           | 387,592.28           |
| Henequén, jarcia .....               | .....               | 3,562.00            | 189.00               | 506,667.00           |
| Tabaco labrado .....                 | 24,261.00           | 22,161.10           | 283,105.55           | 196,980.51           |
| Demás productos manufacturados ..... | 655,282.50          | 387,027.63          | 3,196,875.13         | 2,099,548.88         |
| Diversos .....                       | 72,630.50           | 44,454.84           | 377,740.54           | 309,287.59           |

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

|                         | Enero—              |                     | Siete meses—         |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                         | 1905.               | 1904.               | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.              |
| Europa .....            | \$3,327,128.97      | \$2,887,867.94      | \$21,509,805.32      | \$19,257,464.39      |
| Asia .....              | 68,322.58           | 69,354.59           | 383,124.51           | 365,777.82           |
| África .....            | 84.00               | 4,287.00            | 48,398.00            | 35,433.00            |
| América del Norte ..... | 4,258,422.78        | 3,630,715.04        | 27,116,671.42        | 23,894,279.86        |
| América Central .....   | 1,684.92            | 825.57              | 27,210.16            | 8,842.29             |
| América del Sur .....   | 21,385.00           | 21,816.50           | 160,454.63           | 109,624.37           |
| Antillas .....          | 13,893.75           | 9,585.00            | 65,245.75            | 72,349.00            |
| Oceanía .....           | 589.00              | 490.00              | 25,383.26            | 3,044.00             |
| <b>Total .....</b>      | <b>7,691,510.95</b> | <b>6,574,891.64</b> | <b>49,336,277.05</b> | <b>43,746,854.73</b> |

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

|                         | Enero.               |                      | Siete meses.          |                       |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | 1905.                | 1904.                | 1904-5.               | 1903-4.               |
| Europa .....            | \$2,813,989.33       | \$6,351,128.05       | \$24,894,369.95       | \$32,544,085.96       |
| Asia .....              | 10,000.00            | .....                | 10,500.00             | 5,417.00              |
| América del Norte ..... | 13,255,694.42        | 12,856,486.66        | 76,135,522.64         | 81,988,140.04         |
| América Central .....   | 76,123.13            | 39,949.30            | 512,584.11            | 260,443.95            |
| América del Sur .....   | 2,282.00             | 2,650.00             | 78,525.80             | 96,909.00             |
| Antillas .....          | 158,973.00           | 209,507.00           | 2,090,118.00          | 2,687,562.00          |
| <b>Total .....</b>      | <b>16,317,061.88</b> | <b>19,459,721.01</b> | <b>103,721,570.50</b> | <b>117,582,557.95</b> |

**ACUERDO CONCEDIENDO PERMISO Á LAS EMPRESAS METALÚRGICAS PARA QUE PUEDAN REEXPORTAR LOS METALES PRECIOSOS QUE INTRODUCAN AL PAÍS PARA SER BENEFICIADOS EN ÉL, POR ADUANA DISTINTA DE LA DE IMPORTACIÓN.**

[Del "Diario Oficial" de abril 29 de 1905.]

El artículo 47 del reglamento de 20 de marzo próximo pasado dispone, en su fracción II, que la reexportación de los metales preciosos que se hayan introducido al país para ser beneficiados en él, debe verificarse por la misma aduana en que se introduzca y por la misma persona que los hubiere importado. Deseoso el Presidente de la República de favorecer á la industria minera con las mayores franquicias posibles; y en atención á que algunas empresas metalúrgicas han solicitado de esta Secretaría que, en el caso del artículo 47 del reglamento, se permita la reexportación por una aduana distinta de la de la importación, ha tenido á bien acordar de conformidad. En su consecuencia, será lícito hacer la reexportación por aduana distinta de aquella en que se hizo la importación, siempre que se observen las reglas contenidas en el citado reglamento, y que, además, en los casos especiales de reexportación por aduana distinta de la de importación, se cumplan las siguientes:

1ª. Las cuentas á que se refiere el artículo cincuenta del reglamento de 30 de marzo último, serán llevadas, no sólo en las aduanas de entrada, sino también en la Dirección General de Aduanas. Los certificados de ensaye á que se refiere el mismo artículo serán enviados, por duplicado, á la aduana de entrada y á la Dirección General.

2ª. Cuando se pretenda hacer la exportación por aduana distinta de la de importación, el interesado lo solicitará de la Dirección del Ramo á fin de que ella libre las órdenes correspondientes y, al recibir el aviso de haberse efectuado la exportación, cargue al interesado, en su cuenta, la cantidad de metales preciosos exportada y dé aviso á la aduana de importación para que haga el mismo cargo.

**MODIFICACIÓN AL ARANCEL.**

*Decreto de 23 de noviembre de 1904, que adiciona la Tarifa de importación con dos fracciones relativas á la moneda de plata.*

[Diario oficial de 23 de noviembre de 1904, n° 20.]

**ARTÍCULO 1º.** Se adiciona la Tarifa de Importación de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas marítimas y fronterizas, con las fracciones siguientes:

- 263a. Moneda de plata con el cuño nacional en piezas de un peso cada una, cuando se importe en cantidad que no exceda de cinco piezas... **Exenta.**
- 263b. Moneda de plata con el cuño nacional en piezas de un peso cada una, cuando se importe en cantidad mayor de cinco piezas... kil. bruto, **\$10. 00**

**ART. 2.** La cuota que señala la fracción 263<sup>b</sup> se causa íntegra en todas las Aduanas de la República, aun cuando las piezas á que se refiere se importen con destino á la Zona Libre.

**ART. 3 y 4.** \* \* \*

**ARTÍCULO transitorio.** Este decreto comenzará á regir el primero de enero de mil novecientos cinco, y sus preceptos se aplicarán á las importaciones que se hagan en buques que fondeen en el puerto donde haya de practicarse el despacho, después de las doce de la noche del día 31 de diciembre próximo, y á las que se verifiquen por las aduanas fronterizas de la República después de igual fecha y de la misma hora.

#### **CLAUSURA DE LAS CASAS DE MONEDA EN CULIACÁN Y ZACATECAS.**

“**PORFIRIO DIAZ**, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

“Que en uso de la facultad que me confiere el artículo segundo, fracción M de la ley de 9 de diciembre de 1904, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

“**ARTÍCULO PRIMERO.** Las casas de moneda de Culiacán y Zacatecas se clausurarán el día 31 de mayo del año en curso.

**ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO.** La Secretaría de Hacienda dictará las disposiciones administrativas que sean necesarias para que la clausura se verifique con las debidas formalidades y determinará, en consonancia con la ley de 25 del corriente, las operaciones que podrán realizar las expresadas casas desde la presente fecha hasta el 31 de mayo del año en curso.

“Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

“Dado en el Palacio de Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á 31 de marzo de 1905.

“**PORFIRIO DÍAZ.**

#### **ANTICIPACIÓN DE FONDOS SOBRE LAS BARRAS DE PLATA.**

“**PORFIRIO DIAZ**, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

“Que en uso de las facultades que me confiere el artículo 2º, frac. J de la ley de 9 de diciembre de 1904, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

“**ARTÍCULO 1º.** Se establece un servicio público, que estará á cargo d la Dirección de las Casas de Moneda, con el objeto de anticipar fondos á las personas que lo soliciten sobre las barras de plata que entreguen en la República para ser vendidas en el extranjero, y vender las expresadas barras por cuenta de los interesados en las mejores condiciones posibles, sin cobrar comisión alguna en beneficio del Gobierno

ni cargar réditos; pero sin que tampoco resulte de estas operaciones quebranto alguno para el Erario.

“ART. 2º. La Secretaría de Hacienda determinará en el reglamento respectivo las condiciones que deban hacerse los anticipos á los dueños de barras de plata y los requisitos y trámites que deberán llenarse en todas las operaciones consiguientes, hasta la liquidación final de la cuenta de venta de las barras y el pago del saldo que dicha liquidación arrojaré en favor de los mencionados dueños.

“ART. 3º. La propia Secretaría celebrará los contratos necesarios para la venta en el extranjero de las barras pertenecientes á particulares que desearé utilizar el servicio de que se trata; en el concepto de que todos los gastos que por virtud de esos contratos, así como por fletes, seguro, afinación ú otros conceptos causaren las barras de plata, serán á cargo de los interesados, y deberán, por lo tanto, deducirse del producto de las ventas.

“ART. 4º. El servicio á que esta ley se refiere comenzará á hacerse en la Casa de Moneda de México el día 1º de mayo de 1905, y en las oficinas de ensaye establecidas fuera de la Capital, en los días que señale la Secretaría de Hacienda, á medida que lo permitan las circunstancias. Dicho servicio cesará, en las oficinas donde se presenten pocas barras, cuando así lo determine el Ejecutivo de la Unión por medio de decreto.

“Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. .

“Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á 11 de abril de 1905.

“PORFIRIO DÍAZ.”

## NICARAGUA.

### LEY CONSULAR.

[Del “Diario Oficial” No. 2379.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Habrá establecimientos consulares en los países extranjeros en que el Poder Ejecutivo lo juzgare conveniente, de acuerdo con los Tratados, Convenciones ó prácticas internacionales.

ART. 2º. Los consulados tienen por principal objeto promover y fomentar el comercio entre Nicaragua y las demás naciones; y prestar la protección que el Estado debe dispensar en territorio extranjero á las personas é intereses de sus nacionales.

ART. 3º. El establecimiento de consulados y el nombramiento y remoción de los funcionarios que hayan de servirlos corresponden al Poder Ejecutivo.

**ART. 4º.** Los establecimientos consulares serán: Consulados generales, consulados, viceconsulados, y agencias consulares.

Á los funcionarios que las sirvan se designará en esta ley con el nombre genérico de Cónsules.

**ART. 5º.** Sólo podrá establecerse un Consulado General por cada nación.

El Poder Ejecutivo podrá, sin embargo, establecer más de un Consulado General para los dominios de una nación; cuando éstos fuesen demasiados extensos ó distantes unos de otros ó la conveniencia del comercio entre las dos naciones ú otras circunstancias especiales lo exigieren.

**ART. 6º.** Los Consulados serán establecidos para un distrito consular determinado, el cual podrá comprender varios puertos ó plazas comerciales, ó para un solo puerto ó plaza de importancia.

**ART. 7º.** Podrá nombrarse Vice Cónsules para un puerto ó plaza comercial de menor importancia, ó para que subroguen interinamente á los Cónsules Generales y Consules.

**ART. 8º.** Tanto los Cónsules Generales, como los Cónsules, tendrán la facultad de nombrar agentes consulares para plazas mercantiles ó puertos comprendidos en su distrito consular, cuando la protección á nicaragüenses lo exigiere; pero el agente consular obrará por comisión y bajo la responsabilidad del Cónsul General ó Cónsul que lo hubiere nombrado.

**ART. 9º.** Los funcionarios consulares de Nicaragua, cualquiera que sea su categoría, son de dos clases: de profesión y de elección.

Los primeros deberán ser ciudadanos nicaragüenses y reunir las demás condiciones que establece el artículo siguiente. Los segundos, nicaragüenses ó extranjeros, deberán reunir los requisitos del artículo 11.

**ART. 10º.** Para ser nombrado Cónsul de profesión se requiere: 1º, tener no menos de 21 años de edad, ni más de 55, y acreditar antecedentes honorables; 2º, hablar y escribir correctamente el idioma castellano y conocer el país á que haya de ser destinado; 3º, nociones generales de Historia Universal y Geografía; 4º, conocimiento completo de la Constitución Política, Historia, Geografía, Física y Política, Legislación Civil, Comercial, Fiscal y Marítima de Nicaragua; 5º, nociones generales de Economía Política y conocimiento de la legislación nicaragüense en general, de la estadística comercial, de las producciones naturales del país y del estado de sus industrias; 6º, conocimiento del Derecho Internacional Público y Privado y de los tratados existentes entre Nicaragua y los demás Estados; 7º, conocimiento teórico y práctico de la Notaría; 8º, versación en Contabilidad.

El Reglamento Consular determinará la forma en que el interesado habrá de justificar que reúne los requisitos anteriores.

El candidato podrá ser eximido de nuevas pruebas en todas aquellas



materias acerca de las cuales hubiere ya obtenido aprobación en establecimientos de enseñanza secundaria, públicos ó autorizados por el Gobierno. Podrán ser nombrados sin rendir prueba alguna los que tengan título académico de Doctor en Derecho.

ART. 11. Para ser nombrado Cónsul de elección debe el candidato acreditar que cuenta con recursos que le permiten vivir con independencia y decoro, ó que ejerce una profesión ó industria honorosa y que goza de consideración social en la localidad.

Serán motivos de preferencia, respecto de los extranjeros, el conocimiento del idioma español, haber residido algún tiempo en Nicaragua ó tener intereses comerciales en la República.

ART. 12. Los emolumentos ó derechos que los Cónsules percibieren en el ejercicio de sus funciones, pertenecerán al Estado, excepto los que facultativamente y en calidad de viático exigieren de conformidad con el artículo 29 de la presente ley.

ART. 13. Los Cónsules de profesión gozarán de sueldo fijo y se les podrá acordar además una asignación suplementaria; pero no podrán ejercer el comercio ni desempeñar otra ocupación extraña á su empleo, y les es prohibido aceptar en propiedad un cargo consular de otro Gobierno sin autorización del Poder Ejecutivo.

ART. 14. El sueldo de los Cónsules de profesión será de ciento cincuenta pesos mensuales.

El Poder Ejecutivo podrá acordarles también la asignación suplementaria de que habla el artículo anterior hasta en cantidad de ciento cincuenta pesos mensuales, tomando en cuenta la importancia del Consulado, el trabajo que acarree y las condiciones de vida del país en que van á residir.

Los Cónsules de elección no gozan de sueldo fijo, pero tienen derecho al 25 por ciento de los honorarios que están obligados á percibir.

Los gastos de oficina, así como la remuneración del Canciller, si lo hubiere, serán de cuenta de los cónsules.

Podrá, sin embargo, el Poder Ejecutivo acordar en casos especiales á los Cónsules de elección, un auxilio que no exceda de veinticinco pesos mensuales para gastos de oficina ú otros desembolsos que hiciere necesarios el desempeño de sus funciones.

ART. 15. Cuando por primera vez se estableciere un Consulado de profesión el Poder Ejecutivo podrá asignar para la compra de muebles y útiles de la oficina consular, una cantidad que no exceda de mil pesos.

ART. 16. En los casos en que por enfermedad, ausencia, ú otro impedimento, un Cónsul de profesión fuere reemplazado interinamente en sus funciones por un Cónsul de elección, éste tendrá derecho al 25 por ciento de los emolumentos que percibiere con tal que dicho 25 por ciento no exceda del sueldo del Cónsul de profesión.

ART. 17. Los Cónsules deben rendir ante el Ministerio de Hacienda una fianza hasta de mil pesos antes de entrar á ejercer su cargo. El

Ministro respectivo determinará el monto de dicha fianza en proporción de los fondos que hayan de manejarse.

ART. 18. El Estado reconocerá íntegramente á los Cónsules de profesión los gastos de viaje hasta el lugar de su destino. Podrá abonarles, asimismo, la tercera parte de los de su esposa y de los de sus hijos menores de edad. En ambos casos, los Cónsules presentarán una cuenta, en cuanto fuese posible, documentada de tales desembolsos.

ART. 19. Si por motivos justificados los Cónsules de profesión renunciaren el cargo ó fuesen removidos por causas no imputables á mal desempeño de sus funciones, y quisiesen regresar á Nicaragua, el Estado les reconocerá á ellas y á sus familias los gastos de viaje en la forma prevista en el artículo precedente.

ART. 20. Los Cónsules de profesión no podrán ausentarse del lugar de su residencia sino hasta por ocho días y por razones justificativas, debiendo obtener previamente para ello autorización de la Legación de Nicaragua, si la hubiere.

Á los que hubieren permanecido más de cinco años consecutivos en el desempeño de su cargo y quisieren venir á Nicaragua, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores podrá otorgarles una licencia que no exceda de seis meses, gozando del sueldo que les corresponde.

En este caso tendrán derecho á que les sean reconocidas la mitad de los gastos de su viaje y la cuarta parte de los de su familia. El mismo auxilio les será acordado para volver á su puesto.

ART. 21. Los Cónsules de elección para ausentarse del lugar de su residencia, aunque fuese por tiempo indeterminado, no tienen más que dar aviso al Cónsul General ó á la Legación, proponiendo, sino lo estuviere de antemano designada, la persona que deba reemplazarles. Esta persona disfrutará, en lugar de dichos Cónsules de elección, de los emolumentos que por la ley corresponden á éstos.

ART. 22. Los Cónsules son ministros de fe pública, y en tal carácter pueden intervenir en los actos y desempeñar las funciones que la ley señala á los notarios públicos.

ART. 23. Los Cónsules harán las veces de oficiales del Registro Civil para registrar los nacimientos, matrimonios ó defunciones de nicaragüenses que ocurran en su jurisdicción, siempre que los interesados lo solicitaren, conformándose para estos actos á lo que dispone la ley sobre la materia.

ART. 24. El 1° de cada mes los Cónsules remitirán al Ministerio de Hacienda por medio de la Legación, ó á falta de ésta directamente, la cuenta documentada del mes anterior y un cheque por valor del saldo á favor del Estado, y el Ministro dictará las providencias necesarias para que esos fondos ingresen al Tesoro Público.

Por falta del envío puntual de estos documentos serán amonestados la primera vez, multados en veinticinco pesos la segunda, y la tercera,

podrán ser removidos de su cargo ó suspendidos provisionalmente por el agente diplomático sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad pecuniaria á que hubiere lugar.

ART. 25. La jurisdicción de los cónsules será determinada en el acuerdo en que se les nombre. En caso contrario, la jurisdicción consular comprenderá la residencia de los cónsules y los demás lugares del país ante el cual están acreditados, que se hallen á más corta distancia de esa residencia que la de otro Consulado.

En caso de dificultades el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores por sí ó por medio del agente diplomático determinará la jurisdicción respectiva de los Cónsules entre los cuales existiere desacuerdo.

ART. 26. Los Cónsules establecerán en sus respectivos distritos una caja de auxilios para los nicaragüenses desvalidos. Formarán este fondo de socorro el 5 por ciento de los derechos que percibieren, las multas impuestas á los Cónsules por cualquier motivo, y las demás sumas que determinará el Reglamento Consular.

Dicho fondo quedará en manos de los Cónsules y de él se dispondrá con estricta sujeción á la ley y á los fines para que ha sido creado.

ART. 27. Los Cónsules percibirán por los respectivos actos consulares los honorarios siguientes:

Visita: Por visitar todo buque nicaragüense que llegue á un puerto de su jurisdicción:

Si no excede de—

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 20 toneladas.....  | \$0.00 |
| 50 toneladas.....  | 1.00   |
| 100 toneladas..... | 2.00   |
| 200 toneladas..... | 4.00   |

Si excede de 200 toneladas..... 6.00

Facturas: Por visar un juego de facturas consulares:

Si el valor no excede de—

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| \$100 ..... | \$2.50 |
| 200 .....   | 3.00   |
| 500 .....   | 5.00   |
| 1,000 ..... | 10.00  |

Si excede de \$1,000, además del honorario anterior, el 1 por ciento sobre el excedente.

Manifiestos de cargas: Por visar un juego de manifiestos de carga destinada directamente á puertos nicaragüenses, 20 por ciento sobre los honorarios que corresponden por la legalización de las facturas consulares contenidas en dicho juego:

Los mismos honorarios se cobrarán por visar el manifiesto ó sobordo de carga destinada á puertos nicaragüenses y que haya de reembarcarse en Panamá.

Manifiestos en lastre: Por visar un juego de manifiestos en lastre, cinco pesos.

**Conocimientos:** Por visar un juego de conocimientos, sea cual fuere el valor de la factura, dos pesos.

**Patente de sanidad:** Por expedir ó visar la patente de sanidad de todo buque—

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Que no exceda de 20 toneladas ..... | \$1. 00 |
| Si no exceda de 100 toneladas ..... | 2. 00   |
| Si no exceda de 500 toneladas ..... | 3. 00   |
| Si exceda de 500 toneladas .....    | 6. 00   |

**Carta salida:** Por expedir ó visar la carta salida de todo buque—

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Que no exceda de 20 toneladas ..... | \$1. 00 |
| Si no exceda de 100 toneladas ..... | 2. 00   |
| Si no exceda de 500 toneladas ..... | 3. 00   |
| Si exceda de 500 toneladas .....    | 6. 00   |

**Rol:** Por formar el rol de la tripulación, cuatro pesos. Por anotar variaciones en el rol, dos pesos.

**Trasbordo:** Por la visación de un pliego de trasbordo, cinco pesos.

**Salarios:** Por intervenir en el arreglo de salarios ó alimentos de individuos de la tripulación y autorizarlo, dos pesos. Lo mismo cobrarán por decidir si hay ó no lugar á la resolución de los contratos de la gente de mar.

**Pasaje:** Por la resolución que pronunciaren en caso de controversia entre el capitán y los posajeros, relativa al pasaje, dos pesos.

**Pasavante:** Por un pasavante ó patente provisional para que un buque enarbole el pabellón nicaragüense y navegue para algún puerto de la República á fin de matricularse allí, veinte pesos.

**Venta de buques:** Por intervenir en la venta de un buque nicaragüense de 100 toneladas, ó menos, y autorizarla, diez pesos. Si el buque fuere de más de 100 toneladas, veinte pesos.

**Protesta:** Por recibir la protesta marítima ó declaración que los capitanes de buques mercantes están obligados á hacer sobre lo ocurrido en el viaje ante los Cónsules de los puertos donde arriben dichos barcos por causas de averías, dos pesos.

Si hubiere que tomarse declaraciones de individuos de la tripulación ó que hayan estado en el buque, cobrarán además cincuenta centavos por declaración.

**Depósito de papeles de mar:** Por el depósito que debe hacerse en el Consulado de los papeles de todo buque nicaragüense que mida 100 toneladas ó menos, dos pesos. Si el buque midiere más de 100 toneladas, tres pesos.

**Confrontación:** Por la confrontación que practicaren para reconocer la conformidad del cargamento en sus bultos, números y especies, y los contenidos en la póliza, guía ó manifiesto de la aduana de procedencia, cuatro pesos.

**Sellos:** Por poner sellos en los marchamos de los bultos, cuando tal operación se solicitare, cincuenta centavos por cada bulto.

**Averías:** Por la resolución que dictaren, en vista del informe de peritos, en que se autorice al capitán para descargar las mercaderías, repararlas, reembarcarlas, mantenerlas en depósito ó venderlas en pública subasta, etc., cinco pesos.

**Naufragio:** Por asistencia en caso de naufragio ú otro accidente, los gastos de viaje y diez pesos diarios.

**Mercaderías averiadas:** Por intervenir en la venta de los restos del buque ó de mercaderías averiadas ó que no puedan conservarse hasta la reparación del buque, 2½ por ciento sobre el producto de la venta.

**Empréstito:** Por intervenir, cuando fueren requeridos, en el acto de levantar un empréstito á la gruesa, 1½ por ciento sobre la cantidad emprestada.

**Pasaporte:** Por expedir ó visar un pasaporte, un peso.

**Escritura:** Por extender en su registro cualquier instrumento con el carácter de notario público, además de lo escrito, seis pesos.

**Testamento:** Por autorizar un testamento cerrado ó por presenciar su apertura, diez pesos.

**Legalización:** Por legalizar documentos ó firmas, en general, cuatro pesos.

**Copia:** Por testimonio, certificación ó copia de actos otorgados ante ellos, ó de papeles ó documentos depositados en el Consulado, cincuenta centavos por cada medio pliego escrito, incluyendo los simplemente comenzados, sin contar los honorarios de legalización de dichos escritos.

**Estado civil:** Por registrar actas de nacimiento, matrimonio, defunción ó cualquiera otra anotación relativa al estado civil de una persona, dos pesos.

Por expedir una copia de uno de estos asientos, dos pesos.

**Certificado de vida:** Por un certificado de supervivencia, dos pesos.

**Diligencias judiciales:** Por diligencias en que obren en el carácter de funcionarios judiciales, dos pesos.

**Asistencia judicial:** Por practicar una inspección ocular, aposición de sellos, reconocer ó quitar los que se hubieren colocado, ejecutar un embargo, cuatro pesos.

**Inventario y partición:** Por hacer un inventario: Si los bienes no exceden de \$1,000, 1 por ciento; si los bienes no exceden de \$5,000, el honorario anterior, y el medio por ciento sobre el excedente de \$1,000. Si exceden de \$5,000, el honorario anterior y el cuarto por ciento sobre el excedente. Por hacer una partición, los honorarios anteriores duplicados. Por intervenir en un inventario ó en una partición, cuatro pesos. Por practicar un avalúo de bienes ó intervenir en él, 1 por ciento sobre el valor de los bienes valuados.

**Venta pública:** Por intervenir en la venta pública de bienes, cuando su intervención fuere requerida, 1½ por ciento hasta la cantidad de \$5,000 y un medio por ciento sobre lo que excediere de esta suma.

**Administración y venta de bienes:** Por intervenir en la administración

de bienes de ausentes ó de intestados, ó en la venta de los mismos, 1 por ciento sobre los que simplemente administraren, y 2 por ciento sobre el precio de venta.

Lo mismo percibirán cuando por las leyes ó prácticas del país en que funcionen les incumbiere en persona ejercer la administración ó realizar la venta.

Depósito: Por el depósito hecho en el Consulado de mercaderías ó dinero, 1 por ciento sobre el valor de las primeras ó sobre la cantidad del segundo. Si el depósito fuere de documentos, dos pesos.

Procuración: Por representar y defender derechos de nicaragüenses ante los tribunales del país, los mismos honorarios que corresponderían á los procuradores judiciales en dicho país.

ART. 28. Casos imprevistos: Por servicios no comprendidos en esta tarifa, á falta de convenio previo con el interesado, cobrarán los honorarios que por actos análogos cobran en el lugar de su residencia los notarios públicos. Pero si el acto fuere de los que no puedan ejecutar los notarios, cobrarán sus honorarios de conformidad con la tarifa consular vigente en el país donde residan.

ART. 29. Asistencia fuera del Consulado: Cuando tengan que salir de su oficina para un acto cualquiera, además de los honorarios que corresponden al acto podran cobrar dos pesos por la primera hora y uno por cada hora de las siguientes. Pero si el acto tuviese lugar fuera de su residencia, tendrá derecho á los gastos de viaje y diez pesos diarios. En el primer caso la dieta nunca excederá de diez pesos diarios.

ART. 30. Exenciones: No percibirán honorarios: Por las diligencias en que intervengan en causa criminal ni por los expedientes y sumarios á que ésta diere lugar. Por los actos que interesen á nicaragüenses notoriamente pobres, á juicio prudencial de los cónsules. Por facturas consulares y demás actos ejecutados para el Estado. Por inscribir á los nicaragüenses en el libro de matrículas ni por expedirles la certificación respectiva.

ART. 31. Equivalencias: Para los efectos de esta ley, el peso nicaragüense se reputa de igual valor que los pesos de las otras Repúblicas hispano-americanas y que el *dollar* de los Estados Unidos es equivalente á cuatro chelines de la Gran Bretaña, cuatro marcos de Alemania, cinco francos de Francia, cinco liras de Italia y cinco pesetas de España. En los países que no quedan enumerados aquí, el peso nicaragüense se reputa igual á cinco francos ó al equivalente de cinco francos en la moneda del país de que se trate.

ART. 32. Las autoridades de aduana cobrarán y remitirán al Ministerio de Hacienda, para que se hagan figurar en la cuenta de los Cónsules los derechos que hubiere correspondido á éstos percibir por la expedición ó visación de documentos relacionados con el buque ó su carga y que fueren presentados sin haber cumplido esta formalidad.

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Al mismo tiempo cobrarán, por vía de pena y á favor del fisco, una suma igual á los derechos que debieron haberse pagado en el Consulado.

Ambas sumas podrán ser pagadas en la moneda nacional al cambio del día.

**DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS.**

ART. 33. Los nombramientos de Cónsules de profesión se harán á medida que el Poder Ejecutivo lo estimare conveniente, tomando en cuenta las consideraciones debidas á las personas, nicaragüenses ó extranjeros, que estuvieren desempeñando funciones consulares á satisfacción del Gobierno.

ART. 34. Queda autorizado el Poder Ejecutivo para emitir un reglamento consular de conformidad con la presente ley, y desde la fecha en que dicho reglamento entre en vigor, quedará derogado el de 16 de octubre de 1880 y toda otra disposición relativa á esta materia.

ART. 35. Esta ley comenzará á regir el 1° de enero de 1905.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones.

Managua, 15 de octubre de 1904.

SEBASTIÁN SALINAS, D. P.

ADOLFO VIVAS, D. S.

TELÉMACO LÓPEZ, D. S.

Publíquese. Palacio del Ejecutivo, Managua, 26 de octubre de 1904.

J. S. ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO.

**MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL.**

**I.—Decreto de 15 de octubre de 1904, relativo á la siembra del algodón.**

[“Diario Oficial” de 27 de octubre de 1904, No. 2355.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Durante seis años no tendrá impuesto de ninguna clase la siembra del algodón ni la exportación y explotación de su producto.

ART. 2°. Queda derogada toda disposición que se oponga á la presente.

**II.—Decreto de 8 de noviembre de 1904, relativo á la exportación del ganado.**

[“Diario oficial” de 11 de noviembre de 1904.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. En el ganado de casco establécese el impuesto de tres pesos oro americano para la exportación de la bestia mular y un peso para la bestia caballar.

ART. 2°. En el ganado hembra de asta, elévase á tres pesos oro el derecho de exportación.

ART. 3°. \* \* \*

ART. 4°. El presente será aplicado de conformidad con el decreto de 14 de mayo último, y comenzará á regir desde el 1° del mes próximo.

PERÚ.

**PRODUCTO DE LA ADUANA FLUVIAL DE IQUITOS DURANTE EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DEL 1° DE JUNIO DE 1903 AL 31 DE MAYO DE 1904.**

[Del "Loreto Comercial," Iquitos, 26 de noviembre de 1904.]

| Mes.              | Exportación.       | Importación.       | 8 por ciento adicional. | Presupuestos anteriores. | Multas.           |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|                   | £ ch. p.           | £ ch. p.           | £ ch. p.                | £ ch. p.                 | £ ch. p.          |
| <b>1903.</b>      |                    |                    |                         |                          |                   |
| Junio.....        | 336 9 93           | 4,919 0 99         | 389 6 70                | 221 4 58                 | 322 7 24          |
| Julio.....        | 651 6 76           | 3,613 5 36         | 288 6 24                |                          | 88 6 34           |
| Agosto.....       | 208 6 59           | 2,667 7 21         | 205 6 64                | 24 6 68                  | 146 5 53          |
| Septiembre.....   | 987 3 76           | 3,311 7 17         | 264 4 47                | 31 6 61                  | 104 1 85          |
| Octubre.....      | 1,834 2 04         | 4,056 8 19         | 324 7 11                |                          | 8 0 00            |
| Noviembre.....    | 712 0 89           | 2,125 2 59         | 167 8 22                |                          | 26 3 32           |
| Diciembre.....    | 4,366 8 41         | 6,947 3 91         | 665 7 18                | 4 73                     | 316 6 68          |
| <b>1904.</b>      |                    |                    |                         |                          |                   |
| Enero.....        | 174 9 85           | 65 8 88            | 5 2 68                  | 3,208 4 84               |                   |
| Febrero.....      | 1,390 8 63         | 5,642 8 30         | 451 6 50                | 144 4 75                 | 14 1 03           |
| Marzo.....        | 2,543 2 38         | 5,118 9 44         | 409 5 33                | 1 4 60                   | 3 5 94            |
| Abril.....        | 1,566 6 22         | 8,912 1 64         | 713 0 05                | 95 9 26                  | 5 90              |
| Mayo.....         | 1,143 5 00         | 11,022 1 17        | 881 6 13                |                          |                   |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>15,916 4 96</b> | <b>58,303 4 85</b> | <b>4,657 7 35</b>       | <b>3,726 6 05</b>        | <b>1,031 3 83</b> |

| Meses.            | Derechos consulares. | Almacenaje.     | Muellaje.         | Derechos dobles. | Totales.           |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                   | £ ch. p.             | £ ch. p.        | £ ch. p.          | £ ch. p.         | £ ch. p.           |
| <b>1903.</b>      |                      |                 |                   |                  |                    |
| Junio.....        | 0 1 00               | 56 2 17         | 95 6 45           | 70 6 97          | 6,412 6 03         |
| Julio.....        | 0 1 70               | 41 8 03         | 85 2 35           | 54 6 42          | 4,824 3 20         |
| Agosto.....       | 9 8 81               | 30 6 55         | 54 7 65           | 56 7 81          | 3,304 8 47         |
| Septiembre.....   | 6 5 77               | 41 2 17         | 65 8 56           | 43 6 35          | 4,859 6 71         |
| Octubre.....      | 4 4 80               | 94 8 68         | 105 6 66          | 50 0 71          | 6,418 6 54         |
| Noviembre.....    | 7 3 98               | 16 6 06         | 53 8 25           | 21 2 86          | 3,120 5 67         |
| Diciembre.....    | 25 4 50              | 81 8 64         | 162 8 09          | 93 3 93          | 12,550 1 17        |
| <b>1904.</b>      |                      |                 |                   |                  |                    |
| Enero.....        | 4 4 55               |                 |                   |                  | 3,454 0 80         |
| Febrero.....      | 0 1 80               | 62 8 51         | 120 3 21          | 77 3 19          | 7,904 5 92         |
| Marzo.....        | 12 4 20              | 58 9 67         | 112 1 72          | 41 6 86          | 8,302 0 14         |
| Abril.....        | 7 3 70               | 96 2 82         | 160 8 49          | 54 2 42          | 11,608 5 30        |
| Mayo.....         | 1 6 40               | 103 5 97        | 110 0 50          | 154 3 52         | 13,416 8 69        |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>80 0 71</b>       | <b>626 9 12</b> | <b>1,126 5 93</b> | <b>717 1 04</b>  | <b>86,186 3 84</b> |

**EXPORTACIÓN DE GOMA ELÁSTICA POR LA ADUANA FLUVIAL DE IQUITOS Y SUS DEPENDENCIAS, DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904.**

| Meses.                                 | Número de kilos. | Derechos.          | Valor total en plaza del producto. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                        |                  | £ ch. p.           | £ ch. p.                           |
| Enero.....                             | 55,529           | 415 4 52           | 14,093 6 80                        |
| Febrero.....                           | 201,697          | 1,379 0 33         | 52,134 5 10                        |
| Marzo.....                             | 308,921          | 2,543 2 88         | 77,230 2 50                        |
| Abril.....                             | 110,208          | 1,566 6 22         | 27,562 0 00                        |
| Mayo.....                              | 93,855           | 1,143 5 00         | 24,482 5 20                        |
| Junio.....                             | 126,931          | 1,522 1 30         | 31,599 7 90                        |
| <b>Total del primer semestre.....</b>  | <b>897,141</b>   | <b>8,569 9 75</b>  | <b>277,092 7 50</b>                |
| Julio.....                             | 56,820           | 657 0 14           | 13,726 9 40                        |
| Agosto.....                            | 87,203           | 1,121 5 24         | 23,504 3 70                        |
| Septiembre.....                        | 260,986          | 3,821 8 82         | 82,145 1 90                        |
| Octubre.....                           | 207,893          | 3,450 8 34         | 75,101 5 40                        |
| Noviembre.....                         | 212,492          | 3,477 0 32         | 77,228 7 40                        |
| Diciembre.....                         | 485,860          | 7,097 9 08         | 160,505 0 00                       |
| <b>Total del segundo semestre.....</b> | <b>1,309,753</b> | <b>19,625 6 94</b> | <b>432,211 6 80</b>                |
| <b>Total general.....</b>              | <b>2,206,894</b> | <b>28,195 6 69</b> | <b>659,304 4 30</b>                |



Comparación durante los seis años que se expresan:

| Años.     | Kilos.    | Derechos. |     |    | Valor total en plaza del producto. |        |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|----|------------------------------------|--------|
|           |           | £         | ch. | p. | £                                  | ch. p. |
| 1899..... | 993,635   | 6,467     | 0   | 00 | 288,940                            | 0 00   |
| 1900..... | 2,246,967 | 9,044     | 0   | 00 | 378,318                            | 0 00   |
| 1901..... | 1,236,650 | 11,180    | 9   | 86 | 283,392                            | 0 00   |
| 1902..... | 1,299,689 | 10,751    | 8   | 68 | 379,641                            | 5 21   |
| 1903..... | 1,736,374 | 13,839    | 6   | 59 | 438,909                            | 3 70   |
| 1904..... | 2,206,694 | 23,196    | 6   | 69 | 659,304                            | 4 30   |

## SALVADOR.

### BONOS DE EMISIÓN Y AMORTIZACIÓN.

Importantes datos contiene la Memoria del Ministerio de Hacienda al referirse á la deuda del Salvador, bonificada.

Las amortizaciones habidas en el año de 1904 se descomponen así:

#### Bonos del Salvador:

|                 |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital .....   | \$228,543.68 |              |
| Intereses ..... | 156,567.00   |              |
|                 |              | \$385,110.68 |

#### Bonos Deuda Francesa:

|                 |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Capital .....   | 40,353.00 |           |
| Intereses ..... | 17,918.45 |           |
|                 |           | 58,271.45 |

#### Bonos Sucesión Camacho:

|                 |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Capital .....   | 66,822.39 |           |
| Intereses ..... | 3,176.21  |           |
|                 |           | 69,998.60 |

#### Bonos Indemnización Nacional:

|                                |           |            |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Capital, oro .....             | 50,449.37 |            |
| Intereses, oro .....           | 6,053.92  |            |
| Cambio al 160 por ciento ..... | 90,405.26 |            |
|                                |           | 146,908.55 |

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Otras clases de bonos sin intereses ..... | 2,338,340.21 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|

Total general ..... 3,998,629.49

En las subastas de Bonos del Salvador se erogaron \$248,001.23, y como el valor nominal de los Bonos amortizados fué de \$985,110.68, incluso sus intereses, resulta que el Estado obtuvo en dicha operación una ganancia de \$737,109.45.

Al detalle de la amortización anterior correspondería agregar \$58,521.27 oro Americano, valor del segundo contado de la llamada "Indemnización Nacional," pagadero el 8 de enero próximo pasado y remitido á mediados de diciembre del año que acaba de fenecer; pero no habiéndose recibido aún de los interesados los Bonos respectivos, dicho pago se hará figurar en las operaciones del año en curso.

## URUGUAY.

**EXTRACTO DEL MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA, CIUDADANO DON JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ Á LA HONORABLE ASAMBLEA GENERAL AL INAUGURARSE EL PRIMER PERÍODO DE LA XXII LEGISLATURA, FEBRERO 15 DE 1905.**

### CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS.

El Poder Ejecutivo, persuadido de la trascendencia de los servicios que prestan al público y al comercio los correos y telégrafos nacionales, les ha consagrado su más empeñosa atención.

No ha sido posible aún llevar á la práctica muchas de las mejoras proyectadas, porque el presupuesto actual es insuficiente, pero algo se ha hecho para perfeccionar los distintos servicios.

\* \* \* \* \*

Las relaciones internacionales han sido, por otra parte, mantenidas y estrechadas en los dos años últimos. Nuestro correo se caracteriza por la estricta puntualidad en el cumplimiento de sus compromisos, y las sumas que debe pagar á los correos extranjeros por tránsito marítimo de la correspondencia son remitidas anualmente en las épocas fijadas por la Convención Postal Universal.

\* \* \* \* \*

Se ha celebrado un convenio de encomiendas postales con la República de Chile y se tiene el proyecto de extender considerablemente el servicio de los giros postales que tan positivas ventajas ofrece al público. Un convenio con el Brasil no ha podido aún ser llevado á la práctica, porque se ofrecen ciertas dificultades derivadas de las grandes y frecuentes oscilaciones de los cambios, pero se cree que pronto se hallará la fórmula que evite todos los inconvenientes, y de ese modo el público encontrará una forma insuperable de girar pequeñas cantidades.

\* \* \* \* \*

En los años 1901, 1902, 1903 y 1904 se ha producido un gran movimiento en los servicios de correos y telégrafos, como lo pone de manifiesto el cuadro siguiente:

| Años.      | Piezas de correspondencia. | Número de giros. | Valor girado. | Telegramas. |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1901 ..... | 53, 503, 889               | 34, 642          | 3, 671, 748   | 214, 020    |
| 1902 ..... | 72, 856, 187               | 38, 970          | 3, 967, 800   | 242, 906    |
| 1903 ..... | 70, 615, 160               | 44, 153          | 4, 910, 153   | 286, 316    |
| 1904 ..... | 55, 922, 947               | 13, 713          | 1, 358, 824   | 223, 283    |

La renta se ha mantenido también á una altura que revela la vitalidad de la institución, como puede verse:

### *Rentas generales de correos y telégrafos.*

|            |                |            |                |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1901 ..... | \$390, 027. 47 | 1903 ..... | \$430, 888. 95 |
| 1902 ..... | 419, 635. 16   | 1904 ..... | 380, 064. 92   |

De los cuadros anteriores resulta que en el año 1903 se notó un gran aumento en el número de telegramas y de giros, manteniéndose sin diferencia sensible la cifra considerable de piezas de correspondencia obtenida en 1902. En el monto de la renta puede también señalarse un crecimiento halagüeño.

\* \* \* \* \*

El año que empieza se inicia en la forma más favorable y determinará un aumento en todos los servicios postales y telegráficos.

#### RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Me es satisfactorio manifestar á V. H. que las relaciones de la República con las naciones amigas se han conservado siempre francas y cordiales.

\* \* \* \* \*

Los pactos internacionales son indudablemente poderosos lazos de amistosa vinculación entre las naciones, facilitando y haciendo más estrechas y cordiales las relaciones entre ellas.

El Poder Ejecutivo, que así lo comprende y que atribuye á esto verdadera importancia, mantiene tratados de distinta naturaleza con varias naciones y ha celebrado algunos más é iniciado otros que están en vías de pronta terminación.

\* \* \* \* \*

V. H. presto su soberana sanción á la Convención Sanitaria Internacional, celebrada con el Brasil, la República Argentina y la del Paraguay.

Este convenio de útil profilaxia internacional será puesto en vigencia así que se proceda al canje de las respectivas ratificaciones, lo que tendrá lugar tan pronto como se hayan salvado ciertos inconvenientes de mera forma.

Denunciado por el Gobierno del Brasil el tratado de extradición de criminales que existía entre este y aquel país, y aceptada por el Uruguay la denuncia, se ocupa el Poder Ejecutivo de la celebración de un nuevo pacto que, consultando las deficiencias que la práctica hizo notar en el anterior, asegure, de manera eficaz, la consecución de los fines de la justicia, garantizando, en la mejor forma posible, la defensa de la sociedad contra elementos peligrosos para su conservación moral.

Un convenio idéntico ha sido sometido al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, por intermedio del Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario que la República mantiene ante aquel país, y cree el Poder Ejecutivo que en breve podrá ser enviado á la consideración de V. H. conjuntamente con otro de comercio, cuya negociación ha sido también encomendada al referido agente diplomático.

Con el Imperio de Persia se celebró un tratado de amistad, comercio y navegación, que está á la consideración de V. H.

## MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO.

\* \* \* \* \*

El estado de las obras del puerto, á fines del año 1904 y principios del actual, es el siguiente:

De los diques de abrigo exteriores, ó sean los dos rompeolas, que eventualmente tendrán una extensión total de 1,940 metros, hay 1,400 metros en construcción, de los cuales cerca de la mitad está casi concluida.

\* \* \* \* \*

El dragado alcanza á 2,320,600 metros cúbicos en el antepuerto y 1,433,857 metros cúbicos en el puerto comercial.

Las sumas de dinero invertidas en la construcción del puerto hasta fines de 1904 llegan á \$3,100,000.

## IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO.

El decreto de 29 de enero de 1903, por el cual se han precisado y completado las disposiciones á que debe estar sometido el comercio ganadero exterior, tanto de ultramar como con la República Argentina, se ha cumplido con toda regularidad por parte del Gobierno, habiéndose establecido en algunos puntos del litoral inspecciones veterinarias que funcionan corrientemente, aplicando á los casos de importación y exportación de reproductores y tropa de invernada y saladero las disposiciones previsoras de orden técnico y administrativo que establece dicho decreto.

\* \* \* \* \*

## LA LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN DE SEMILLAS VEGETALES.

Aunque promulgada por el Ministerio de Hacienda, conviene dejar constancia que la ley de fecha *julio 16 de 1904*, liberando de derechos de importación, patente adicional, almacenajes, eslingaje y *sellado á las semillas vegetales* que se introduzcan en el país, fué preparado por el Ministerio de Fomento, por cuyo conducto fué elevado á V. H. el proyecto respectivo acompañado del mensaje de fecha 19 de septiembre de 1903.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FRANQUICIAS Á LA INDUSTRIA DE LA LECHE.

Con motivo de la petición de la Sociedad Anónima Cooperativa Unión Uruguaya, fundada en el país para la explotación en grande escala de la industria lechera, el Poder Ejecutivo sometió á la H. Asamblea General en el mes de octubre de 1903 un proyecto de ley concediendo franquicias á las industrias que tienen como materia prima

la leche y se proponen la fabricación de manteca, cremas, quesos y demás productos derivados de la industria lechera.

Las franquicias se extienden á exonerar de derechos de importación á las calderas y motores para la usina central y las cremerías en campaña; á las máquinas y aparatos eléctricos para el alumbrado de la usina central y para la elaboración de los subproductos de la leche desnatada; á las máquinas y los útiles para la fábrica de manteca y cremerías en campaña; á las piezas de repuesto correspondientes. Se exonera también á dichos establecimientos de la patente de giro y contribución inmobiliaria por un determinado número de años; y establece por último que á los exportadores de manteca les serán devueltos por la aduana, al hacerse la exportación, los derechos de importación que hayan pagado por la introducción de papel especial para envoltura y envases de lata.

A juicio del Poder Ejecutivo todos estos beneficios deben ser acordados á la industria lechera, industria importantísima por sus beneficios directos en cuanto al rendimiento y por los que es capaz de proporcionar indirectamente á las clases laboriosas de nuestra campaña, fomentando en ella hábitos sedentarios de trabajo en esa especie de las faenas rurales.

Por tales razones considera el proyecto recomendado á V. H. como una de las tantas piezas del proteccionismo racional que debe imperar en un país nuevo, sobre todo con relación á industrias que tienen abundantemente á la mano la materia prima indispensable.

La experiencia recogida en otros países debe ser aprovechada prudentemente en el nuestro, si se quiere desarrollar una industria cuyos productos son altamente apreciados y remunerados allí donde no se cuenta con la riqueza pecunaria que es el signo característico de la riqueza pública en los países del Río de la Plata.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

El monto de la deuda externa se descomponía el 1° de enero de 1904 así:

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Consolidada del Uruguay ..... | \$91, 132, 812 |
| Uruguayo de 1896 .....        | 6, 566, 652    |
| Total .....                   | 97, 699, 464   |

En el transcurso del año 1904 se amortizaron de la primera deuda 498,294 pesos, y de la segunda 177,754 pesos, quedando reducido el monto total, en 1° de enero de 1905, á 97,023,416 pesos.

El servicio de las garantías acordadas á los ferrocarriles, que como es notorio, se atienden también con el aparte del 45 por ciento de la renta aduanera, ascendió en 1903 á 706,099 pesos, y en 1904 á 692,890 pesos.

El monto de la deuda interna é internacional era, el 1° de enero de 1904, el siguiente:

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Deuda interna.....       | \$22, 948, 241      |
| Deuda internacional..... | 3, 106, 750         |
| <b>Total.....</b>        | <b>26, 054, 991</b> |

Durante el año 1904 se amortizaron títulos por un valor de 1,352,710 pesos, pero como se emitió el millón de pesos del empréstito extraordinario de 1901, segunda emisión, autorizado por las leyes de 20 de mayo de 1903 y 4 de marzo de 1904, resulta que el monto de la deuda interna é internacional era, el 1° de enero del corriente año, de 25,702,281 pesos, comprendiendo en él 213,275 pesos de deuda de liquidación á emitir, destinada á los fines señalados en la ley de 16 de agosto de 1899, y 145,785 pesos de extraordinario de 1897, segunda serie, para atenderá créditos aún en tramitación, por suministros y perjuicios de la conmoción de 1897.

*Resumiendo toda la deuda pública consolidada, tenemos—*

|                                    | 1° enero 1904.       | 1° enero 1905.       |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Deuda externa.....                 | \$97, 639, 464       | \$97, 023, 416       |
| Deuda interna é internacional..... | 26, 051, 991         | 25, 702, 281         |
| <b>Total.....</b>                  | <b>123, 754, 455</b> | <b>122, 725, 697</b> |

Es auspicioso constatar que no obstante las grandes exigencias extraordinarias de la movilización de fuerzas que debía hacer el Gobierno, se atendieron corrientemente los intereses de todas nuestras deudas, y además, se amortizaron títulos por valor de pesos 2,028,758. El monto total sólo acusa una disminución de pesos 1,028,758, por la emisión que se hizo del Extraordinario de 1901.

Estos hechos y la conducta del Poder Ejecutivo en la gestión de la Hacienda pública han tenido que repercutir favorablemente, como lo acusan las altas cotizaciones de los fondos del Estado, sobre el crédito y el honor de la República.

Terminada la insurrección que detenía el desenvolvimiento de las energías nacionales y distraía de las luchas ennobecedoras del trabajo á millares de hombres útiles, recibió el Gobierno de los bancos establecidos en Montevideo, un importante ofrecimiento de dinero suficiente para regularizar por el momento la situación del tesoro público, á la espera de la entrada de las rentas que debían recaudarse en el correr del año 1905.

La suma ofrecida alcanzó á la suma de 2,000,000 de pesos; pero el Gobierno sólo creyó conveniente aceptar 1,135,000 pesos, con lo cual se proponía, como lo hizo, atender las obligaciones que creó la pacificación del país y adelantar el pago de los presupuestos.

Las operaciones de crédito concertadas *separadamente* con cuatro de los bancos que hicieron el ofrecimiento, no tienen *precedente* en el país. El Poder Ejecutivo aprecia el hecho en toda su importancia, no sólo por el acto de confianza que representa para el Gobierno, sino también porque esas operaciones introducen en nuestras prácticas financieras un arbitrio más de tesorería, corriente en todos los países regularmente organizados, que manejado con prudencia y sin ilusionismo permite la regularización de la Hacienda pública y el pago normal de las obligaciones de la Nación.

La política financiera del Gobierno ha debido desenvolverse en un período extraordinario de nuestra vida nacional. Los elementos igualmente perturbadores de una buena gestión del tesoro intervenían para dificultar su marcha regular—por una parte la disminución que experimentaban todas las rentas con que contaba el Poder Ejecutivo para atender los servicios ordinarios; y por la otra las erogaciones que causaba la rebelión, cuyo pago podía aplazarse en algunos casos como en el de suministros en general, perjuicios, etc., pero que en otros, debía atenderse de inmediato en beneficio de la pronta terminación de la conmoción y del crédito del Gobierno.

Si se comparan los recursos ordinarios de que pudo disponerse en los dos últimos ejercicios económicos, se tiene:

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Recaudado en 1902-3 ..... | \$16, 315, 330 |
| Recaudado en 1903-4 ..... | 15, 161, 059   |
| Menos en 1903-4 .....     | 1, 154, 271    |

La disminución de las rentas públicas ha sido, sin embargo, mayor, pues las recaudaciones de los meses de julio, agosto, septiembre, y octubre de 1904 que no figuran en el cuadro anterior por pertenecer al ejercicio 1904-5, han sentido también, como los demás meses del año 1904, la influencia del estado anormal en que se encontraba el país.

Comparando solamente las rentas que perciben la Aduana y la Dirección General de Impuestos, se tiene:

|                                                        | 1903.          | 1904.         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Renta de aduana .....                                  | \$10, 315, 293 | \$8, 836, 496 |
| Recaudación de la dirección general de impuestos ..... | 5, 200, 513    | 4, 953, 364   |
| Total .....                                            | 15, 515, 806   | 13, 789, 860  |

Menos en 1904 (año civil), \$1,745,946.

Puede, por tanto, decirse, considerando las demás rentas que no figuran en el cuadro anterior, que la disminución producida por la insurrección, en los recursos ordinarios, alcanza á unos 2,000,000 de pesos.

Nada solicitará el poder Ejecutivo para compensar esa baja. Con enérgica previsión el Gobierno hizo dentro del presupuesto todas

aquellas economías que permitían los servicios públicos, y ha podido eliminar por completo ese primer elemento perturbador.

Las erogaciones extraordinarias producidas por la rebelión, y que el Gobierno ha pagado ya, alcanzaban el 1° de enero del corriente año á la suma de 3,895,142 pesos. Y si de ella se deducen 638,649 pesos, importa líquido de la venta de pesos 1,000,000 nominales del Extraordinario de 1901, 2ª emisión, resulta que ya, el 31 de diciembre de 1904, el Gobierno había adelantado en préstamo de las rentas ordinarias, á la cuenta "movilización de fuerzas," la suma de 3,256,492 pesos.

\* \* \* \* \*

Una información más completa de éstos y de los demás trabajos realizados por el Poder Ejecutivo en el ramo de las finanzas, la encontréis en la memoria especial que os presentará el Ministro de Hacienda en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el artículo 88 de la Constitución de la República.

## VENEZUELA.

### MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL.

I.—*Resolución de 19 de agosto de 1904, por la cual se modifica el inciso 3º del artículo 8º del decreto reglamentario de la renta de licores.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 19 de agosto de 1904, No. 9235.]

Por la presente Resolución se fija desde esta fecha el impuesto de (B. 0.50) cincuenta céntimos de bolívar por cada setenta centilitros (cantidad equivalente á la antigua botella de aguardiente cuya fuerza no exceda de veintiún grados del arcómetro de Cartier) y el de (B. 0.05) cinco céntimos de bolívar más por cada grado de exceso de fuerza sobre los veintiuno indicados.

Queda así modificado el inciso 3º del artículo 8º del Decreto Reglamentario de la Renta de Licores.

II.—*Decreto de 31 de agosto de 1904, por el cual se habilita la aduana del puerto Cristóbal Colón para guiar de cabotaje mercaderías extranjeras para todos los puertos de la República.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 1º de septiembre de 1904, No. 9246.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se habilita la Aduana del puerto “Cristóbal Colón” para guiar de cabotaje mercaderías extranjeras para todos los puertos de la República, al igual de las Aduanas de La Guaira y Puerto Cabello.

ART. 2º. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto y de dar cuenta al Congreso Nacional, en su próxima reunión.



III.—*Resolución de 1º de septiembre de 1904, relativa á la importación de materiales de construcción en el puerto de Cristóbal Colón.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 1º de septiembre de 1904, No. 9246.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que todos los materiales á construir edificios en la ciudad que se está edificando en el puerto de Cristóbal Colón sean declarados libres de derechos arancelarios.

IV.—*Decreto de 1º septiembre de 1904, relativo á la importación y fabricación de fósforos.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 5 de septiembre de 1904, No. 9249.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. En ejecución del Decreto Legislativo de 16 de mayo de 1899, que declara arbitrio rentístico la fabricación y expendio de fósforos, queda prohibido en absoluto desde la fecha de la publicación de este decreto en la “Gaceta Oficial” la importación de fósforos; y la fabricación de este artículo á toda otra persona que no sea el arrendatario ó sus sucesores.

ART. 2º. En lo que se refiere á la importación, se conceden los plazos ultramarinos conforme lo dispone el Código de Hacienda. <sup>a</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 12º. Los Ministros de Hacienda, Fomento y de Obras Públicas quedan encargados de la ejecución del presente Decreto.

V.—*Resolución de 26 de septiembre de 1904, por la cual se determina la clase arancelaria en que debe aforarse la substancia denominada “Silicato de aluminio.”*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 27 de septiembre de 1904, No. 9268.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que la substancia denominada Silicato de aluminio debe aforarse en la 2ª clase arancelaria, como comprendida en el número 32 del Arancel vigente.

VI.—*Resolución de 26 de diciembre de 1904, por la cual se determina la clase arancelaria en que debe aforarse la mercadería conocida con el nombre de “Brightina de Ronde.”*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 28 de diciembre de 1904, No. 9346.]

Por la presente se resuelve que, cuando se introduzca por las Aduanas de la República la mercadería conocida con el nombre de “Brightina de Ronde,” que es una pasta que sirve para limpiar metales y objetos de uso doméstico, como baterías de cocina, loza, vidrios, etc., y que se introduce en la forma de los jabones extranjeros, se afore en la 3ª clase arancelaria.

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<sup>a</sup>Según el artículo 225 del Código de Hacienda, este plazo es de cuarenta días por las mercancías de procedencia europea.

**VII.—Decreto de 3 de enero de 1905, relativo á la importación de maíz, caraotas y frijoles.**

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 3 de enero de 1905, No. 9351.]

**ARTÍCULO 1º.** Desde esta fecha, el maíz, las caraotas y los frijoles que se introduzcan del extranjero por las Aduanas de la República, quedan exentos de pagar los derechos de importación con que están gravados por la Ley arancelaria, hasta que el Gobierno lo juzgue así necesario, lo cual se hará saber con cuarenta días de anticipación.

**ART. 2º.** El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes correspondan.

**VIII.—Resolución de 5 de enero de 1905, relativa á las importaciones que con destino al consumo del Estado Táchira se hagan por la Aduana de San Antonio.**

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 5 de enero de 1905, No. 9353.]

Por la presente se resuelve:

1º. Que se haga á los importadores del Estado Táchira la siguiente bonificación sobre los artículos que se enumeran en seguida, siempre que manifiesten y comprueben ante el Administrador de la Aduana de San Antonio, que son para el consumo de aquella localidad y han pagado sus derechos en la Aduana de Maracaibo.

| Por cada kilogramo, peso bruto—              | Bolívares— |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Zarzas, popelinas, rasetas de algodón .....  | 1. 9375    |
| Batistilla, holán, muselina de algodón ..... | 3. 8750    |
| Telas de seda .....                          | 7. 75      |
| Sombreros de fieltro y terciopelo .....      | 23. 25     |
| Frazadas de lana de color .....              | 1. 9375    |
| Paraguas de seda .....                       | 3. 8750    |
| Cigarrillos .....                            | 11. 6250   |
| * * * * *                                    | * * * * *  |

**IX.—Resolución de 18 de enero de 1905, por la cual se determina la clase arancelaria en que debe aforarse la “Tela de bayeta y caucho.”**

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 19 de enero de 1905, No. 9355]

Por la presente se resuelve que cuando se importe por las Aduanas de la República la mercadería designada con el nombre de “Tela de bayeta y caucho,” se afore en la 6ª clase arancelaria.

**DEUDA NACIONAL INTERNA CONSOLIDADA DEL 3 POR CIENTO ANUAL.**

[De la “Gaceta Oficial” de marzo 31 de 1905.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.

En uso de las atribuciones que me confirió el Congreso Constituyente por Decreto de 2 de mayo de 1904, decreto:

**ARTÍCULO 1º.** Para el pago del capital á que montan la deuda

nacional interna del 6 por ciento anual y los títulos del 1 por ciento, se crea una deuda que se denominará "Deuda Nacional Interna Consolidada del 3 por ciento anual."

ART. 2°. En todo el lapso del corriente año deberán concurrir los tenedores de estas deudas á la Junta de Crédito Público á verificar el respectivo cambio de la que poseyeren, á la rata que se estipule.

ART. 3°. Para el pago de esta nueva deuda interna consolidada del 3 por ciento, se destina íntegro el producto de la renta de licores que, por la ley corresponde al Ejecutivo Nacional, y el cual se destina exclusivamente á este servicio.

ART. 4°. Desde el primero de enero del próximo año de 1906, la Junta de Crédito Público pagará mensualmente, en los primeros días de cada mes, los intereses vencidos de la expresada deuda.

ART. 5°. Se destina el 1 por ciento para la amortización de esta deuda, verificándose los remates por semestres vencidos, ó sea en los primeros quince días de julio y enero, respectivamente.

ART. 6°. Los billetes rematados de la deuda nacional interna consolidada del 3 por ciento, serán destinados, en la cantidad que fuere necesaria, para ser cambiados por billetes de deudas nacionales internas que aún no hubieren sido convertidos, debiendo ser incinerados, por ante la Junta de Crédito Público, los sobrantes, levantando el Acta respectiva que exprese la cantidad incinerada, la fecha, etc., etc.

ART. 7°. Dése cuenta al Congreso Nacional del presente Decreto.

ART. 8°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 31 de marzo de mil novecientos cinco. Año 94° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

[L. S.]

J. C. DE CASTRO.

**DECRETO POR EL CUAL SE ORDENA CONSTRUIR UN CAMINO ENTRE EL PUERTO DE SAN TIMOTEO, SITUADO EN LA RIBERA ORIENTAL DEL LAGO DE MARACAIBO Y LA CIUDAD DE CARORA.**

[De la "Gaceta Oficial" No. 9427.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Constrúyase un camino entre el puerto de San Timoteo, situado en la ribera oriental del Lago de Maracaibo, Estado Zulia, y la ciudad de Carora, Estado Lara.

ART. 2°. Se destina para los trabajos la cantidad de sesenta y ocho mil bolívares (B. 68,000).

ART. 3°. La dirección y administración de la obra correrá á cargo

de una junta compuesta por el Presidente del Estado Zulia, el Secretario General de Gobierno y el Tesorero General del mismo Estado, el Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Maracaibo y el Secretario de la misma, la cual procederá desde luego á la ejecución de los trabajos de apertura del camino, recibiendo de la Agencia del Banco de Venezuela en Maracaibo la cantidad acordada, según las necesidades de aquéllos, y dando cuenta quincenalmente del resultado al Ministerio respectivo.

ART. 4°. El Ministro de Obras Públicas queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Obras Públicas, en el Palacio Federal en Caracas, á 1° de abril de 1905. Año 94° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado. El Ministro de Obras Públicas,

[L. S.]

R. CASTILLO CHAPELÍN.

**IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCADERÍAS EXTRANJERAS POR LA ADUANA DE LA VELA EN EL SEMESTRE DE ENERO Á JUNIO DE 1903.**

[De la "Gaceta Oficial" de marzo 25 de 1905.]

| Procedencia.                         | Número de bultos. | Kilogramos. | Valor comercial. | Derechos.         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                                      |                   |             |                  | <i>Bolívares.</i> |
| Alemania.....                        | 670               | 32,487,000  | 19,540.00        | 8,554.82          |
| Estados Unidos de Norte América..... | 1,731             | 88,526,275  | 36,218.65        | 25,478.95         |
| Francia.....                         | 486               | 17,068,400  | 19,277.00        | 6,839.66          |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....          | 693               | 50,773,000  | 25,460.00        | 11,829.25         |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....       | 88                | 23,844,000  | 21,802.00        | 11,844.25         |
| Italia.....                          | 1                 | 165,000     | 800.00           | 206.25            |
| Total.....                           | 3,669             | 212,863,675 | 123,097.65       | 64,753.18         |

**COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.**

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1905, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1905. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1903 y de 1904:

IMPORTACIONES.

| Artículos y países.      | Valor.    |            |            |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                          | 1903.     | 1904.      | 1905.      |
| <i>Animales vivos.</i>   |           |            |            |
| Ganado vacuno:           |           |            |            |
| República Argentina..... | £64,826   |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....      | 1,227,573 | £1,952,003 | £2,024,735 |
| Ganado lanar:            |           |            |            |
| República Argentina..... | 21,776    |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....      | 74,665    | 164,087    | 114,739    |

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

| Artículos y países.                              | Valor.     |            |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                  | 1903.      | 1904.      | 1905.      |
| <i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>                    |            |            |            |
| Trigo:                                           |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | £787,963   | £1,319,517 | £1,487,774 |
| Chile.....                                       | 12,546     | 45,640     | 45,006     |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 2,768,812  | 1,316,284  | 561,800    |
| Harina de trigo:                                 |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 1,079,363  | 2,010,615  | 540,799    |
| Cebada:                                          |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 478,441    | 604,663    | 280,252    |
| Avena:                                           |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 49,702     | 11,928     | 3,096      |
| Maíz:                                            |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 173,216    | 833,517    | 504,968    |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 2,197,627  | 1,092,107  | 1,960,255  |
| Carne de vaca, fresca:                           |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 407,076    | 481,970    | 709,286    |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 1,346,168  | 1,474,130  | 1,223,974  |
| Carne de carnero, fresca:                        |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 610,756    | 519,690    | 571,208    |
| Carne de puerco, fresca:                         |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 133,809    | 94,951     | 100,538    |
| Tocino:                                          |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 2,010,514  | 1,972,519  | 1,773,918  |
| Carne de vaca, salada:                           |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 72,619     | 53,165     | 42,470     |
| Jamones:                                         |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 649,187    | 622,768    | 582,681    |
| Queso:                                           |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 366,010    | 154,191    | 154,589    |
| Café:                                            |            |            |            |
| Brasil.....                                      | 204,968    | 89,003     | 42,368     |
| Centro América.....                              | 240,573    | 248,037    | 218,273    |
| Azúcar sin refinar:                              |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 24,060     |            |            |
| Brasil.....                                      | 11,996     | 26,891     | 15,607     |
| Perú.....                                        | 16,849     | 98,156     | 333,171    |
| Tabaco en rama:                                  |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 517,366    | 582,511    | 423,654    |
| Tabaco elaborado:                                |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 344,810    | 334,020    | 331,915    |
| <i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>             |            |            |            |
| Cobre:                                           |            |            |            |
| Chile.....                                       | 63,254     | 61,888     | 115,847    |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 1,546      | 30         | 1,202      |
| Régulo y precipitado:                            |            |            |            |
| Chile.....                                       | 82,678     | 49,802     | 60,409     |
| Perú.....                                        | 27,744     | 31,179     | 48,588     |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 39,344     | 53,085     | 31,795     |
| Hierro forjado y no forjado:                     |            |            |            |
| Chile.....                                       | 158,862    | 283,959    | 286,148    |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 259,735    | 832,100    | 633,422    |
| Hierro en lingotes:                              |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 4,785      | 27,697     | 3,466      |
| Plomo en lingotes y láminas:                     |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 108,799    | 96,040     | 62,640     |
| Aparatos científicos:                            |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 90,055     | 67,033     | 93,753     |
| Relojes de pared:                                |            |            |            |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 15,645     | 15,655     | 16,573     |
| <i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i> |            |            |            |
| Algodón en rama:                                 |            |            |            |
| Brasil.....                                      | 318,043    | 339,510    | 55,089     |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 11,295,127 | 10,965,614 | 9,485,198  |
| Lana de carnero:                                 |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 441,686    | 173,339    | 500,635    |
| Sud América.....                                 | 195,330    | 159,383    | 239,928    |
| Uruguay.....                                     | 243,420    | 50,692     | 55,319     |
| Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:                  |            |            |            |
| Chile.....                                       | 23,189     | 31,691     | 24,209     |
| Perú.....                                        | 50,175     | 84,919     | 20,080     |
| <i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>   |            |            |            |
| Cueros crudos:                                   |            |            |            |
| Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....              | 57         |            | 23,384     |
| Brasil.....                                      | 70         |            |            |
| Cueros lanares:                                  |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 89,425     | 23,280     | 69,950     |
| Sebo y estearina:                                |            |            |            |
| República Argentina.....                         | 131,637    | 70,450     | 68,781     |
| Estados Unidos.....                              | 55,277     | 97,766     | 108,481    |

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

| Artículos y países.               | Valor.    |           |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   | 1903.     | 1914.     | 1905.     |
| <i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>  |           |           |           |
| Papel: Estados Unidos.....        | £82,205   | £78,288   | £71,989   |
| Cuero: Estados Unidos.....        | 964,310   | 837,672   | 708,244   |
| <i>Miscelánea.</i>                |           |           |           |
| Caballos: Estados Unidos.....     | 35,575    | 24,205    | 19,466    |
| Linaza y semilla de linaza:       |           |           |           |
| República Argentina.....          | 306,903   | 560,562   | 300,176   |
| Estados Unidos.....               | 30,215    | 706       |           |
| <i>Barras y numerario.</i>        |           |           |           |
| Oro y plata:                      |           |           |           |
| Brazil.....                       | 103,381   | 107,456   | 101,371   |
| México, Centro y Sud América..... | 279,049   | 292,230   | 310,539   |
| Estados Unidos.....               | 2,136,595 | 2,661,400 | 2,453,653 |

## EXPORTACIONES.

|                                                     |         |         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>           |         |         |         |
| Aguas gaseosas:                                     |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | £68,004 | £61,448 | £69,979 |
| Sal, gema y cristalizada:                           |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 12,753  | 13,646  | 12,585  |
| Espiritus:                                          |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 83,723  | 103,641 | 94,471  |
| <i>Materias primas.</i>                             |         |         |         |
| Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:                       |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 208,647 | 206,706 | 270,575 |
| Brazil.....                                         | 161,076 | 180,825 | 159,840 |
| Chile.....                                          | 32,676  | 37,968  | 86,962  |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 548,079 | 25,327  | 14,907  |
| Uruguay.....                                        | 126,491 | 87,923  | 57,519  |
| Lana de carnero:                                    |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 219,506 | 191,958 | 217,572 |
| Cueros y pieles, crudos:                            |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 196,546 | 198,144 | 214,280 |
| <i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i> |         |         |         |
| Artículos de algodón de todas clases:               |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 329,064 | 406,537 | 397,316 |
| Brazil.....                                         | 390,138 | 378,468 | 385,583 |
| Centro América.....                                 | 73,706  | 109,318 | 110,708 |
| Chile.....                                          | 179,390 | 198,475 | 196,786 |
| Colombia.....                                       | 107,564 | 111,073 | 88,537  |
| México.....                                         | 59,970  | 96,574  | 72,829  |
| Perú.....                                           | 76,041  | 92,429  | 108,180 |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 629,863 | 464,991 | 474,598 |
| Uruguay.....                                        | 99,570  | 100,259 | 110,091 |
| Venezuela.....                                      | 27,769  | 149,733 | 52,637  |
| Hilaza de jute:                                     |         |         |         |
| Brazil.....                                         | 85,858  | 48,818  | 66,807  |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 2,868   | 8,870   | 5,440   |
| Artículos de jute:                                  |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 86,546  | 61,296  | 21,582  |
| Brazil.....                                         | 1,306   | 1,253   | 1,240   |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 241,812 | 233,362 | 239,445 |
| Hilaza de lino:                                     |         |         |         |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 12,508  | 16,359  | 14,475  |
| Géneros de hilo en piezas:                          |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 11,137  | 15,932  | 20,065  |
| Brazil.....                                         | 13,154  | 15,143  | 17,868  |
| Colombia.....                                       | 3,657   | 5,380   | 7,462   |
| México.....                                         | 7,859   | 8,472   | 6,745   |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 641,742 | 636,737 | 691,830 |
| Tejidos de lana:                                    |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 42,656  | 97,446  | 115,967 |
| Brazil.....                                         | 32,855  | 37,793  | 41,131  |
| Chile.....                                          | 29,490  | 56,920  | 59,964  |
| México.....                                         |         | 13,427  | 16,525  |
| Perú.....                                           | 15,666  | 22,688  | 20,537  |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 151,494 | 108,747 | 117,415 |
| Uruguay.....                                        | 12,104  | 22,665  | 19,467  |
| Tejidos de estambre:                                |         |         |         |
| República Argentina.....                            | 44,915  | 70,454  | 93,899  |
| Brazil.....                                         | 29,820  | 21,837  | 27,936  |
| Chile.....                                          | 27,370  | 23,271  | 22,928  |
| México.....                                         |         | 21,316  | 14,331  |
| Perú.....                                           | 5,975   | 6,756   | 5,520   |
| Estados Unidos.....                                 | 306,157 | 295,220 | 413,424 |
| Uruguay.....                                        | 18,735  | 17,867  | 18,393  |

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## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

| Artículos y países.                                          | Valor.  |           |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                              | 1902.   | 1903.     | 1904.     |
| <i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i> |         |           |           |
| <b>Alfombras:</b>                                            |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | £16,147 | £22,902   | £44,252   |
| Chile.....                                                   | 6,849   | 13,080    | 10,931    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 19,988  | 11,569    | 9,404     |
| <b>Talabartería y arnes:</b>                                 |         |           |           |
| Centro América.....                                          | 6,451   | 9,401     | 14,367    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 14,230  | 9,679     | 12,628    |
| <i>Metalos y artículos de metal.</i>                         |         |           |           |
| <b>Cuchillería:</b>                                          |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 2,504   | 5,509     | 7,317     |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 8,996   | 7,324     | 8,937     |
| Chile.....                                                   | 4,063   | 5,223     | 2,528     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 23,471  | 18,784    | 19,814    |
| <b>Ferretería, no enumerada:</b>                             |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 4,555   | 10,064    | 20,670    |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 9,601   | 18,620    | 30,063    |
| Chile.....                                                   | 5,461   | 6,692     | 7,886     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 9,302   | 8,337     | 6,690     |
| <b>Hierro en lingotes:</b>                                   |         |           |           |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 531,850 | 59,561    | 142,613   |
| <b>Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:</b>                     |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 8,513   | 7,171     | 12,180    |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 5,952   | 6,180     | 8,161     |
| Chile.....                                                   | 7,501   | 5,588     | 5,384     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 21,739  | 17,720    | 14,712    |
| <b>Hierro para ferrocarriles:</b>                            |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 108,023 | 99,649    | 104,600   |
| Chile.....                                                   | 1,976   | 4,227     | 28,079    |
| <b>Hierro colado ó forjado:</b>                              |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 28,381  | 34,661    | 24,933    |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 14,964  | 9,064     | 9,515     |
| <b>Alambre de hierro ó acero:</b>                            |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 17,599  | 18,565    | 24,425    |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 1,731   | 1,844     | 4,312     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 25,375  | 19,375    | 19,709    |
| <b>Hierro galvanizado en hojas:</b>                          |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 77,953  | 164,355   | 192,824   |
| Centro América.....                                          | 3,029   | 5,437     | 9,078     |
| Chile.....                                                   | 13,577  | 19,056    | 28,287    |
| México.....                                                  | 27,540  | 28,483    | 24,845    |
| Uruguay.....                                                 | 10,494  | 10,921    | 22,728    |
| <b>Hoja de lata:</b>                                         |         |           |           |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 211,585 | 187,222   | 226,086   |
| <i>Maquinaria.</i>                                           |         |           |           |
| <b>Locomotoras:</b>                                          |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 58,194  | 82,267    | 53,985    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 341     | 25        | 205       |
| <b>Maquinaria agrícola:</b>                                  |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 10,207  | 9,014     | 16,130    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          |         | 1,883     |           |
| <b>Maquinaria de las demás clases:</b>                       |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 50,798  | 64,673    | 77,406    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 5,081   | 4,434     | 4,319     |
| <b>Instrumentos de agricultura:</b>                          |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 15,723  | 25,451    | 27,548    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 105     | 110       | 18        |
| <b>Máquinas de coser:</b>                                    |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 15,154  | 13,589    | 13,510    |
| <b>Maquinaria de minas:</b>                                  |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 5,838   | 8,926     | 6,325     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 130     | 362       | 672       |
| <b>Maquinaria textil:</b>                                    |         |           |           |
| Sud América.....                                             | 34,484  | 56,566    | 39,127    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 147,190 | 90,173    | 93,234    |
| <i>Miscelánea.</i>                                           |         |           |           |
| <b>Cimiento:</b>                                             |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 11,651  | 3,713     | 6,025     |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 1,269   | 1,579     | 3,958     |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 9,363   | 1,657     | 669       |
| <b>Loza:</b>                                                 |         |           |           |
| República Argentina.....                                     | 29,607  | 24,079    | 35,703    |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 17,091  | 24,102    | 23,798    |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 141,008 | 154,698   | 145,436   |
| <b>Aceite de semilla:</b>                                    |         |           |           |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 10,289  | 13,268    | 10,344    |
| <b>Oro y plata:</b>                                          |         |           |           |
| <i>Barras y numerario.</i>                                   |         |           |           |
| Brasil.....                                                  | 333,280 | 333,950   | 602,650   |
| México, Centro y Sud América.....                            | 908,618 | 3,460,708 | 1,338,444 |
| Estados Unidos.....                                          | 1,250   | 663,650   | 69,000    |

**MONTHLY BULLETIN**  
**OF THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,**  
**International Union of American Republics.**

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**No. 2.**

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**THE PROMOTION OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL  
INTERCOURSE.**

Many measures have been taken recently in the United States looking to the development of intercourse, both commercial and scientific, between the various countries of the Western Hemisphere. Among them may be specially noted the declared intention of the Columbia University to foster knowledge of Latin America by the introduction of a course of instruction having this end in view; the organization in New York by a number of influential firms interested in the export and import trade with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, of an association whose object will be to aid and assist in the promotion of trade with the River Plate countries, and the initiation by the Texas Legislature of a plan for the establishment of a Pan-American Trades College at some point in that State.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO FOSTER KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN  
AMERICA.**

President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, of Columbia University, city of New York, has written to Secretary TAFT that that University has undertaken a special course of instruction in order to prepare men to occupy intelligently and effectively posts in connection with the public administration or development of South and Central American coun-



tries, as well as in the Orient. The following correspondence in the matter has been furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT'S ROOM,  
*City of New York, April 25, 1905.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am sure you will be interested in knowing that it is the purpose and wish of this University to proceed, so far as funds are or may become available, to establish and develop courses of instruction and research in fields of knowledge that bear particularly upon the interests of our outlying dependencies and possessions. We are ready to do all that lies in our power to develop instruction in the Spanish language and in the history, geography, commerce, and physical resources of the Central and South American countries. We wish to do the same thing for the Philippine Islands. We have made a beginning in Chinese and Russian, and hope not only to expand our work in those fields, but to add work in Japanese.

My purpose in bringing these facts to your attention is that you may know that so far as Columbia University can do so it wishes to hold up your hands, and those of your colleagues, by spreading a knowledge of the languages and civilizations of the South American and Oriental countries with which we are now in increasingly intimate association, and by preparing men to occupy intelligently and effectively posts in connection with the public administration or development of those countries as occasion may arise.

With warm regard, I am, very truly, yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

APRIL 26, 1905.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have your letter of April 25, in which you advise me that you are ready to do all that lies in your power to develop instruction in the Spanish language and in the history, geography, commerce, and physical resources of Central and South America; that you wish to do the same thing for the Philippine Islands; that you have made a beginning in Chinese and Russian, and hope not only to expand your work in those fields, but to add work in Japanese; that your purpose in bringing these facts to my attention is that I may know that so far as Columbia University can do so it wishes to assist the Government by spreading a knowledge of the languages and civilizations of the South American and Oriental countries with which we are now in increasingly intimate association, and by preparing men to occupy intelligently and effectively posts in connection with public administration or development of those countries as occasion may require.

I welcome this statement of your purpose, because I deem it of the utmost importance that men of taste for life in the Orient or in South America or in the development of only partly developed countries may receive an education which will fit them for public service there, either under the auspices of the Governments of the countries themselves or under the auspices of this Government. You may count on my assistance in every way to help you in your very useful plan.

With warm regards, believe me, very sincerely, yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

*Columbia University, New York City.*

#### THE RIVER PLATE ASSOCIATION.

The circular issued by the River Plate Association, as published in the New York "Journal of Commerce" for May 8, 1905, outlining the purposes of the organization, is as follows:

"The undersigned firms interested in the export and import trade with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay are agreed as to the desirability of forming an association to be called 'The River Plate Association.' The object of this association is to aid and assist by organization and mutual cooperation the healthy growth and development of export and import trade between the United States and the River Plate countries.

"One obvious sphere of effort for the association would be to bring such influence to bear on the Congress of the United States as might induce it, either through a revision of the tariff or the approval of reciprocity treaties already favored by the Executive Department of the Government, to facilitate direct commercial exchanges between the River Plate countries and the United States. This is a question which vitally affects the interests equally of American manufacturers and import and export merchants, since the logical result of the removal of existing barriers to the interchange of commodities would be a large increase in the demand for goods of American manufacture, more regular and efficient steamship service, and more economical banking arrangements for South American business.

"It would be a necessary supplement to the form of activity above outlined that the association should watch all legislation likely to affect in any way our River Plate trade, and, so far as possible, to influence and guide it into channels fitted to yield practical and beneficial results.

"Such an association as is proposed would furnish a convenient agency for the ascertainment and distribution of information affecting the interests of its members.

"The improvement of the capacity and commercial activity of the consular service in the River Plate countries would be an equally appropriate part of the function of the association.

"The cultivation of social relations among the members, with a view to the formation of a beneficial acquaintance and intercourse among those having interests and pursuits in common with this department of our trade and commerce, would be naturally incidental to the purposes of the proposed organization.

"The undersigned would, therefore, invite all American manufacturers and merchants interested in River Plate trade to join the association, since it is not intended to be used for the furtherance of the interests of any individual, firm, company, or combination, but solely in the interest of trade in general between the countries in question and the United States.

"It is suggested that there should be a permanent paid secretary, whose function it shall be to keep the records of the association and generally look after its affairs, under the supervision of the president and directors.

"It is proposed to have periodical meetings to receive reports of the president and secretary as to work that may have been done, and suggestions from members as to the work that should be done. As a means of intercommunication between members it may be found desirable to publish monthly an official journal of the association.

"It is suggested that the annual dues should be \$25."

The signatures include names prominent in the commercial world.

Five direct lines of steamships are now running from New York to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario, with about eight sailings a month, and many sailing vessels are carrying full cargoes of lumber and other products.

It is pointed out that the River Plata countries offer a large field for the exploitation of American manufactured products, and that there are opportunities for building a large trade in agricultural implements, electrical appliances, railroad equipment, oil, and lumber.

#### **PAN-AMERICAN TRADES COLLEGE IN TEXAS.**

The resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Texas was introduced by State Senator GEORGE B. GRIGGS, of Houston, and relates to the proposed establishing of a Pan-American Trades College to be located at some point in Texas, the object being to encourage trade relations of the United States and Mexico and other Spanish-American countries. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas the United States of America is essentially a commercial

world power, rapidly extending her arms of commerce and trade into every habitable portion of the globe; and

“Whereas the Panama Canal is now a reasonably assured fact, thereby placing the Gulf ports of Texas thousands of miles nearer the markets of the Eastern Hemisphere, while the great railroads of the United States, realizing the future importance of these ports, are rapidly transposing their east and west systems of lines to that of the north and south, thereby taking advantage of the changing courses of commerce, even extending into Mexico and Central America; and

“Whereas Mexico, Central and South America, a rich field of commerce lying at the very door of the United States, are courting our friendship, and are anxious to enter into more extended and amicable trade relations with us; and

“Whereas Texas is the natural gateway, both by sea and land, to said southern republics, through which the interchange of commerce between the countries of the Western Hemisphere, by reason of her location and situation, shall pass; and

“Whereas the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth legislatures of this State adopted the report of a special committee on ‘Pan-American relations,’ which recommended the establishing of a Pan-American Trades College upon the Gulf coast of Texas as a means of encouraging trade relations between the United States and said southern republics: Therefore, be it

“*Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring,* That a special committee of three members of this Senate be appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee from the House, for the purpose of investigating the best methods of encouraging our trade relations with other countries to the south of us, and the advantages to be derived therefrom by the United States, and especially by the State of Texas.

“That said committee report back to the Senate and House, with recommendations, if any, what steps should be taken to bring about the consummation of the projected Pan-American Trades College by the Governments of the Pan-American Republics.”

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## MEETING OF THE PERMANENT SUGAR COMMISSION.

The Permanent Sugar Commission met at Brussels on April 7, 1905, to deal with the following matters among others:

1. A note from the British delegates with regard to the application of the penal clause of the Convention.
2. A communication from the British Government with regard to the countervailing duties levied on sugar from Bolivia, Greece,

Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, and Portuguese colonies.

The Commission will also reconsider its former decisions regarding the introduction of countervailing duties, notably against sugar produced in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic, and will continue the discussion of sugar laws of different countries, including Cuba, the United States, Mexico, Porto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The adhesion of Switzerland to the Convention of March 5, 1902, will also be considered. The first two sittings were devoted to the examination of the amendments made in the fiscal laws of certain countries, the sugar from which is subject to countervailing duties. In the cases of some of the countries concerned the Commission agreed to modify the regulations hitherto enforced, while in regard to the other States it was decided that an inquiry should be held when desired, with a view to placing the Commission in possession of the facts relating to their sugar legislation.

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## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The protection of trade-marks is of such importance that several countries, France among them, have formed an international service of registration. The institution has its sittings at Berne, in the offices of the Industrial Protection Union. Its object is to give the same protection in all of the contracting countries as is given to the owner of the mark in his own country. The contracting countries are Belgium, Brazil, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Tunis.

A decree dated May 20, 1903, stipulates that every owner of a trade-mark regularly registered in France who desires that his work be protected in the contracting States, or those that may hereafter subscribe, must pay into the Central Receiving Bank of the Seine, or, in the departments into the bank of the General "Trésoriers-Payeurs," the sum of 25 *francs* (\$4.82). The payment of this sum, which should be addressed to the "Office National de la Propriété Industrielle," 292 rue St. Martin, Paris, should be accompanied by the following précis: (1) A request to obtain the registry of the mark at the international office at Berne, accompanied by the name, profession, and address of the applicant and the date and number of registration of the mark in France; (2) three copies of the mark, and in case of colors four copies, designating the exact color; (3) a stereotype plate not less than 45

millimeters (1.77 inches) reproducing exactly the mark (this plate will be filed in the International Bureau); (4) the receipt for a post-office money order to the bureau at Berne for 100 *francs* (\$19.30) for a single mark, and for 50 *francs* (\$9.65) for any thereafter; (5) a power of attorney duly registered if the demand is made through another party.

A fulfillment of these formalities procures protection in the nine countries mentioned, as well as in all other States that may later adhere to the programme. The duration of protection is twenty years, a renewal being allowed by the fulfillment of all the conditions as in the first instance.

For the first mark registered in France alone 125 *francs* (\$24.13) must be paid, and 75 *francs* (\$14.48) for each one thereafter. In all the other contracting States named for each trade-mark registered the cost is 240 *francs* (\$46.32). This latter sum embraces the official cost, exclusive of the expenses of application, authentication, translation, etc.

It will be seen that the services of the bureau are of considerable value both as to price and simplicity, not to mention the great advantages to be derived. All information is furnished gratis by the Bureau International de la Propriété Industrielle, Berne, Switzerland.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### PORT MOVEMENTS DURING JANUARY, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement of the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of January, 1905:

| Port, country, etc.      | Exports. | Port, country, etc.          | Exports. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| BUENOS AYRES.            |          | BUENOS AYRES—Continued.      |          |
| Germany:                 |          | Germany—Continued.           |          |
| Wheat.....tons..         | 1,686    | Flax cakes.....tons..        | 535      |
| Corn.....do....          | 5,678    | Malt.....do....              | 90       |
| Linseed.....do....       | 2,437    | Guano.....do....             | 9        |
| Flour.....do....         | 28       | Cascin.....do....            | 68       |
| Wool.....do....          | 11,021   | Sugar.....do....             | 376      |
| Sheepskins.....do....    | 501      | Quebracho extract.....do.... | 267      |
| Oxhides—                 |          | Minerals.....do....          | 14       |
| Dry.....do....           | 123      | Feathers.....kilos..         | 15       |
| Salted.....do....        | 964      | Belgium:                     |          |
| Horsehides—              |          | Wheat.....tons..             | 7,569    |
| Salted.....do....        | 10       | Corn.....do....              | 8,337    |
| Dry.....do....           | 156      | Linseed.....do....           | 6,538    |
| Various hides.....do.... | 155      | Flour.....do....             | 415      |
| Hair.....do....          | 17       | Wool.....do....              | 1,620    |
| Horns.....do....         | 8        | Sheepskins.....do....        | 3        |
| Tallow.....do....        | 172      | Oxhides—                     |          |
| Bran.....do....          | 1,912    | Dry.....do....               | 63       |
| Turnip seed.....do....   | 242      | Salted.....do....            | 552      |
| Seeds.....do....         | 129      | Various hides.....do....     | 1        |

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| Port, country, etc.           | Exports. | Port, country, etc.         | Exports. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| BUENOS AYRES—continued.       |          | BUENOS AYRES—continued.     |          |
| Belgium—Continued.            |          | England—Continued.          |          |
| Hair.....tons..               | 42       | Casein.....tons..           | 217      |
| Bones and bone ash.....do..   | 247      | Quebracho extract.....do..  | 180      |
| Horns.....do..                | 71       | Minerals.....do..           | 37       |
| Tallow.....do..               | 19       | Italy:                      |          |
| Oil and grease.....do..       | 29,570   | Wheat.....do..              | 307      |
| Hay.....do..                  | 598      | Corn.....do..               | 1,839    |
| Oats.....do..                 | 119      | Linseed.....do..            | 129      |
| Bran.....do..                 | 2,065    | Wool.....do..               | 101      |
| Turnip seed.....do..          | 26       | Sheepskins.....do..         | 219      |
| Sheep.....head..              | 9,402    | Oxhides—                    |          |
| Casein.....tons..             | 10       | Dry.....do..                | 426      |
| Quebracho extract.....do..    | 35       | Salted.....do..             | 16       |
| France:                       |          | Various hides.....do..      | 9        |
| Wheat.....tons..              | 1,009    | Hair.....do..               | 45       |
| Corn.....do..                 | 8,146    | Horns.....do..              | 18       |
| Linseed.....do..              | 2,706    | Tallow.....do..             | 819      |
| Wool.....do..                 | 10,255   | Oats.....do..               | 88       |
| Sheepskins.....do..           | 1,577    | Birdseed.....do..           | 131      |
| Oxhides—                      |          | Quebracho extract.....do..  | 108      |
| Dry.....do..                  | 73       | Brazil:                     |          |
| Salted.....do..               | 207      | Wheat.....do..              | 1,661    |
| Various hides.....do..        | 70       | Corn.....do..               | 1,002    |
| Hair.....do..                 | 4        | Flour.....do..              | 6,771    |
| Bones and bone ash.....do..   | 178      | Sheepskins.....do..         | 6        |
| Horns.....do..                | 19       | Tallow.....do..             | 66       |
| Tallow.....do..               | 30       | Jerked beef.....do..        | 1,286    |
| Jerked beef.....do..          | 131      | Oil and grease.....do..     | 288      |
| Oil and grease.....do..       | 1,200    | Hay.....do..                | 773      |
| Bran.....do..                 | 845      | Barley.....do..             | 7        |
| Seeds.....do..                | 62       | Bran.....do..               | 197      |
| Birdseed.....do..             | 123      | Seeds.....do..              | 1        |
| Flax cakes.....do..           | 17       | Birdseed.....do..           | 89       |
| Guano.....do..                | 20       | Sheep.....head..            | 200      |
| Quebracho rolls.....do..      | 107      | Cattle.....do..             | 546      |
| Quebracho extract.....do..    | 26       | Horses.....do..             | 2        |
| Feathers.....kilos..          | 1,824    | South Africa:               |          |
| Holland:                      |          | Wheat.....tons..            | 1,329    |
| Linseed.....tons..            | 483      | Corn.....do..               | 150      |
| Flour.....do..                | 252      | Linseed.....do..            | 54       |
| Tallow.....do..               | 40       | Hay.....do..                | 671      |
| Casein.....do..               | 10       | Bran.....do..               | 4        |
| Spain:                        |          | Birdseed.....do..           | 20       |
| Flour.....do..                | 21       | Horses.....head..           | 260      |
| Wool.....do..                 | 48       | Mules.....do..              | 30       |
| Oxhides—                      |          | Butter.....tons..           | 203      |
| Dry.....do..                  | 273      | United States:              |          |
| Salted.....do..               | 8        | Wool.....do..               | 3,984    |
| Hair.....do..                 | 3        | Sheepskins.....do..         | 98       |
| Horns.....do..                | 6        | Oxhides, dry.....do..       | 932      |
| Tallow.....do..               | 191      | Horsehides, dry.....do..    | 5        |
| Jerked beef.....do..          | 38       | Various hides.....do..      | 155      |
| England:                      |          | Hair.....do..               | 7        |
| Wheat.....do..                | 5,842    | Blood, dry.....do..         | 20       |
| Corn.....do..                 | 5,240    | Bones and bone ash.....do.. | 113      |
| Linseed.....do..              | 2,874    | Intestines.....do..         | 21       |
| Flour.....do..                | 1,201    | Guano.....do..              | 30       |
| Wool.....do..                 | 2,326    | Sugar.....do..              | 146      |
| Sheepskins.....do..           | 43       | Quebracho rolls.....do..    | 2,813    |
| Oxhides—                      |          | Quebracho extract.....do..  | 1,534    |
| Dry.....do..                  | 69       | Other countries:            |          |
| Salted.....do..               | 67       | Corn.....do..               | 1,299    |
| Various hides.....do..        | 3        | Flour.....do..              | 129      |
| Hair.....do..                 | 10       | Wool.....do..               | 11       |
| Frozen mutton.....do..        | 1,350    | Sheepskin.....do..          | 14       |
| Frozen beef quarters.....do.. | 1,880    | Oxhides—                    |          |
| Frozen meat.....do..          | 149      | dry.....do..                | 5        |
| Conserved meat.....do..       | 16       | salted.....do..             | 5        |
| Conserved tongue.....do..     | 9        | Tallow.....do..             | 4        |
| Bones and bone ash.....do..   | 2,266    | Hay.....do..                | 758      |
| Horns.....do..                | 20       | Barley.....do..             | 3        |
| Tallow.....do..               | 791      | Bran.....do..               | 111      |
| Jerked beef.....do..          | 122      | Birdseed.....do..           | 17       |
| Hay.....do..                  | 77       | Sheep.....head..            | 109      |
| Oats.....do..                 | 339      | Cattle.....do..             | 4        |
| Barley.....do..               | 32       | Horses.....do..             | 7        |
| Bran.....do..                 | 902      | Mules.....do..              | 1,390    |
| Turnip seed.....do..          | 10       | Butter.....tons..           | 1        |
| Seeds.....do..                | 403      | Sugar.....do..              | 648      |
| Birdseed.....do..             | 268      | Quebracho rolls.....do..    | 170      |
| Flax cakes.....do..           | 50       | Quebracho extract.....do..  | 11       |
| Guano.....do..                | 384      | Feathers.....kilos..        | 520      |
| Cattle.....head..             | 310      | Tobacco.....do..            | 529      |
| Butter.....tons..             | 489      |                             |          |

| Port, country, etc.            | Exports.   | Port, country, etc.              | Exports. |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <b>BUENOS AYRES—continued.</b> |            | <b>SAN NICOLAS—continued.</b>    |          |
| <b>Orders:</b>                 |            | <b>Germany—Continued.</b>        |          |
| Wheat.....tons..               | 7,895      | Birdseed.....tons..              | 49       |
| Corn.....do.....               | 38,935     | Calfskins, salted.....do.....    | 47       |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,821      | Oxhides, dry.....do.....         | 11       |
| Flour.....do.....              | 11         | England:                         |          |
| Hay.....do.....                | 20         | Corn.....do.....                 | 1,681    |
| Barley.....do.....             | 8          | Linseed.....do.....              | 396      |
| Bran.....do.....               | 426        | France:                          |          |
| Birdseed.....do.....           | 1          | Corn.....do.....                 | 1,035    |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....              | 2,016    |
|                                |            | Wool.....do.....                 | 915      |
| <b>Orders:</b>                 |            | Other countries:                 |          |
| <b>LA PLATA.</b>               |            | Corn.....do.....                 | 93       |
| Corn.....kilow..               | 19,139,365 | Wheat.....do.....                | 388      |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 6,385,687  | <b>Orders:</b>                   |          |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 49,000     | Corn.....do.....                 | 13,316   |
| Hay.....do.....                | 40,940     | Wheat.....do.....                | 30       |
| Bran.....do.....               | 78,110     | Linseed.....do.....              | 2,398    |
| Frozen beef.....do.....        | 2,784,506  | Bran.....do.....                 | 107      |
| Frozen mutton.....do.....      | 636,832    |                                  |          |
| Tallow.....do.....             | 257,854    | <b>BAHIA BLANCA.</b>             |          |
| Bones.....do.....              | 45,074     | Belgium:                         |          |
| Hoofs.....do.....              | 1,927      | Wool.....tons..                  | 431      |
| Claws.....do.....              | 2,809      | Germany:                         |          |
| Hides, salted.....do.....      | 258,602    | Wool.....do.....                 | 719      |
| Blood, dry.....do.....         | 26,407     | Sheepskins.....do.....           | 28       |
| Guano, artificial.....do.....  | 210,460    | Oxhides, dry.....do.....         | 7        |
| Wool.....do.....               | 50,484     | Corn.....do.....                 | 1,109    |
| Meat extract.....do.....       | 1,254      | Bran.....do.....                 | 211      |
| Horns.....do.....              | 6,264      | France:                          |          |
| Butter.....do.....             | 40,075     | Wool.....do.....                 | 1,913    |
| Jerked beef.....do.....        | 71,115     | Corn.....do.....                 | 1,530    |
| Sausage casings.....do.....    | 240        | England:                         |          |
| Potatoes.....do.....           | 13,500     | Wool.....do.....                 | 101      |
| Neat's-foot oil.....do.....    | 4,275      | Wheat.....do.....                | 406      |
| Horses.....head..              | 32         | Oats.....do.....                 | 435      |
|                                |            | Frozen meat.....do.....          | 43       |
| <b>Germany:</b>                |            | Frozen mutton.....do.....        | 692      |
| Linseed.....tons..             | 997        | Tallow.....do.....               | 120      |
| Bran.....do.....               | 592        |                                  |          |
| Wool.....do.....               | 59         | <b>ZÁRATE.</b>                   |          |
| Oxhides, salted.....do.....    | 614        | England:                         |          |
| Quebracho.....do.....          | 1,177      | Frozen mutton.....tons..         | 1,725    |
| Hair.....do.....               | 7          | Frozen beef quarters.....do..... | 1,728    |
| Minerals.....do.....           | 12         | Frozen meat.....do.....          | 138      |
| <b>England:</b>                |            | Oxhides, salted.....do.....      | 58       |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,588      | Sheepskins.....do.....           | 12       |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 2,025      | Intestines.....do.....           | 22       |
| Corn.....do.....               | 477        | Conserved meat.....do.....       | 21       |
| Bran.....do.....               | 26         | Tallow.....do.....               | 202      |
| Wool.....do.....               | 38         | Oils and grease.....do.....      | 5        |
| Sugar.....do.....              | 248        | Bones.....do.....                | 15       |
| Minerals.....do.....           | 36         | <b>South Africa:</b>             |          |
| <b>Belgium:</b>                |            | Frozen mutton.....do.....        | 457      |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 871        | Frozen beef quarters.....do..... | 792      |
| Corn.....do.....               | 4,641      | Frozen meat.....do.....          | 21       |
| Bran.....do.....               | 531        | <b>Orders:</b>                   |          |
| Birdseed.....do.....           | 36         | Corn.....do.....                 | 2,542    |
| Turnip seed.....do.....        | 183        | Wheat.....do.....                | 405      |
| <b>Brazil:</b>                 |            | Linseed.....do.....              | 630      |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 9,179      |                                  |          |
| Corn.....do.....               | 188        | <b>VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.</b>       |          |
| Bran.....do.....               | 118        | Holland:                         |          |
| Birdseed.....do.....           | 14         | Corn.....tons..                  | 815      |
| Flour.....do.....              | 744        | Linseed.....do.....              | 327      |
| Hay.....do.....                | 1,766      | <b>Belgium:</b>                  |          |
| Sheepskins.....kilos..         | 900        | Corn.....do.....                 | 250      |
| <b>Holland:</b>                |            | Linseed.....do.....              | 922      |
| Linseed.....tons..             | 1,011      | Germany:                         |          |
| <b>South Africa:</b>           |            | Corn.....do.....                 | 221      |
| Hay.....do.....                | 489        | Linseed.....do.....              | 1,295    |
| <b>Other countries:</b>        |            | Birdseed.....do.....             | 60       |
| Sugar.....do.....              | 164        | <b>Brazil:</b>                   |          |
| <b>Orders:</b>                 |            | Wheat.....do.....                | 973      |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 12,494     | <b>Orders:</b>                   |          |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 57,463     | Corn.....do.....                 | 5,896    |
| Corn.....do.....               | 373        | Wheat.....do.....                | 3,360    |
| Turnip seed.....do.....        | 8          |                                  |          |
| <b>Germany:</b>                |            | <b>England: SANTA FÉ.</b>        |          |
| <b>SAN NICOLAS.</b>            |            | Quebracho.....tons..             | 1,471    |
| Corn.....tons..                | 1,992      | France:                          |          |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 463        | Boracic lime.....do.....         | 364      |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 611        |                                  |          |
| Wool.....do.....               | 411        |                                  |          |



| Port, country, etc.        | Exports. | Port, country, etc.  | Exports. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| <b>SANTA FÉ—continued.</b> |          | <b>RAMALLO.</b>      |          |
| Orders:                    |          | Orders:              |          |
| Quebracho ..... tons..     | 19,117   | Corn ..... tons..    | 3,158    |
| Wheat ..... do....         | 14,241   | Linseed ..... do.... | 158      |
| Linseed ..... do....       | 8,197    |                      |          |
| <b>SAN PEDRO.</b>          |          | <b>PARANÁ.</b>       |          |
| Orders:                    |          | Holland:             |          |
| Corn ..... tons..          | 2,919    | Wheat ..... tons..   | 801      |
| Linseed ..... do....       | 1,556    | Linseed ..... do.... | 421      |

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.**

[From the Nation of Buenos Ayres, No. 11265.]

During the first three months of the present year the immigrants arriving at Buenos Ayres from beyond the sea numbered 8,760, and those coming from Montevideo 5,023, or a total of 13,783. During the same period emigrants to the number of 8,925 left the Republic, leaving a net gain of immigration over emigration during the quarter referred to of 5,488 persons. The passengers arriving at Buenos Ayres during the months of January, February, and March referred to aggregated 6,248, while the number of passengers leaving during the same period numbered 4,845, or an excess of incoming over outgoing passengers of 1,403. Adding this excess of 1,403 to the excess of immigrants over emigrants, gives a net gain of passengers and immigrants during the period in question of 6,891.

**EXPORTS OF QUEBRACHO.**

The following figures in regard to the exportation of quebracho wood and extract from the Argentine Republic are published by the "Standard," of Buenos Ayres for March 19, 1905, in connection with an exposition of the status of Argentine quebracho on the tariff lists of Germany. In the opinion of Mr. RICARDO PILLADO, the Director of the Division of Foreign Commerce in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic, the exporters of this article have been unduly and prematurely alarmed at the announcement that the German Government was about to increase considerably the customs duties on that commodity, which is at present duty free. The imposition of certain import duties has been authorized, but their application has not yet become effective by reason of certain existing treaty rights. The new German tariff law applies to "other tanning woods" the same duty as is prescribed for quebracho, and this would permit an Australian bark, which is said to be twice as rich in tannin as quebracho, to be imported at the same duty, and the bark of that wood, even though ground, is declared free of duty.

In 1894 the weight of the quebracho exported in logs was 74,358 tons; in 1900 it had risen to 239,836 tons, and in 1902 to 254,723 tons.

In 1903 there was a decline to 200,201 tons, but in 1904 the quantity again rose to 252,723 tons. Of the exports in 1903 the quantity consigned to Germany direct was only 4,322 tons, or 15,877 tons less than in 1902, while the United States received 23,511 tons; Portugal, 30,893; and 130,747 tons (11,332 tons less than in 1902) were dispatched on British account "for orders." It is regarded as quite likely that a large proportion of this last-mentioned quantity went to Germany.

As regards quebracho extract, the total quantity exported in 1895 was 402 tons; in 1900 it rose to 5,957 tons; and in 1903 it was 12,040 tons, while in 1904 it reached 20,111 tons.

In 1903 Germany received 2,812 tons (409 more than in 1902), the United States 6,352 tons, and the United Kingdom only 1,214, besides 200 on British account "for orders."

According to the statistical department, the value of quebracho extract in Buenos Ayres is \$100 gold per ton and that of quebracho logs \$10 gold per ton, while other authorities give slightly differing valuations.

*Exports of quebracho logs or ties.*

| Year.     | Quantity.    | Gold value. | Year.     | Quantity.    | Gold value. |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
|           | <i>Tons.</i> |             |           | <i>Tons.</i> |             |
| 1894..... | 74,358       | \$743,582   | 1900..... | 239,836      | \$2,398,362 |
| 1895..... | 172,949      | 1,729,494   | 1901..... | 198,919      | 1,989,190   |
| 1896..... | 83,266       | 832,658     | 1902..... | 254,723      | 2,547,233   |
| 1897..... | 135,675      | 1,356,744   | 1903..... | 200,201      | 2,002,010   |
| 1898..... | 188,260      | 1,882,604   | 1904..... | 252,723      | 2,527,227   |
| 1899..... | 159,376      | 1,593,761   |           |              |             |

*Exports of extract of quebracho.*

| Year.     | Quantity.    | Gold value. | Year.     | Quantity.    | Gold value. |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
|           | <i>Tons.</i> |             |           | <i>Tons.</i> |             |
| 1895..... | 402          | \$40,167    | 1900..... | 5,957        | \$595,701   |
| 1896..... | 684          | 68,419      | 1901..... | 4,310        | 431,004     |
| 1897..... | 1,205        | 120,474     | 1902..... | 9,099        | 909,904     |
| 1898..... | 1,192        | 119,224     | 1903..... | 12,040       | 1,204,049   |
| 1899..... | 3,172        | 317,156     | 1904..... | 20,111       | 2,011,130   |

**IMPORTATION OF PEDIGREE STOCK.**

The "*Boletín Oficial*" of the Argentine Republic for March 2, 1905, publishes a decree relating to the importation of pedigree stock into that country. Henceforth the pedigrees of all blood animals must be produced at the time of their quarantine examination, together with a statement of such marks and traits as may assist in identifying them. The inspector of imports and exports will register all the data furnished—name, sex, race, place of birth, number and date on inscription on the stock records in the country of origin, as well as the above—

mentioned identification marks. When the sanitary regulations have been complied with the inspector will return the pedigree to the proprietor of the animal, having previously indorsed that document with its number in his official register, and a statement as to the acceptance or sacrifice of the animal under Article 53 of the Sanitary Regulations.

#### EXPORTS FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1905.

The principal Argentine exports for the first two months of the year 1905, with figures for the corresponding period of the two preceding years, were as follows:

|                           | 1905.   | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Oxhides:                  |         |         |         |
| Dry.....number..          | 498,046 | 355,648 | 594,194 |
| Salt.....do.....          | 208,342 | 176,556 | 154,040 |
| Horsehides:               |         |         |         |
| Dry.....number..          | 20,453  | 9,937   | 35,138  |
| Salt.....do.....          | 16,565  | 28,414  | 30,701  |
| Sheepskins.....bales..    | 12,196  | 13,301  | 15,471  |
| Hair.....do.....          | 463     | 665     | 738     |
| Tallow.....pipes.....     | 6,513   | 2,894   | 2,774   |
| Do.....casks.....         | 16,056  | 5,373   | 14,087  |
| Do.....hogsheds.....      | 2,602   | 3,092   | 4,990   |
| Goatskins.....bales..     | 4,689   | 1,151   | 481     |
| Wool.....bales.....       | 167,316 | 117,487 | 176,946 |
| Wheat.....tons.....       | 498,823 | 529,585 | 268,112 |
| Maize.....do.....         | 198,882 | 161,592 | 27,245  |
| Linseed.....do.....       | 170,065 | 247,857 | 149,399 |
| Flour.....do.....         | 22,309  | 10,646  | 5,840   |
| Bran.....do.....          | 17,981  | 9,749   | 21,469  |
| Pollards.....bags.....    | 43,348  | 24,990  | 31,669  |
| Oilseed.....do.....       | 30,719  | 20,327  | 40,319  |
| Hay.....bales.....        | 144,861 | 50,171  | 160,131 |
| Quebracho.....tons.....   | 49,214  | 35,147  | 54,687  |
| Tobacco.....bales.....    | 1,579   | 1,841   | 224     |
| Butter.....cases.....     | 49,888  | 50,417  | 55,466  |
| Sugar.....tons.....       | 10,426  | 3,473   | 994     |
| Mutton.....carcasses..... | 558,626 | 529,037 | 576,375 |
| Beef.....quarters.....    | 256,008 | 154,755 | 135,737 |

## BOLIVIA.

### GENERAL STATISTICS, 1903.

The Bolivian "Blue Book," which has been recently published, contains, in addition to the details of the first census of the Republic, taken in 1900, many interesting figures and statements concerning the mineral production and economic condition in general covering the year 1903.

The extent of the Republic is given as 703,420 square miles prior to recent territorial arrangements with the adjacent Republics of Brazil and Chile. The total population is stated at 1,633,610 inhabitants, of which 51 per cent are Indians, 27 per cent Mestizos, 13 per cent whites, and the remainder unclassified. There are 4 foreigners per 1,000 inhabitants and 18.9 English subjects per 1,000 foreigners, or 141 in all, other European countries being represented as follows: Italy,

529; Spain, 420; Germany, 295; France, 279; Austria, 177, and Belgium, 21.

The total exports in 1903 are valued at 25,169,148.56 Bolivian dollars, of which England received \$6,314,783.15, Germany coming next with \$2,553,997.49. The total imports in the same year were \$16,252,885.30, England contributing \$2,749,871.46 and Germany \$2,932,099.17.

#### THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The mineral production for 1894-1903, inclusive, is shown in the following table, the figures being official rather than commercial, and expressed in pounds sterling at the rate of exchange of 20 pence to the Bolivian dollar:

| Year. | Gold.  | Silver.   | Tin.    | Copper. | Other.  | Total.    |
|-------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1891  | 17,500 | 1,546,688 | 88,407  | 133,132 | 29,058  | 1,814,800 |
| 1895  | 18,770 | 1,535,931 | 80,145  | 109,349 | 30,155  | 1,775,330 |
| 1896  | 20,833 | 1,240,458 | 136,767 | 136,618 | 27,124  | 1,561,800 |
| 1897  | 28,500 | 1,318,327 | 248,875 | 111,607 | 41,354  | 1,718,663 |
| 1898  | 22,916 | 1,221,195 | 283,750 | 135,153 | 65,090  | 1,728,050 |
| 1899  | 22,750 | 1,138,500 | 478,329 | 117,760 | 88,018  | 1,845,357 |
| 1900  | 21,686 | 1,253,621 | 714,961 | 85,419  | 85,139  | 2,160,800 |
| 1901  | 21,686 | 949,100   | 781,726 | 92,716  | 157,805 | 1,933,013 |
| 1902  | 25,000 | 980,753   | 731,891 | 171,626 | 68,897  | 1,978,167 |
| 1903  | 29,166 | 818,013   | 937,595 | 150,104 | 60,034  | 1,994,912 |

This table offers two remarkable points, viz, the decrease in the silver production and the enormous increase in the tin output. Almost the whole of the "other minerals" referred to is bismuth.

The heights of the highest mountains in Bolivia are as follows: Sorata, 25,143 feet; Illimani, 24,650; Lipez, 19,621; Chorolque, 18,378; Chocaya, 17,056; Tasna, 16,744; San Vicente, 15,037; Potosi, 15,842; Colquechaca, 15,638; Portugalete, 14,468, these being the well-known mineral-producing mountains. The town of Santa Barbara, at an altitude of 15,911 feet, is the mining village of the Chorolque Mountain; the concentrating works being equipped with petroleum and anthracite gas engines as well as steam outfits. This is undoubtedly the highest inhabited place in the world, the principal tin mine being at an altitude of 17,400 feet.

The gold production of the Republic is valued at £420,000,000 from 1540 to 1750 and at £25,000,000 from 1750 to 1900. From 1556 to 1651, silver alone gave 3,240,000,000 pesos as "quinto" (one-fifth) duty to the Spanish Crown and it is stated that the Potosi Mountain from 1545 to 1800 gave an average of 13,485,174 pesos of silver yearly.

There are at present more than 10,000 abandoned mines in the Republic, and the Government, with a view to reviving interest in this important source of public profit, has recently passed a law whereby the introduction of every class of mining machinery is admitted free of duty.

**CONSULAR STAMP LAW.**

Under date of March 1, 1905, and in accordance with the law of December 28, 1903, the President of the Republic, Señor Don ISMAEL MONTES, promulgated a decree authorizing the issue of consular stamps of the value of 1, 2, and 5 bolivianos each. These stamps must be attached, in the amount required by law, to consular documents of all kinds with the exception of consular invoices, on which it is sufficient to note the amount of the fees collected. The jurisdiction of the Bolivian Legation in the United States extends to all Bolivian Consuls in the United States, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Panama. All Bolivian Consuls, regardless of rank, must make a monthly report to the Bolivian Legation, or General Consulate having jurisdiction over them, of the stamps used in their respective offices, and the Legations and General Consulates must in turn report quarterly to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivian Government.

**LAW GOVERNING THE USE OF SEALED PAPER.**

The law regulating the use of sealed paper in the Republic, passed by Congress on December 22, 1904, was duly promulgated by President ISMAEL MONTES, and became operative on the 27th of the same month and year. This law provides for ten classes of sealed paper, as follows:

|                   | Bolivianos. |                    | Bolivianos. |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| First class.....  | 0.10        | Sixth class.....   | 4.00        |
| Second class..... | .20         | Seventh class..... | 10.00       |
| Third class.....  | .30         | Eighth class.....  | 25.00       |
| Fourth class..... | 1.00        | Ninth class.....   | 40.00       |
| Fifth class.....  | 2.00        | Tenth class.....   | 50.00       |

Ten classes of stamps of the following values are also provided:

|                   | Bolivianos. |                    | Bolivianos. |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| First class.....  | 0.02        | Sixth class.....   | 1.00        |
| Second class..... | .05         | Seventh class..... | 2.00        |
| Third class.....  | .10         | Eighth class.....  | 10.00       |
| Fourth class..... | .20         | Ninth class.....   | 20.00       |
| Fifth class.....  | .40         | Tenth class.....   | 40.00       |

**BRAZIL.****TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**

[“*Diario oficial*” No. 1, of January 1, 1905.]

**IMPORTS.**

ARTICLE 1. 1. The import consumption duties shall be levied according to decree No. 3617, of March 19, 1900, subject to the modifications thereto made by law No. 1144, dated December 30, 1903.

The duty on salted meat ("*carque*") included in Class IV, No. 53, of the tariff is increased by 10 *reis* per kilogram, and the duties leviable on potatoes and onions (comprised in Class VIII, in Nos. 106 and 109 of the tariff) are respectively advanced to 80 and 300 *reis* per kilogram.

2. The 2 per cent in gold, which is only to apply to the goods included in Nos. 93 and 95 (barley in the grain), 96, 97, 98, 100, and 101 of Class VII of the tariff (cereals), shall be levied throughout the Republic according to the official value of the goods, as it has hitherto been the rule to do under law No. 1144 of December 30, 1903. The duty on rice is raised to 120 *reis* on the footing of 15 per cent in lieu of 10 per cent.

#### EXPORTS.

10. Export duties applicable in the territory of Acre: Rubber, ad valorem, 18 per cent.

#### CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

45. In respect to sodium chloride of any origin, the duty leviable under law No. 641 of November 14, 1899, on common or coarse salt is reduced to \$0.20, and the additional 5 *reis* on the duty assessed thereon for the financial year 1904 shall commence to be collected from and after January 15, 1905.

56. Foreign wine in bottles, testing up to 14° of absolute alcohol shall pay 50 *reis* per bottle; above 14°, 100 *reis*.

ART. 4. No duty shall be charged on material imported for the erection of central factories and for the building and development of railroads and port works, whether executed direct by the State or by concession to private persons, save that 5 per cent shall be levied on articles, duties on which are in excess of that rate.

ART. 8. Besides the machines, apparatus, and objects designated in article 3 of the Preliminary Dispositions of the Tariff, the under-mentioned articles when imported by Agricultural Syndicates organized according to Law No. 979, of January 6, 1903, shall only be liable to an import duty of 5 per cent ad valorem:

(1) Portable engines for agriculture; (2) rubber valves for air pumps or other apparatus of any form or description; (3) copper or brass wire cloth, pasteboard or leather cones for turbines, and component parts of diffusion batteries; (4) brushes of iron or brass wire for pipe cleaning; (5) manometers for indicating steam pressure or vacuum, temperature indicators; (6) tubes of copper, iron, or brass for boilers, concentrators, and evaporators; (7) mills for breaking and crushing sugar; (8) screens and stands, as well as cross bars, for furnaces; (9) pans, mills, and gearings, with their accessories; (10) power and transmission apparatus, including pulleys, shafts, cranks, bearings, pins ("*chabetas*"), rings, suspension collars; (11) rails with all their acces-

sories, such as clips, tie plates, screws, switches, counter rails, crossings or switch points, and apparatus for operating same; (12) locomotives and wagons, with their accessories; (13) stills and distilling columns, with their accessories; (14) molds, filters, crystallizers for purifying and refining sugar, and special lime for the manufacture thereof; (15) pumps of iron or other metal for liquids or pulps of all kinds, or for hot or cold water supply; (16) glasses and tubes of glass for evaporating and condensing apparatus, for showing the level of water or other liquids in evaporators or apparatus; (17) barbed and round fence wire measuring 18 by 16 and 19 by 17, including the sheaves of iron or steel and their winders; (18) alcohol denaturing and carburetting substances; (19) tinned iron casks for transporting alcohol, and also apparatus used for industrial applications of alcohol.

ART. 10. Article 2, section 9, of the Preliminary Dispositions of the Tariff are completed as follows:

"The present disposition shall not apply to articles of national production used to pack goods exported from the country."

ART. 11. The taxes applicable to beverages under article 12, section 2, of Decree No. 3622, dated March 26, 1900, and under article 1, No. 42, of law No. 1144, dated December 30, 1903, are amended as follows:

Beverages comprised in No. 130 of Class IX of the Tariff, viz: Ordinary and sweet liquors of all kinds, for table or other uses, such as banana, vanilla, cocoa, orange, and the like; American drink, anisette, anis, hesperidina, kummel, and other similar liquids, not being medicinal, classed in Tariff No. 227:

|                       | Rels. |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Per liter .....       | \$300 |
| Per bottle.....       | 200   |
| Per half bottle ..... | 100   |

Beverages included in No. 131 of Class IX of Tariff, viz: Absinthe, spirits from France, Jamaica, Portugal, or the Rhine, brandy, cognac, laranginha, eucalypsinthe, geneva, kirsch, rum, whisky, and other similar or capable of being assimilated thereto, except brandy and spirits manufactured in the country:

|                       | Rels. |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Per liter .....       | \$300 |
| Per bottle.....       | 200   |
| Per half bottle ..... | 100   |

#### EXPORTS DURING 1904.

According to the "South American Journal" of April 22, 1905, the exports from Brazil during the calendar year 1904 represented a value of £39,413,558, exclusive of specie, as compared with £36,883,175 for 1903, being an increase of £2,530,380. As compared with 1902, the increase was £2,976,102, but £1,208,435 less than in 1901.

The following figures showing the quantities and values of the

principal articles exported from Brazil during the year 1904, with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, are taken from the "Brazilian Review" for March 28, 1905:

| Merchandise.           | Quantity.             |            | Value.      |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | 1903.                 | 1904.      | 1903.       | 1904.       |
| Coffee .....           | bags.. 12,927,239     | 10,024,526 | £19,076,277 | £19,957,569 |
| Rubber .....           | kilos.. 31,712,288    | 31,843,491 | 9,733,041   | 11,219,393  |
| Hides and skins .....  | do. 30,636,175        | 85,847,320 | 1,820,481   | 2,382,256   |
| Cocoa .....            | do. 29,899,648        | 23,160,028 | 1,012,224   | 1,095,535   |
| Herba-maté .....       | do. 36,129,555        | 43,757,008 | 676,684     | 954,360     |
| Tobacco .....          | do. 23,397,705        | 23,964,255 | 948,867     | 838,516     |
| Cotton .....           | do. 28,235,985        | 13,262,738 | 1,323,665   | 826,507     |
| Gold, bar .....        | grams.. 4,322,043     | 3,871,426  | 468,591     | 418,309     |
| Manganese .....        | tons.. 161,926        | 208,260    | 248,010     | 306,799     |
| Caruba wax .....       | kilos.. 1,925,955     | 1,995,546  | 131,906     | 204,227     |
| Monazite sands .....   | do. 3,299,460         | 4,860,390  | 74,139      | 108,825     |
| Para nuts .....        | hectoliters.. 157,905 | 92,580     | 190,014     | 107,311     |
| Sugar .....            | kilo. 21,888,998      | 7,861,450  | 198,540     | 93,488      |
| Bran .....             | do. 17,109,977        | 21,151,643 | 75,303      | 89,694      |
| Cotton seed .....      | do. 35,535,072        | 26,600,588 | 116,707     | 89,044      |
| Lumber .....           |                       |            | 76,296      | 73,679      |
| Stones, precious ..... |                       |            | 113,582     | 65,958      |
| Wool .....             | kilos.. 777,259       | 989,686    | 39,199      | 52,118      |
| Fruits .....           |                       |            | 35,852      | 48,254      |
| Flour, manioc .....    | kilos.. 6,671,289     | 3,960,076  | 40,368      | 45,024      |
| Plasma .....           | do. 1,794,388         | 1,469,818  | 51,635      | 43,642      |
| Horsehair .....        | do. 538,620           | 548,549    | 44,676      | 42,704      |
| Meat extract .....     | do. 389,951           | 278,273    | 30,177      | 23,977      |
| Other articles .....   |                       |            | 356,942     | 326,369     |
| Total .....            |                       |            | 36,883,175  | 39,413,558  |
| Specie .....           |                       |            | 102,442     | 8,900       |
| Grand total .....      |                       |            | 36,985,617  | 39,422,458  |

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the Brazilian custom-houses for which returns had been received for the month of February, 1905, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

|                                | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Manoás .....                   | 1,102,330       | 962,284         |
| Belém .....                    | 2,396,846       | 2,712,469       |
| Maranhão .....                 | 414,961         | 307,525         |
| Pernambuco .....               | 83,185          | 65,896          |
| Fortaleza .....                | 334,226         | 345,340         |
| Natal .....                    | 27,839          | 10,915          |
| Parahyba .....                 | 72,839          | 143,434         |
| Recife .....                   | 1,217,241       | 1,288,187       |
| Macéio .....                   | 132,431         | 116,064         |
| Aracaju .....                  | 16,434          | 48,417          |
| Bahia .....                    | 1,111,566       | 1,294,537       |
| Victoria .....                 | 53,865          | 30,415          |
| Rio de Janeiro .....           | 6,365,450       | 5,763,070       |
| Santos .....                   | 2,948,852       | 2,441,603       |
| Paraná .....                   | 96,378          | 106,122         |
| Rio Grande .....               | 907,529         | 1,137,747       |
| Porto Alegre .....             | 732,796         | 568,148         |
| Uruguayana .....               | 94,666          | 49,005          |
| Santa Anna do Livramento ..... | 56,110          | 21,684          |
| Corumbá .....                  | 99,170          | 89,040          |
| Macahé .....                   | (a)             | 15,672          |
| Penedo .....                   | (a)             | 11,283          |
| Total .....                    | 18,366,168      | 17,640,962      |

a suppressed.

The net increase, compared with February, 1904, was 715,206 *milreis*.



**CUSTOMS REVENUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY AND  
FEBRUARY, 1905.**

The customs revenue at Rio de Janeiro during the months of January and February, 1905, amounted to 12,238,786 *milreis*, divided into 3,421,159 *milreis* gold, and 9,817,617 *milreis* paper. During the first two months of 1904 the revenue was 3,046,392 *milreis* gold, and 8,937,754 *milreis* paper, a total of 11,984,146 *milreis*, showing an increase of 374,767 *milreis* gold, and 879,873 *milreis* paper as compared with the present year. Import dues, inland and sundry revenues, and deposits have increased, whilst consumption dues show a falling off of nearly 7½ per cent.

**EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, FEBRUARY, 1905.**

According to the "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco, the export movement of that port in the month of February, was as follows:

|                    |          |              |                       |           |        |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Sugar .....        | kilos..  | 14, 477, 568 | Mandioca flour .....  | bags..    | 7, 420 |
| Cotton .....       | do....   | 1, 672, 425  | Rubber .....          | barrels.. | 7      |
| Brandy .....       | pipes..  | 815          | Do.....               | bales..   | 144    |
| Do .....           | casks..  | 3, 116       | Textiles .....        | do....    | 65     |
| Alcohol .....      | pipes..  | 899          | Corn .....            | bags..    | 7, 648 |
| Do .....           | casks..  | 246          | Skins .....           | bales..   | 97     |
| Honey .....        | pipes..  | 16           | Castor-oil seed ..... | bags..    | 2, 000 |
| Cotton seed .....  | bags..   | 18, 184      | Coffee .....          | do....    | 683    |
| Hides .....        | number.. | 10, 196      | Soap .....            | boxes..   | 5, 215 |
| Sole leather ..... | do....   | 340          | Oil .....             | do....    | 274    |
| Carnauba wax ..... | bags..   | 1, 698       | Do.....               | barrels.. | 147    |

**TRADE MOVEMENT AT SANTOS.**

According to the bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture of the State of São Paulo, the trade movement of the port of Santos for the months of January and February, 1905, was as follows:

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
|              | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Imports..... | 13, 862, 831    |
| Exports..... | 37, 245, 942    |

The principal articles imported were the following:

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                             | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Cotton and cotton manufactures.....         | 1, 231, 956     |
| Steel and iron and their manufactures ..... | 1, 665, 652     |
| Machinery, tools, etc.....                  | 896, 254        |
| Agricultural machinery.....                 | 276, 820        |
| Skins and hides .....                       | 235, 350        |
| Jute.....                                   | 479, 700        |
| Chemical products.....                      | 296, 817        |

|                    | Milreis.  |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Coal.....          | 688,236   |
| Kerosene.....      | 228,209   |
| Rice.....          | 194,039   |
| Codfish.....       | 90,629    |
| Flour.....         | 693,648   |
| Wheat.....         | 1,388,661 |
| Wine.....          | 1,584,864 |
| Food products..... | 878,590   |
| Specie.....        | 3,328,060 |

The principal exports were: Coffee, 36,933,197 milreis; rubber, 105,241 milreis; salted hides, 66,724 milreis, and bran, 111,068 milreis.

The imports and exports, by countries, were as follows:

| IMPORTS.                |           | EXPORTS.                 |            |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|
|                         | Milreis.  |                          | Milreis.   |
| Germany.....            | 2,267,985 | Germany.....             | 7,773,817  |
| Argentine Republic..... | 2,195,473 | Austria and Hungary..... | 2,475,869  |
| Belgium.....            | 231,445   | Belgium.....             | 1,488,058  |
| United States.....      | 1,186,135 | United States.....       | 19,342,055 |
| France.....             | 816,794   | France.....              | 1,720,404  |
| England.....            | 3,065,646 | England.....             | 759,233    |
| Italy.....              | 1,975,463 | Holland.....             | 2,318,083  |
| Portugal.....           | 627,354   | Italy.....               | 471,271    |
| Other countries.....    | 620,942   | Other countries.....     | 897,152    |

#### ESTIMATED COFFEE CROP OF 1905-6.

The commission appointed by the Coffee Exchange of Rio de Janeiro for the computation of the coming coffee crop of 1905-6 has confirmed the estimate placing the quantity of coffee available during that period for export from the port of Rio de Janeiro at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bags.

#### FLOUR TRADE COMPETITION.

Mr. G. A. CHAMBERLAIN, the United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, referring to the decline in receipts of American flour in Brazil, states that many people think that Argentine shipments of this breadstuff were the cause of this falling off; but the truth is that the English owners of flour mills in the Republic are the principal beneficiaries of the change. Not many years ago a fine fleet of American clippers was engaged in carrying large cargoes of flour from Baltimore to Rio de Janeiro. Now it is shipped with an occasional scrap cargo of coal, lumber, or resin, carried at ruinous rates. It is true that the rise of the Argentine wheat industry made the downfall of the fleet certain, but it is also true that while American flour has already become rare in the Brazilian market, the English capitalist

is reaping the rich returns that the new situation offers. What the United States has lost in this regard is being fully covered by the English factories on the spot whose owners make a clear profit of 20 per cent of the money invested. Considering the advantages conceded to these mills, Mr. Chamberlain regards it as rather remarkable that the dividends have not attained even a higher profit. They have the advantage over the River Plate flour of 35 cents clear on every barrel in the mere item of duties, and over American flour, this 35 cents with an additional 35 cents which is the difference in freight rates between Baltimore and Rio and Buenos Ayres and Rio. That is, since they buy all their wheat in the Argentine Republic, they have in these two items alone a clear advantage over American flour of 85 cents on the barrel.

During the first six months of 1904 there was a total decrease in imports of flour into Brazil of 95,157 barrels, in which decrease the share of the United States lost 86,600 barrels.

#### PREMIUMS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

For the purpose of promoting agriculture and the allied industries, the Legislature of the State of Alagoas recently enacted a law establishing the following premiums: A premium of 2,000 *milreis* is offered to the first planter of the State who shall have not less than 6,000 cacáo trees bearing fruit, and a premium of 1,000 *milreis* to each of the first three planters who shall have 3,000 cacáo trees beginning to bear.

A premium of 5,000 *milreis* is offered to the viticulturist who shall first produce and export 6,000 liters of wine during one year, and another of 2,000 *milreis* to the viticulturist producing and exporting 2,500 liters.

To the sugar factory which shall extract from the sugar crop of 1907 at least 11½ per cent of sugar a premium of 5,000 *milreis* is offered. For each additional 5 per cent extracted a premium of 2,000 *milreis* is offered.

A premium of 3,000 *milreis* to the first planter who within three years from January, 1905, shall have a sugar plantation comprising 10 hectares and yielding not less than 18 per cent of saccharose; another of 2,000 *milreis* to the planter who shall have by 1907 a plantation of 12 hectares with a minimum production of 120 tons per hectare.

Premiums of 3,000 *milreis*, 2,000 *milreis*, and 1,000 *milreis* to the first three planters who before December 31, 1907, shall have harvested and exported within one year 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 kilos of tobacco, respectively.

Several premiums, varying in value from 1,000 to 3,000 *milreis*, are

offered to cattle raisers of the State who shall produce a specified number of cattle within a certain time. Other premiums are offered to stimulate fruit growing and the establishment of manufactures in the State.

## CHILE.

### BUDGET FOR 1905.

The recently promulgated Chilean budget fixes the expenditure of the different departments for the year 1905 at the total of \$111,092,568.61 national currency, and \$21,708,093.15 gold. The distribution is as follows:

| Department.              | National currency. | Gold.         |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Interior .....           | \$15,598,383.81    | \$906,766.66  |
| Foreign affairs .....    | 229,745.00         | 874,162.27    |
| Worship .....            | 1,044,680.00       |               |
| Colonization .....       | 1,279,130.00       |               |
| Justice .....            | 5,638,150.01       |               |
| Public instruction ..... | 15,127,012.15      | 135,033.33    |
| Finance .....            | 8,357,221.80       | 13,653,513.67 |
| War .....                | 11,361,154.29      | 61,000.00     |
| Marine .....             | 8,923,296.62       | 5,173,599.80  |
| Industry .....           | 2,236,377.56       | 73,383.33     |
| Public works .....       | 4,560,369.85       |               |
| Railways .....           | 36,737,037.52      | 830,034.09    |
| Total .....              | 111,092,568.61     | 21,708,093.15 |

### NITRATE REPORT FOR 1904.

The report of the "*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*" for the fourth quarter of 1904 abounds in matters of interest relating to the nitrate industry. The report contains statistics of production, consumption, and exportation of nitrate in 1904 as compared with the preceding year, the production for 1904 being stated as 33,893,292 Spanish quintals, and exceeding that of 1903 by 1,604,614 quintals. The export quantity for 1904 is given as 32,609,756 quintals, an excess of 914,902 over the year previous. The deliveries for consumption in 1904 totaled 32,755,543 quintals, or 128,062 quintals more than in 1903.

In addition to the comparative figures for the calendar years 1904 and 1903, a statement is furnished wherein a comparison is made of the returns for what is known as the nitrate year, which comprises the months April-March of the two calendar years. In the months included in April-December, 1904, the production amounted to 27,561,832 quintals, which was 2,253,913 quintals more than in the corresponding

period of 1903, while the exportation for the same period of 1904 totaled 25,754,131 quintals, which constituted an excess of 1,013,854 quintals over the corresponding period of 1903. Under the combination agreement the yearly exportation of nitrate can not be fixed at a less quantity than the consumption of the previous year counted from the 1st of May to the 30th of April. It is of interest, therefore, to learn that if the consumption from May, 1904, to January 31, 1905, has not increased as compared with the corresponding period of 1903-4, it shows the insignificant decrease of but 81,018 quintals, and it is believed total consumption in the remaining five months of the nitrate year 1905 will exceed that of the corresponding period of 1904, so that the year's total consumption will equal if not exceed that of the preceding period.

In regard to the changes that have taken place in the local consumption of nitrate, it is stated that in Europe there was a decrease of 622,610 quintals in 1904 as compared with 1903, while in the United States there was an increase of 554,489 quintals, while for "other countries" there was noted an increase of 203,739 quintals, thus more than compensating for the decline in Europe. Cape Colony and Natal in South Africa have begun to use this product of Chile in appreciable quantities: Scotland shows an increased consumption of 251,620 quintals; Germany, 680,340; Holland, 454,710; and Austria, 126,040; while France shows a decrease of 912,410 quintals; Belgium, 525,320; and Italy, 622,150.

It was agreed among the nitrate producers that from April to December, 1904, inclusive, only 80 per cent of the quotas should be exported. Under this agreement, the exportable quantity amounted to 31,058,533 quintals, but the quantity actually exported in the nine months was but 25,754,131 quintals, or 5,304,402 quintals less than the exportable quantity. The total exportable quantity for the nitrate year is 38,823,166 quintals. Consequently the quantity exported represents but 66.337 per cent of the total, or if a total of 36,000,000 quintals, which was the quantity announced as the maximum exportation of the year, be taken, the total exportation in the nine months represents 71.539 per cent of that quantity. Of the total quantity of 36,000,000 quintals set down for exportation in the nitrate year 1904-5, there had been exported up to January 31, 1905, the amount of 28,568,979 quintals, leaving 7,431,021 to be exported in February and March.

The report states that although it is probable that the works will be able to produce this quantity, it will not be possible to export it, for the reason that it is necessary to allow a month or a month and a half to pass from the date of production to that of shipment. Some difficulty has been experienced by reason of the scarcity of labor, which lack will be even more keenly felt in the coming year when several

new establishments will be ready for operations. In the nitrate zone there are 13 new works in process of construction, and the erection of eight more is contemplated. The work of propaganda is being actively forwarded, it being proposed to expend the sum of £35,500 in the nitrate, 1905-6, for this purpose in different parts of the globe. The largest sum, £10,000, has been assigned for use in the United States, and the smallest amount, £500 pounds, to Russia.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1905.

The customs receipts at the various ports of the Chilean Republic during February, 1905, show a total valuation of \$7,194,667 (18 pence each), of which \$4,521,008 constituted export duties and \$2,673,659 import duties. For the same month of the preceding year the receipts were \$6,877,266, of which \$3,975,948 corresponded to export and \$2,901,318 to import duties.

The following tables show the distribution of the above-mentioned receipts among the various ports:

| Port.                 | 1904.       | 1905.       |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>EXPORT DUTIES.</b> |             |             |
| Pisagua .....         | \$604, 921  | \$592, 912  |
| Iquique .....         | 2, 170, 047 | 2, 166, 572 |
| Tocopilla .....       | 549, 385    | 817, 304    |
| Antofagasta .....     | 282, 609    | 307, 850    |
| Taltal .....          | 369, 036    | 636, 370    |
| Total .....           | 3, 975, 948 | 4, 521, 008 |
| <b>IMPORT DUTIES.</b> |             |             |
| Pisagua .....         | 25, 023     | 19, 080     |
| Iquique .....         | 239, 149    | 167, 116    |
| Tocopilla .....       | 8, 687      | 10, 136     |
| Antofagasta .....     | 43, 555     | 38, 183     |
| Taltal .....          | 38, 549     | 20, 688     |
| Caldera .....         | 10, 906     | 14, 111     |
| Carrizal Bajo .....   | 945         | .....       |
| Coquimbo .....        | 61, 097     | 54, 953     |
| Valparaiso .....      | 1, 823, 759 | 1, 763, 791 |
| Talcahuano .....      | 469, 055    | 396, 528    |
| Coronel .....         | 86, 497     | 25, 406     |
| Valdivia .....        | 23, 721     | 36, 850     |
| Puerto Montt .....    | 4, 662      | 7, 452      |
| Frontier .....        | 109, 713    | 119, 365    |
| Total .....           | 2, 901, 318 | 2, 673, 659 |

#### CONSTRUCTION OF VALPARAISO PORT WORKS.

Under date of January 25, 1905, the American Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chile, EDWARD WINSLOW AMES, transmits the following translation of a call for tenders for the construction of the port works of Valparaiso, on the "Kraus project." The call for tenders was issued by the Chilean Executive on January 20, 1905:

"ARTICLE 1. Public bids are asked for the construction of the improvements in the port of Valparaiso, in conformity with the pro-

visions of law No. 1711 of November 16 last, and with the project, plans, and specifications of the engineer, Mr. JACOB KRAUS, in so far as the latter are not in contravention of the present decree.

"ART. 2. The bids shall be made either for the whole of the general and supplementary works indicated in the said project or only for the general works. In the first case the bidders shall state separately the price at which they will undertake to construct the general works, the estimate for which amounts to 28,567,211 *pesos* [\$10,427,032], exclusive of the cost of expropriations of property, and the price for the supplementary works, the estimate for which is 4,573,550 *pesos* [\$1,669,346].

"ART. 3. For the supplementary works the bidders shall state their prices per unit for the various works which are enumerated in the Kraus project and which the Government may determine upon by virtue of the statement of specifications. Said prices per unit shall be those indicated in the statement referred to, modified in the ratio which the whole price fixed by the bidders for the supplementary works, in accordance with the preceding article, may bear to the whole sum of 4,573,550 *pesos*, provided therefor by the official budget.

"ART. 4. In conformity with article 13 of the statement of conditions (specifications) of the Kraus project, the Government shall undertake all proceedings relative to the expropriations which must be effected in carrying out the project, and shall pay for such expropriations with the funds authorized by the law of November 16, 1904.

"ART. 5. The prices named in the tenders shall be stated in pounds sterling [\$4.8665], or their equivalent in Chilean gold, at 18 pence [36.6 cents] per *peso*."

"ART. 6. Bidders may indicate at the time they present their bids, but in separate statements (sheets), modifications of detail which they may consider it expedient to make in the works as planned in the Kraus project, as well as in the manner of executing them. In that case they must accompany their tender with a statement justifying these modifications and the methods of executing them which they propose to adopt. Eventually they shall submit their explanatory calculations with reference to their modifications.

"ART. 7. In accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the law of November 16, no one shall be permitted to submit tenders, unless he shall previously have deposited security equivalent to 2 per cent of the amounts indicated in article 2 of this decree, with a voucher to that effect from the director of the treasury, and unless he shall accompany his tender with a certificate to the effect that he has successfully executed maritime works of importance. These certificates

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"The Chilean peso is valued by the United States Treasury at 36½ cents.

must be legalized by diplomatic functionaries of the country abroad and by the minister of foreign affairs.

"ART. 8. As regards payment of the works, the bidders shall express a preference, in accordance with article 2 of the law of November 16, between the following methods:

"(a) Cash payments (as the works proceed).

"(b) Full payment on the completion of the works, and in this case there shall be paid 5 per cent interest on the value of the works executed, calculated every six months.

"(c) Concession of the exploitation of the works to the contractors, in which case the charges which they may collect in the future port shall not impose on ships and commerce a burden greater than at present. Said charges shall be fixed in conformity with article 8 of the law of November 16, as the works which can be delivered for use are completed.

"ART. 9. In case the contractor shall decide to be paid in cash, the security referred to in article 8 [should be article 7] shall, with the deposit provided for in article 44 of the list of conditions, constitute a guarantee fund. If the contractor shall prefer to be paid according to plan b or c, the security of 2 per cent shall be returned to him when the value of the definite works completed by him shall have reached that sum, said works being valued according to the method prescribed in the list of conditions.

"ART. 10. In case a tender based on either b or c form of payment be accepted, the modifications which it may necessitate in the list of conditions of the Kraus project shall be indicated at the time of signing the contract.

"ART. 11. In conformity with article 12 of the list of conditions included in the data on which the contract is based, all materials, machinery, and such other things as may be necessary for executing the works shall be exempt from customs duties.

"ART. 12. The proposals shall be studied and reported on by a commission which shall be designated before the proposals are opened.

"ART. 13. Within fifteen days after the acceptance of any of the proposals the contract shall be signed by the director of the treasury, on behalf of the Government, and by the authorized representative of the constructing company.

"ART. 14. The President of the Republic reserves to himself the right to reject all bids if he consider it expedient to do so.

"ART. 15. Notices of call for bids will be published a year in advance in Santiago, Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris, and New York. The bids shall be opened in the ministry of the treasury in Santiago, Chile, the first week day in April, 1906, at 2 p. m."



**COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN SANTIAGO.**

The first catalogue of the permanent commercial museum established in Santiago has been issued by the *Sociedad de Fomento Fabril* of which the following particulars are extracted:

Space may be obtained in the museum on applying to the director, "Señor J. TADEO LASO, Exposición Permanente y Museo Industrial de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, Santiago," giving the following particulars: (1) Space wanted; (2) name and commercial standing of exhibitor; (3) domicile; (4) name and address of agent in Chile; (5) trade-mark, mentioning whether it has been registered in Chile; (6) all details as to his goods which the exhibitor deems necessary.

The administration of the museum provides exhibitors with the needful stands and cases, but does not undertake to furnish special installations nor to engage in works outside the general scheme of the exhibition. Exhibitors who desire special installations, at their own cost, should forward plans with their application.

According to a dispatch on this subject from the Belgian Minister in Chile published in the "*Bulletin Commercial*" of April 8, 1905, foreign manufacturers enjoy the same advantages as natives of Chile. No charge is made for exhibiting goods, and exhibits are exempt from customs duties.

**SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

The following law, governing the sale of public lands in the Republic of Chile, was promulgated on December 24, 1904:

"ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized, for a period of two years, to sell at public auction a million hectares of Government land in Magallanes.

"The conditions of the auction shall be set forth in a special set of rules formulated by the President of the Republic.

"ART. 2. The President is also authorized to sell at public auction the mountain lands in the colonization territories, in lots not to exceed 20,000 hectares."

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**COLOMBIA.****NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

A Presidential decree came into force on January 28, 1905, introducing the modified tariff and fixing the fees to be paid for the certification of consular invoices and manifests.

The substance of the more important provisions of this decree were as follows:

Article 1 provides that import duties shall be paid in accordance with the tariff fixed by law, No. 63 of 1903, increased by 70 per cent, and in conformity with the tariff classification of law 36 of 1886.

Article 5 specifies certain articles necessary to industrial development which are to be exempted from the surtax of 70 per cent; while the duties on certain other articles, such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and sugar, are to be increased.

#### **GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUORS, HIDES, TOBACCO, AND MATCHES.**

An important decree, creating a Government monopoly for the purpose of raising revenue on liquors, hides, cigars and cigarettes, and matches, was promulgated by President REYES, under date of March 3, 1905, to take effect from the date of its promulgation, and is, in substance, as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. For revenue purposes there is hereby established the following Government monopolies:

- “1. On liquors.
- “2. On hides.
- “3. On tobacco and cigarettes.
- “4. On matches.

“ART. 2. The revenue on liquors consists in the monopoly of the production, introduction, and sale of distilled intoxicating liquors, and embraces:

“(a) Caña aguardiente and its compounds.

“(b) Brandy or cognac, whisky, champagne, chartreuse, cremas, curaçao, kirsch, and similar liquors, and the extract of cognac and concentrated spirits for the manufacture of said liquors.

“ART. 3. The revenue on hides consists of a tax on the hides of each beef slaughtered and offered for consumption in the Republic.

“ART. 4. The revenue on cigars and tobacco consists of a tax placed on the consumption of the first, and in the manufacture, introduction, and sale of the latter.

“ART. 5. The revenue on matches consists of the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of this article, as well as of the importation of matches or the materials for their manufacture.

“ART. 6. The following charges, in gold, shall be made on the consumption of tobacco:

For each 12½ kilos of—

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| First-class, sound tobacco.....   | \$1. 20 |
| First-class, broken tobacco.....  | 1. 00   |
| Second-class, sound tobacco.....  | . 80    |
| Second-class, broken tobacco..... | . 60    |
| Third-class, sound tobacco.....   | . 50    |
| Third-class, broken tobacco.....  | . 40    |

"ART. 7. The tax on imported tobacco is as follows:

|                                                                                              |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| For each kilo of tobacco manufactured into cigars.....                                       | \$13. 00 |
| For each kilo of tobacco in any other form, except fine cut or cigarettes, per<br>kilo ..... | 2. 50    |

"ART. 8. The production of tobacco in the country and its export in any other form is free.

"ART. 9. In the monopoly from which a revenue on liquors is to be derived, are not included:

"1. Foreign wines imported for home consumption; and

"2. Paints, varnishes, liniments, perfumes, and other medicinal substances in which alcohol enters as a component in pharmaceutical and artistic proportions."

The remainder of the decree relates principally to the manner of collecting the revenues to be derived from the four articles referred to.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

An interesting account of conditions existing in the Republic of Colombia as reported by Mr. ALFRED BISHOP MASON, of the City of Mexico, who recently made a trip into the interior of the country for the purpose of studying its resources, is published in the "Mexican Herald" of April 24, 1905. The journey was undertaken at the request of President REYES and covered an extent of 3,500 miles, of which 1,500 miles were made on muleback, the three principal chains of the Andes being crossed in the itinerary.

Since the inception of President REYES's administration the tax system has been revised and the customs revenue been increased 70 per cent. A Government monopoly in brandy and cigarettes, in addition to the hitherto existing monopolies in salt and emeralds, has been created, a treasury surplus being thus established. The army personnel has been reduced from 12,000 to 6,000 men, of whom 4,000 are at present employed in improving the public roads. The President has fostered the public school system of the Republic and has established a series of lazarettos for the lepers. He has sent capable Ministers to Venezuela and Brazil to negotiate the boundary questions which have arisen with both those countries and also to arrange for the free navigation of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. The settlement in regard to the latter river is of the utmost importance, as it extends the steamboat navigation from the northeast coast of Colombia to within 100 miles of Bogota. President REYES has taken active measures for the regulation of the monetary system of the Republic, having laid the foundation for a national bank and for the gradual retiring of the present paper currency and the adoption of the gold standard with the free usage of silver as subsidiary coin.

Three railroad concessions have been granted by the Government as follows: The first to an English syndicate in which Americans are

interested, consisting of 400 miles of line from Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, to Bogota; the second, to Americans for 400 miles of line from Bogota to the Pacific Ocean, and the third, also to Americans, for the completion of a railroad from the Pacific port of Buenaventura into the Cauca Valley, where it will open up very large beds of first-class steam coal which can be delivered at tide water at a low price. Coal on the Pacific coast of South America is at present stated to be worth \$25 per ton. Puerto Wilches, the initial point of the first-named enterprise, can be reached by steamboat from the ocean in forty-eight hours. The Government is also contracting to build a short road from a point on the upper Magdalena to Bogota. The construction of railroads already chartered will open up large districts very rich in mineral ores to which it is at present almost impossible to transport machinery. While exact statistics on the subject are not available, it is calculated that about \$4,000,000 in gold is being exported annually by the Republic and the mining laws are very simple and favorable to both natives and foreigners.

## COSTA RICA.

### COFFEE EXPORTS.

In Consular Report No. 2233 issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is published a report forwarded by United States Vice-Consul Caldwell at San José containing a table of exports of Costa Rican coffee for the year ended September 30, 1904. The figures given under the head "in husk" represent "net clean coffee," 18 per cent allowance for husk having been deducted in each case:

*Exports of coffee from Costa Rica to the several countries during the year ended September 30, 1904.*

| Country.                 | Quantity.      |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                          | In husk.       | Clean.         | Total.         |
|                          | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> |
| England.....             | 14, 982, 903   | 5, 059, 017    | 20, 041, 920   |
| United States.....       | 268, 736       | 1, 496, 000    | 1, 761, 736    |
| Germany.....             | 890, 867       | 714, 821       | 1, 605, 678    |
| France.....              | 61, 936        | 475, 896       | 527, 832       |
| Austria-Hungary.....     | 42, 394        | 10, 317        | 52, 711        |
| All other countries..... |                | 189, 626       | 189, 626       |
| Total.....               | 16, 221, 826   | 7, 947, 687    | 24, 169, 506   |

From the foregoing it appears that over 80 per cent of the crop went to England, 7 per cent to the United States, 5.7 per cent to Germany, and 2.2 per cent to France. Of the coffee entered for export to the United States, 642,440 pounds went to San Francisco, 25,446 pounds to New Orleans, and 1,093,849 pounds to New York.

The proportion of the entire crop of 1904 shipped in husk was 71.42 per cent and clean 28.58 per cent. The average price, as estimated by the statistical office from records of sales in the London market published in the *Credit Lyonnaise*, and estimating the price in other markets as 20 per cent less, was 24½ cents (American) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). On this basis the value of the net crop of 1904 was \$2,685,988.

Compared with the crop of 1903, there was a falling off of 4,754,188 kilograms (10,483,084 pounds), but the average price was one-half cent per kilogram (2.2 pounds) more than that of the crop of 1903. The falling off was due to exceptional circumstances. The unusually long dry season resulted in a greatly reduced crop on the Pacific slope, the yield in some places being less than one-half the normal crop, in some one-third less, while in other places there was practically no crop at all. As all the coffee shipped to San Francisco grows on this slope, this shortage accounts for the small percentage of the crop which went to the United States as compared with ordinary years. The shortage on the Pacific slope would have been more than made good by the crop on the Atlantic side had there not been unusually heavy and protracted rains in December, 1903, in the middle of the picking season, which caused a large part of the ripe berries to fall from the trees, the most of which were a total loss.

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## CUBA.

### EFFECTS OF RECENT RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

A traveling correspondent of the London "Times," in a recent issue, furnishes a valuable review of the history and present condition of a new railway which has been constructed through the eastern half of the island by American and Canadian capital, under the direction of Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE. As summarized, the following important facts are shown as resulting from the successful initiation of the enterprise. Instead of the slow steamboat connection upon which Cuba has so long depended throughout a greater part of its whole length, daily mail and passenger trains now run regularly between Havana and Santiago, the valuable woods of the inland tropical forests, mahogany, logwood, and the like have become easily accessible to commerce, and a new route for tourists connecting with Jamaica from Santiago has been opened up.

The feature of this great railway enterprise which most strikes the observer is the fact that the line was not built, as is usually the case, to meet large existing needs of transportation, but rather to create

new conditions and to furnish a basis for the exploitation of an extensive undeveloped territory. Sugar, tobacco, tropical fruits, cattle, and timber may be reckoned the chief products of the island and have proved sources of great wealth. The railway company has acquired, by purchase, control of large blocks of country as well suited as any on the island for these staple products and it is preparing to apply capital freely to their production and exportation. Arrangements have already been made for putting up two large sugar mills, the first of a series to be built at various points along the line. The mill of the United Fruit Company, now in successful operation at Bañes, near the eastern terminus of the new railway, furnishes a good illustration of an up-to-date modern plant of the type being built by the Cuba Company. A capacity of 1,500 tons of cane per day is accepted as the most economical unit, since thus in a single outfit for crushing can be combined the largest capacity with a maximum strength in the grinding machinery. To supply such a mill for 100 days' crushing requires 150,000 tons of cane, which calls for the planting of 6,000 acres of land, allowing for a minimum average yield of 25 tons to the acre. Of this land, the company will itself cultivate 3,000 acres, depending for the remainder upon future colonists.

The development of fruit culture is scarcely second to that of sugar. The increased taste throughout America, and, in a less degree, in England, for bananas as food, and a more common use of tropical fruits, open a wide future for this industry. When one has driven mile after mile for hours over the vast banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in both Cuba and Jamaica, and has learned that this company alone employs at different seasons from 75 to 125 steam vessels for the transport of its products, some idea of the present extension of this business may be obtained. With the purpose of similarly expanding its work the Cuba Railway is equipping Nipe Bay on the northeastern coast as a great terminal harbor. Here the depth of water will allow the approach to the wharves of the largest ships.

The new Cuban railway required less than three years from its inception to become a working enterprise and at present has an extent of 350 miles stretching through the eastern half of the island, with branches covering about 60 miles more. Both in the United States and Canada, land companies have been formed for the exploitation of the newly opened country, and it is stated that in the province of Puerto Principe alone 7,000 American titles to land have already been taken up.

#### CUBAN TOBACCO IN 1904.

The Cuban review, "*El Tabaco*," publishes the following general summary of the exportation of tobacco from the port of Havana, and

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of the production of leaf tobacco, with localities of production, for the calendar year 1904, comparing it with 1903:

### EXPORTATION.

| Calendar year.                    | Leaf tobacco. |                | Manufactured tobacco. |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                   |               |                | Cigars.               | Cigarettes.      | Cut tobacco.   |
|                                   | <i>Bales.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> |                       | <i>Packages.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> |
| 1903.....                         | 303, 106      | 34, 378, 452   | 208, 607, 450         | 14, 341, 445     | 235, 617       |
| 1904.....                         | 250, 638      | 25, 452, 048   | 217, 645, 082         | 18, 456, 877     | 253, 073       |
| Increase or decrease in 1904..... | 52, 468       | 8, 926, 404    | 9, 037, 632           | 4, 115, 432      | 17, 436        |

### PRODUCTION.

| Localities of production.                                                          | 1903.         | 1904.         | Increase or decrease in 1904 as compared with 1903. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                    | <i>Bales.</i> | <i>Bales.</i> |                                                     |
| Vuelta Abajo, or from Consolación del sur to Remates de Guane (Pinar del Río)..... | 164, 970      | 244, 909      | + 79, 939                                           |
| Semi Vuelta, from Candalaria to Herradura (Pinar del Río).....                     | 10, 303       | 22, 402       | + 12, 099                                           |
| District from Havana to Artemisa.....                                              | 47, 796       | 62, 077       | + 14, 281                                           |
| Matanzas.....                                                                      | 173           | 334           | + 161                                               |
| Remedios or Villas.....                                                            | 110, 743      | 84, 616       | - 26, 127                                           |
| Puerto Principe.....                                                               | 34            | 896           | + 862                                               |
| Santiago de Cuba.....                                                              | 8, 729        | 657           | - 8, 072                                            |
| Total.....                                                                         | 342, 748      | 415, 891      | + 73, 143                                           |

a Net increase.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

### ADDITIONAL DUTY ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The following taxes, leviable in addition to the ordinary import duties on alcoholic beverages imported into Santo Domingo, were published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of December 10, 1904:

#### SPIRITS.

|                                                                             |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Spirituuous liquors or rum, up to 20° Cartier:                              | Peasos. |
| For each gallon of 4½ bottles of 720 grams .....                            | 0. 60   |
| For each degree above 20° .....                                             | . 02    |
| Spirituuous liquors or rum:                                                 |         |
| For each liter or bottle .....                                              | . 15    |
| For each half liter or half bottle, or receptacle of smaller capacity ..... | . 07½   |
| Alcohol extracted from cane, beet, wood, cereals, or starch:                |         |
| For each gallon .....                                                       | 1. 00   |
| For each liter or bottle .....                                              | . 25    |
| For each half liter or half bottle, or receptacle of smaller capacity ..... | . 12½   |

## CHAMPAGNE OR OTHER SPARKLING WINES.

|                                                                             |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                             | Pesos. |
| For each liter or bottle .....                                              | 0.30   |
| For each half liter or half bottle, or receptacle of smaller capacity ..... | .15    |

## STILL WINES.

|                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| For each liter or bottle.....                                              | .04 |
| For each half liter or half bottle, or receptacle of smaller capacity..... | .02 |

## NATURAL CIDER.

|                                                                             |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| For each liter or bottle .....                                              | .06 |
| For each half liter or half bottle, or receptacle of smaller capacity ..... | .03 |

## BEER OF ALL KINDS.

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| For each bottle or liter .....          | .02 |
| For each half bottle or half liter..... | .01 |

Other beverages not specified will pay duty in accordance with the same tariff.

The law also imposes a tax, at half the above rates, on spirituous liquors manufactured in the country; and provides for drawback of the duty paid on the exportation thereof.

**EXPLOITATION OF AMBER DEPOSITS.**

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" states that an American company has recently exploited an amber deposit in the province of Santiago, Dominican Republic. The locality is at an altitude of 1,800 feet, near the top of a hill known as Palo Quemado (Burnt Post), at the headwaters of the Licey River, on a small branch of the Miguel Sanchez. The amber occurs in a friable, disintegrated, and much broken sandstone, which at times becomes a conglomerate and contains fragments of lignite. The amber itself is found loose in the soil and disintegrated rock, and also in the friable sandstone. It appears usually in ovate masses, from an inch or two to the size of a man's hand, round, sometimes flattened, dull on the exterior, and covered with a brown surface crust like much of the Baltic amber and like buried resins generally. It possesses somewhat of the opalescent character of the beautiful amber of Roumania and of that from Catania, Sicily. In color it varies from yellow to rich brown.

**ADMISSION OF DOMINICAN SUGAR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

In virtue of the order in council of February 4, 1905, of the United Kingdom, the order in council dated the 23d day of June, 1904, whereby the importation of sugar from the Dominican Republic was prohibited, shall be no longer in force, and the said order is revoked as from February 4, 1905.



## ECUADOR.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

According to information obtained at the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the value of Ecuador's imports and exports during 1904 was as follows:

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Imports ..... | \$7, 669, 085 |
| Exports ..... | 11, 642, 096  |

The imports and exports are thus distributed:

| Country.            | Imports.      | Exports.      | Country.              | Imports. | Exports.  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| United States ..... | \$2, 448, 924 | \$2, 616, 387 | Colombia .....        | \$1, 084 | \$41, 590 |
| France .....        | 617, 258      | 3, 903, 851   | Central America ..... | 15, 385  | 22, 413   |
| Germany .....       | 1, 492, 557   | 2, 173, 152   | Australia .....       | 34, 397  | .....     |
| England .....       | 2, 004, 878   | 949, 496      | Cuba .....            | 1, 870   | 29, 042   |
| Spain .....         | 184, 899      | 574, 768      | China .....           | 80, 827  | .....     |
| Peru .....          | 179, 726      | 561, 297      | Austria .....         | 762      | 15, 125   |
| Chile .....         | 123, 226      | 315, 473      | Venezuela .....       | .....    | 4, 783    |
| Italy .....         | 238, 946      | 157, 634      | Uruguay .....         | .....    | 4, 173    |
| Belgium .....       | 293, 970      | 2, 949        | Jamaica .....         | .....    | 1, 087    |
| Holland .....       | 47            | 145, 004      | Martinique .....      | .....    | 848       |
| Mexico .....        | .....         | 63, 083       | Portugal .....        | 870      | .....     |
| Argentina .....     | .....         | 59, 458       |                       |          |           |

The imports and exports during the last five years were as follows:

| Year.      | Imports.      | Exports.      |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1900 ..... | \$6, 708, 439 | \$7, 709, 611 |
| 1901 ..... | 7, 613, 140   | 8, 161, 577   |
| 1902 ..... | 7, 221, 492   | 9, 053, 019   |
| 1903 ..... | 5, 534, 907   | 9, 313, 177   |
| 1904 ..... | 7, 669, 085   | 11, 642, 096  |

Cocoa figures first in the exports of 1904, with \$7,624,345. Ivory nuts come second, with \$1,104,220. The exported gold coins amount to \$692,960, the imported to \$875,000.

Coffee exported, \$507,298; rubber, \$612,537; Panama hats, \$443,380; hides, \$248,687.

The conversion of the *sucre* (standard coin of Ecuador) into dollars has been made on the basis of the *sucre* being equivalent to about 50 cents.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Ecuadorian Government has decided to build a railway from Ambato, a point on the projected line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, to the Curarey River, a distance of about 100 miles. The Curarey River is a branch of the Amazon, emptying into that river near Iquitos, Peru, which is the head of ocean navigation. The district is stated to be rich in rubber, which is now exported by way of the Amazon Valley to the United States and Europe.

The railway is being built for the purpose of enabling that district to export its rubber and other products by way of Guayaquil. It is

expected to have the entire route surveyed within a year, by which time the Guayaquil and Quito Railway will have been completed to Ambato, the initial point of the new line. The route lies almost entirely east of the Andes, Ambato being in the heart of that range at an elevation of about 7,000 feet.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN  
RESTRICTED ARTICLES.**

With reference to the establishment of a state monopoly of matches, tobacco, and cigarette paper in Ecuador, the British consul at Guayaquil states that the match monopoly is absolute, but as regards cigarette paper the Government is empowered to grant permission to private individuals to import such paper under certain restrictions as to preparation in rolls, watermarks, etc.; but importers are under the obligation to pay to the Government any difference between the imported cost price of the cigarette paper and the regulation Government sale price.

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**GUATEMALA.**

**INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.**

The "Pan-American Banker" for April 25, 1905, publishes a résumé of the message<sup>a</sup> of President CABRERA of Guatemala, furnished to that journal by Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, Guatemalan Minister to the United States. In conjunction with the statements showing the general prosperity of the Republic, as demonstrated by the figures obtained from the public document in reference, the Guatemalan Minister extends an invitation to American exporters to extend commercial relations with that flourishing Republic. Following are some of the developments, accomplished and in prospect, quoted in the article:

"A powerful syndicate from New York, headed by Sir WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, the Canadian and Cuban railroad magnate, has taken charge under contract and is now operating in the completion of 'The Northern Railroad of Guatemala,' which will connect the capital city of the same name with the harbor of Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast. The work is rapidly progressing and will be finished within eighteen months. Then it will reach the 'Central Railroad of Guatemala,' which belongs also to an American association and has been for many years past in operation between the capital city and the port of San José on the Pacific coast, and then Guatemala will have an inter-continental railway and will be five days distant from New York City. A month ago a large consignment of railroad materials and provisions left New Orleans on the steamship *Anselm*, and the Maryland Steel

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<sup>a</sup> Monthly Bulletin, April, 1905, p. 122.

Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, is supplying materials for the bridges, the price of the same being in the neighborhood of \$500,000 American gold.

"When that enterprise is accomplished, that is to say, within eighteen months from this date, the United States ought to have for itself the greatest part of the commerce of Guatemala, as has been stated by Mr. WINSLOW, the able American Consul there, in a report recently made on this important matter. As compared with European countries, on account of the excellent quality of its products, of the rapidity of communication, and consequently of the diminution of the cost of freights, the United States ought to take at least 80 per cent of the general importation of that country.

"One of the industries which will then be developed to a considerable extent is mining. Guatemala has many very rich mines of different kinds, specially of gold, silver, copper, iron, mica, and other metals. All these mines were worked long time ago, and produced fabulous wealth, but they have since been almost abandoned on account of the lack of capital.

"History records that during the earliest Spanish occupancy of that country enormous quantities of gold and silver were taken from those mines. At one time more than one hundred and fifty very rich mines were worked there. From one group the mint of Guatemala coined silver to the amount of \$43,000,000, besides what was shipped directly to Europe. There is no difficulty in that work in Guatemala, as in other countries, because the climate is temperate and very healthful.

"It is then very convenient for the American people to direct their attention to that fortunate country and to take under consideration the very advantageous conditions which it offers to the merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, and to try without losing time to expand their commercial intercourse before the European nations possess themselves of the field, so that when the Northern Railroad of Guatemala is finished at an early date the United States can profit by the advantages which the great development of that country will soon present in the incalculable increasing of her commerce."

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## HAITI.

### COFFEE CROP OF THE REPUBLIC.

The coffee crop of Haiti will be only about 50 per cent of last year's crop, according to a report of United States Minister POWELL at Port au Prince. Coffee is the leading product of the Republic, and it is largely through the revenue derived from it that the Government meets its current expenses and pays its foreign obligations.

From some sections where a large crop was expected and has, up to

this year, never failed, reports have been received that the crop has been gathered and that there is little more to come in. Leading exporters of coffee state that they hope to receive some coffee yet from the south, but that the quantity will be very small. The reason given for the failure of the crop is the excessive rains in the early part of the season, which prevented it from maturing. Aside from the loss to the Government, great distress will prevail in the country districts, where the main reliance of the people is upon a full, or at least an average crop.

Commerce will feel the failure of this crop as much as the country or peasant class, as it is the exportation of coffee that makes possible the importation of goods. In the last few months importations have been extremely small. In connection with this fact and the high rate of exchange but little importing is being done.

## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for January, 1904, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1904-5, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the seven months under review was \$49,336,277.05 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$5,589,422.32, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the seven months were valued at \$103,721,570.50, showing a decrease of \$13,860,987.45, as compared with the same period of 1903-4.

The detailed imports during the seven months were as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

|                                             | January—     |              | Seven months—  |                |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                             | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |
| Animal substances.....                      | \$573,255.96 | \$467,051.54 | \$3,906,520.62 | \$3,170,943.65 |
| Vegetable substances.....                   | 1,472,410.23 | 1,109,782.65 | 8,131,631.63   | 8,232,687.82   |
| Mineral substances.....                     | 2,858,194.23 | 1,851,383.95 | 14,974,227.84  | 12,267,254.94  |
| Dry goods.....                              | 735,880.47   | 732,408.04   | 6,600,462.90   | 5,685,372.58   |
| Chemical and pharmaceutical substances..... | 268,427.91   | 253,791.10   | 1,779,964.23   | 1,737,324.36   |
| Beverages.....                              | 314,276.38   | 264,063.72   | 1,848,176.56   | 1,793,672.26   |
| Paper and its applications.....             | 209,552.18   | 216,435.77   | 1,518,058.59   | 1,317,245.40   |
| Machinery and apparatus.....                | 729,812.92   | 947,249.69   | 6,440,009.26   | 5,785,532.43   |
| Vehicles.....                               | 112,192.01   | 218,367.52   | 1,170,716.19   | 1,141,340.91   |
| Arms and explosives.....                    | 231,792.76   | 282,713.66   | 1,540,081.35   | 1,224,071.24   |
| Miscellaneous.....                          | 185,715.90   | 231,614.00   | 1,426,427.88   | 1,391,409.14   |
| Total.....                                  | 7,691,510.95 | 6,574,891.64 | 49,336,277.05  | 43,746,854.73  |

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## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

|                      | January—       |                | Seven months—   |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1906.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Precious metals..... | \$7,427,072.20 | \$9,501,157.96 | \$43,969,044.78 | \$58,619,518.60 |
| Other articles.....  | 8,889,989.68   | 9,958,563.05   | 59,732,525.72   | 58,963,089.35   |
| Total.....           | 16,317,061.88  | 19,459,721.01  | 103,721,570.50  | 117,582,557.95  |

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

|                               | January—     |                | Seven months— |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                               | 1905.        | 1904.          | 1904-5.       | 1903-4.       |
| Mexican gold coin.....        | \$25,000.00  | .....          | \$85,911.00   | \$11,422.00   |
| Foreign gold coin.....        | 6,522.00     | .....          | 20,208.50     | 1,237.00      |
| Gold in bars.....             | 1,239,254.51 | * \$712,179.48 | 7,287,910.16  | 5,978,221.06  |
| Gold in other forms.....      | 75,270.48    | 23,829.66      | 551,147.88    | 238,383.98    |
| Total gold.....               | 1,346,046.99 | 736,009.14     | 7,945,177.54  | 6,229,264.04  |
| Mexican silver coin.....      | 1,000.00     | 3,181,144.00   | 633,407.25    | 15,324,481.00 |
| Foreign silver coin.....      | 2,600.00     | 3,228.00       | 48,544.00     | 45,704.00     |
| Silver in bars.....           | 4,948,322.63 | 3,596,774.29   | 29,135,256.02 | 28,141,792.95 |
| Silver in other forms.....    | 1,129,102.58 | 1,984,002.53   | 6,226,659.97  | 8,878,276.61  |
| Total silver.....             | 6,081,025.21 | 8,765,148.82   | 36,043,867.24 | 52,390,254.56 |
| Copper.....                   | 1,950,548.67 | 2,795,617.79   | 16,352,126.58 | 12,546,748.11 |
| Lead.....                     | 734,650.00   | 416,108.00     | 3,515,698.00  | 2,946,398.45  |
| Other mineral products.....   | 139,041.75   | 155,466.00     | 662,447.02    | 891,106.36    |
| Coffee.....                   | 571,764.27   | 1,177,532.00   | 2,027,688.15  | 2,808,121.91  |
| Henequen, in fiber.....       | 2,616,000.00 | 2,971,385.50   | 17,193,263.12 | 19,056,586.50 |
| Woods.....                    | 180,286.00   | 263,245.00     | 1,402,198.64  | 1,607,327.00  |
| Dyewoods.....                 | 35,705.00    | 58,645.10      | 488,705.68    | 401,919.93    |
| Tobacco, in leaf.....         | 14,176.00    | 4,079.00       | 740,158.00    | 143,515.00    |
| Other vegetable products..... | 921,337.74   | 804,405.54     | 7,685,702.66  | 9,073,717.23  |
| Cattle.....                   | 145,647.00   | 152,532.00     | 1,624,871.50  | 2,137,962.00  |
| Raw hides.....                | 782,083.65   | 656,402.55     | 3,874,242.65  | 3,849,610.60  |
| Other animal products.....    | 46,705.60    | 45,939.00      | 307,513.50    | 387,592.28    |
| Henequen, manufactured.....   | .....        | 3,562.00       | 189.00        | 506,667.00    |
| Tobacco, manufactured.....    | 24,261.00    | 22,161.10      | 283,105.55    | 196,980.51    |
| Other manufactures.....       | 655,252.50   | 387,027.63     | 3,196,875.13  | 2,099,548.88  |
| Miscellaneous.....            | 72,630.50    | 44,454.84      | 377,740.54    | 309,287.59    |

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

| Country.             | January—       |                | Seven months—   |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Europe.....          | \$3,327,128.97 | \$2,837,867.94 | \$21,509,805.32 | \$19,257,464.39 |
| Asia.....            | 68,322.58      | 69,354.59      | 383,128.51      | 365,777.82      |
| Africa.....          | 84.00          | 4,287.00       | 48,398.00       | 35,433.00       |
| North America.....   | 4,258,422.73   | 3,630,715.04   | 27,116,671.42   | 23,894,279.86   |
| Central America..... | 1,684.92       | 825.57         | 27,240.16       | 8,842.29        |
| South America.....   | 21,385.00      | 21,816.50      | 160,454.63      | 109,624.37      |
| West Indies.....     | 13,893.75      | 9,535.00       | 65,245.75       | 72,389.00       |
| Oceania.....         | 589.00         | 490.00         | 25,333.26       | 8,044.00        |
| Total.....           | 7,691,510.95   | 6,574,891.64   | 49,336,277.05   | 43,746,854.73   |

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

| Country.             | January—       |                | Seven months—   |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Europe.....          | \$2,813,989.33 | \$6,351,128.05 | \$24,894,369.95 | \$32,544,085.96 |
| Asia.....            | 10,000.00      | .....          | 10,500.00       | 5,417.00        |
| North America.....   | 13,255,694.42  | 12,856,486.66  | 76,135,522.64   | 81,988,140.04   |
| Central America..... | 76,123.13      | 39,949.30      | 512,534.11      | 260,443.95      |
| South America.....   | 2,282.00       | 2,650.00       | 78,525.80       | 96,909.00       |
| West Indies.....     | 158,973.00     | 209,507.00     | 2,090,118.00    | 2,687,562.00    |
| Total.....           | 16,317,061.88  | 19,459,721.01  | 103,721,570.50  | 117,582,557.95  |

#### TOBACCO IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

United States Consul LE ROY, at Durango, in a recent report, states that Mexico imports considerable tobacco in the leaf as well as in the manufactured form, principally Cuban cigars and cigarettes, American cigarettes and pipe and chewing tobaccos, and some French and German cigars and Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the importation of Virginia leaf tobacco amounted to 2,468,773 pounds, valued at \$147,131 in gold; the importation of all other tobacco in leaf was valued at \$32,896 in gold. Of this "other leaf tobacco" the United States also contributed 4,675 pounds. The Netherlands and Cuba contributed 17,332, and 15,890 pounds, respectively, and Sumatra and Germany were next in order, with small quantities from India, Belgium, Turkey, Persia, and even China, part of the tobacco from various sources coming through Great Britain. Higher duties were placed on Virginia leaf last year, and this operates somewhat to change the course of the trade. In general, however, the importation of leaf tobacco into Mexico is increasing, partly through the increased consumption of foreign tobaccos, but principally through the demand for foreign leaf to blend with the native leaf in the manufacture of cigars.

#### GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF SILVER BARS.

An executive decree issued by President DIAZ on April 11, 1905, provides:

ARTICLE 1. That there be established a public service, of which the directorship of the mints will have charge, for the purpose of advancing funds to persons so requesting, on bars of silver, which they may deliver in the Republic to be sold abroad, and of selling those bars on behalf of the interested parties on the best possible conditions without charging any commission or interest for the Government, but also without loss to the exchequer as a result of these operations.

ART. 2. The department of finance will determine, in the respective rules of practice, the conditions on which advancements are to be made to the owners of silver bars and the requirements and formalities that have to be fulfilled in all operations connected with the matter until the final liquidation and the payment of the balance which said liquidation shows to be owing to the interested parties.

ART. 3. The same department will enter into the necessary contracts for sale abroad of bars belonging to private persons who may desire to utilize the service in question, with the understanding that all expenses under these contracts, as well as expenses for freight, insurance, refining, and others in connection with the silver bars will be a charge against the interested parties and therefore will be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

ART. 4. The service to which this law refers will commence in the mint in the City of Mexico on May 1, 1905, and in the assay offices outside of the capital on days to be fixed by the finance department, as circumstances may permit. Said service will cease at the offices where few bars are presented when the Executive of the Union sees fit to so direct by means of a decree.

#### MINING TAX REFORM.

One of the economic features involved in the new monetary system of the Mexican Republic is a measure of relief or compensation to the mining industry in the shape of reduced taxation and some valuable franchises. The law embodying these changes is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The coinage tax, which is collected on the value of silver and gold, in accordance with section 2, article 1, and other articles of the law of March 27, 1897, is abrogated.

"ART. 2. Gold and silver produced in the Republic or coming from abroad are subject to an internal stamp tax with no other exceptions than those expressly specified in this law. Said tax will be payable henceforth on the following basis:

"(a) At the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the value of gold and silver not reduced in the Republic but exported in the form of ore or mineralized earth, cyanides or sulphides, slag or any other form in which they are combined or mixed with substances that are not, properly speaking, metals.

"(b) At the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the value of gold and silver reduced in the country to such a point that they are without alloy or mixture save other metals regardless of the fineness of the product.

"ART. 3. With a view to the collection of the tax referred to in the foregoing article, gold will always be considered as having a value of 1 peso (dollar) per 75 centigrams of pure gold, and the value of the silver will be fixed by taking the average spot price of said metal in London during the previous month and converting said price into

Mexican currency at the average rate of exchange during the same month. The '*Diario Oficial*' will at the proper time publish the value of silver, which is to serve during each month as the basis for the collection of the tax.

"ART. 4. Metallurgical establishments which refine gold or silver to 0.999 at the least will be entitled to a rebate on the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent tax for the gold and silver which they thus refine. The amount of said rebate will be fixed by a decree of the Executive before July 1, 1905, after the interested concerns shall have been heard from.

"ART. 5. The internal-stamp tax is not payable on:

"(a) Refined gold entered at the mints for coinage and that presented at Government offices with a view to obtaining silver coins in exchange therefor at the rate of 75 centigrams of pure gold per peso.

"(b) Gold or silver coins of current national or foreign issues.

"(c) Silver exported in the form of ore, earth, or dust, whether these be in their natural state or mechanically concentrated, and in the form of sulphides, cyanides, or slag, provided that the quantity of silver contained in any of these substances does not exceed 250 grams per ton.

"(d) Silver and gold which after being imported into the Republic in any of the forms mentioned in the foregoing section or in a state of preliminary treatment are exported within the next four months in ingots, slabs, or bars, after having passed through metallurgical processes in Mexican establishments.

"(e) Gold and silver employed in national industries.

"(f) Samples of ore in the natural state, subject to conditions fixed by administrative enactments.

"ART. 6. Assay dues will only be payable when this operation is performed at the request of interested parties, by virtue of legal enactment, or by administrative order. Melting dues will only be collected when, owing to the lack of homogeneity in bars or other pieces, it becomes necessary to melt them in order to assay or value them, and refinement and parting dues will only be collected when at the request of the interested parties those operations are performed in the Government offices provided for that purpose.

"The amount of dues mentioned in this article will be fixed in the tariffs to be issued by the Department of Finance and Public Credit on the basis of the cost of the several operations.

"ART. 7. Metallurgical establishments which, by virtue of special concessions granted them by the Government and in force at the date of this law, enjoy franchises in the matter of federal and local taxes, can secure the benefits of this law provided that they renounce said franchises without reserve in a statement to the Department of Finance. In the meantime they will not enjoy the benefits of this law and will continue to be subject to the terms of their concessions to the law and



rules of practice of March 27, 1897, and other enactments hitherto in force, including payment of the coinage tax.

"ART. 8. At the expiration of the periods for which the concessions at present enjoyed by metallurgical concerns were granted, said concessions will not be extended or renewed, as far as the fiscal régime is concerned, and the concerns in question will become subject to the ordinary financial legislation in all their acts and operations.

"ART. 9. The value of the special stamps which, according to laws in force, have to be attached to the title deeds of mines will be at the rate of 5 pesos for each claim (*pertenencia*) embraced by said title deeds, regardless of the nature of the mineral substances which it is desired to exploit.

"ART. 10. The annual tax on the ownership of mines will be payable on the following basis:

"(a) The rate will be 6 pesos per annum per mining claim (*pertenencia*), or, in other words, 2 pesos for each four monthly period, whatever may be the substances exploited.

"(b) If the number of claims belonging to one and the same mining concern exceeds twenty-five, and these claims are all contiguous with one another, the tax of 6 pesos will be only payable with respect to the first twenty-five claims, and will be reduced to 3 pesos for each claim in excess of twenty-five.

"ART. 11. Applications for mining claims or odd ground (*demasias*) will not produce any legal effect and will not be put through the customary formalities unless they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the local stamp office to the effect that the amount of the title-deed tax, according to the number of mining claims embraced in said applications, has been deposited in that office. This certificate of deposit will be returned to the interested parties as soon as the stamps required by the title-deed to the mine shall have been canceled thereon or the denouncement shall have been definitely rejected.

"ART. 12. The 2 per cent which article 4 of the decree of June 6, 1887, fixed as the maximum tax which the States or the Federation in certain cases might impose on mines, is reduced to 1½ per cent.

"ART. 13. Import duties will cease to be collected on zinc in pigs, filings, pellets, or in filiform state, under section 295 of the tariff of the general custom-house ordinances; sulphur, under section 358; alkaline cyanides, under section 677; hyposulphite of soda, under section 697; saltpeter or nitrate of soda or potash, under section 716, and zinc sheets, under section 303 of said tariff, when their dimensions do not exceed 1 by 2.25 meters and 1 millimeter thick, provided that they have perforations at intervals of 20 centimeters in any direction.

"ART. 14. Import duties will also cease to be collected on sulphuric acid, now under section 654 of the tariff, and sulphate of copper, included in section 719, but these exemptions will only last until June 30, 1908.

"ART. 15. The import duties payable on machines intended for mining operations or metallurgical establishments in which the precious metals are treated will be returned to the concerns that have ordered same, provided that said machines are of the kind embraced by section 800 of the tariff of the customs ordinances, and provided that the intended parties perform strictly all the requirements mentioned in the following article. This franchise only applies to machinery imported before June 30, 1908.

"ART. 16. With a view to the obtaining of the franchise mentioned in the foregoing article, the following rules must be observed:

"(a) The ordering, mining, or metallurgical concern will, at least twenty days prior to the arrival of the machinery, furnish the general custom-house bureau with a general description thereof, the locality in which it is to be installed, and the name of the custom-house through which it is to be imported, to the end that said custom-house may receive in due time from the bureau proper notice and instructions.

"(b) When the importation is effected there must be presented to the custom-house the consular invoice or invoice request, as may be required, a copy of the private invoice, with specification of the packer, and a plan or drawing of the machinery in question.

"(c) If the definite installation of the machinery shall have been completed within six months, counted from the date of the importation of the last shipment, the Department of Finance will order the refunding of the duties collected upon receipt of a report from an expert appointed by the custom-house bureau to the effect that the machinery has been definitely installed, and that it is the same as that referred to in the specifications, drawings, and invoices mentioned in the foregoing sections.

"(d) In order to obtain exemption from duties, it is not necessary that the importation should take place in a single shipment; but when once all the pieces composing the machinery shall have been imported, an operation that must always be effected through one and the same custom-house, and in a period of time not exceeding two months, the other loose pieces or repair pieces that may be imported separately will be subject to the respective duties without any claim to refunding.

"TRANSIENT.

"1. This law will go into effect on May 1, 1905, as concerns articles 1 to 8 and 13 to 16, inclusive, and on July 1, next, as regards all the other articles.

"2. From May 1, 1905, articles 2, 4, 10, 11, and 12 of the law of March 27, 1897, will be abrogated. In like manner all other enactments on the subject that conflict with the precepts of this law will be abrogated severally as from the two dates mentioned in the foregoing article.

"3. The coinage tax and the 3 per cent tax on the value of gold and silver will continue to be collected on metals presented for exportation or coinage before May 1, 1905, at the mints, assay offices, or custom-houses.

"4. The tax on the title deeds of mines, at the rate fixed by article 9 of this law, will be payable, with respect to claims denounced, on and after July 1, 1905, as title deeds pending on that date will be subject to the present tax.

"Done in the palace of the Federal Executive at Mexico on March 25, 1905.

"Mexico, March 25, 1905.

"PORFIRIO DIAZ.

"LIMANTOUR."

#### TARIFF MODIFICATION.

*Decree dated November 23, 1904, in reference to the importation of silver coin.*

[*"Diario oficial,"* No. 20, of November 23, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The following items are added to the import tariff:

|                                                                                                           |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 263a. Silver coin of the country in peso pieces, when imported in quantities not exceeding 5 pieces ..... | Free.                |
| 263b. Silver coin of the country in peso pieces, when imported in quantities exceeding 5 pieces .....     | kil. gross.. \$10.00 |

ART. 2. The rate assessed under item 263b shall be payable in full in all the custom-houses of the Republic, even though the coin referred to should be intended for the free zone.

ART. 3 and 4. \* \* \*

#### TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The present decree shall enter into operation on January 1, 1905, and the provisions thereof shall apply to all imports by vessels anchoring in the port of clearance after December 31, 1904, at midnight, and to those examined at frontier custom-houses of the Republic after the date and hour aforesaid.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MONETARY LAW.

The provisions of the new monetary law of the Mexican Republic, becoming effective on May 1, 1905, have been communicated as follows to the United States Government by United States Consul-General HANNA at Monterey, Mexico:

"The plan of reform naturally conforms along general lines and in most of its details to the enabling act of Congress promulgated on December 9, 1904. The chief interest of the decree of to-day turns

on the date when it will become operative, which is fixed as May 1, 1905, but the free coinage of silver will be suspended after the middle of April, and the present gold coins will cease to be legal tender after July 1, 1906.

"Although in his exposé de motif Minister LIMANTOUR intimated that the Government might not create a reserve fund immediately, such a fund forms the initial feature of the new legislation. Among the most salient provisions of the decree are the following:

"The theoretical unit of the monetary system is represented by 75 centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold, and denominated a peso. Pesos have been coined hitherto with a weight of 24.4388 grams pure silver. The peso is divided into 100 centavos, the coins to be struck as follows: Gold, 10 and 5 pesos; silver, 1 peso, 50, 20, and 10 centavos; nickel, 5 centavos; bronze, 2 centavos and 1 centavo. The power of coining will appertain exclusively to the executive, and the power of private persons to introduce gold and silver bullion into the mints of coinage will be abolished. The mintage of new gold coins will be confined to the quantity necessary to effect an exchange with the present gold coins, which cease to be legal tender after July 1, 1906. Under special circumstances the executive is authorized to permit the free coinage of gold.

"After the law is operative, and save under special circumstances optional with the executive, the new silver coins will be struck and issued in exchange for gold coin or bullion only at the rate of 75 centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold per peso. Gold thus received may be employed in the purchase of silver bars on the scale necessary for the mintage of silver coins applied for.

"The obligation to issue silver coins and the delivery of the same in exchange for gold will cease when the silver that would be contained in a peso has, in the City of Mexico, a value superior to 75 centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold. Otherwise the obligation will be made effective within the period of time under the conditions fixed in the law.

"The new subsidiary coins will be struck from metal obtained by the melting down of other silver coins of the current issue, unless the issue be applied for in exchange for gold as provided for in article 11. For the coinage of nickel and bronze pieces the metal may be purchased in open market, but none will be made when the stock thereof mentioned in article 27 shall exceed \$200,000.

"The restriction imposed by the foregoing articles on coinage and emission are not applicable in the case of recoinage, but the total value represented by the new coins must be equal to that of pieces turned in for recoinage.

"Any inhabitant of the Republic is entitled to exchange subsidiary coins for dollar (peso) pieces and vice versa, provided the amount is \$100, or an exact multiple thereof.

"Exclusively for exportation, the department of finance may authorize the mintage of dollars of designs antedating those of 1898, provided they bear the special marks.

"The obligation of paying any sum in Mexican coin is satisfied by the handing over of coins of the issues current for the value they represent; therefore Government offices and all persons and corporations are obliged to accept them.

"Gold coins of any value and silver pesos are unlimited legal tender. As for all other coins, their acceptance is only obligatory for a sum not exceeding 1 peso as regards nickel or bronze coins.

"Except where the law expressly provides to the contrary, foreign coins are not legal tender in the Republic. Engagements to pay in foreign coins, contracted within or outside the Republic, will be fulfilled by the delivery of the equivalent in native coin at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day and at the place where the payment is effected.

"The terms of the three foregoing articles are not relinquishable. Therefore, articles 1423 and 2690 of the civil code of the Federal district are derogated.

"There is created a fund whose fundamental purpose is to facilitate the regulation of the quantity of coin in circulation so as to maintain stability in the rate of the foreign exchange.

"The fund for the regulation of the monetary circulation will be kept wholly separated from the other funds of the Federal exchequer and be formed from \$10,000,000 from the treasury reserves, to be increased to \$15,000,000 if the Department of Finance sees fit, and from minor sources, such as the profit of the coinage, etc.

"It is provided that a portion of the fund shall be remitted abroad, to be deposited with banking firms of the highest standing. That portion kept in the Republic will consist of metallic money, and by way of exception of gold or silver bars destined for coinage, to the exclusion of bank notes or other form of currency placed in confidential deposit in the National Bank of Mexico or some other institution the credit of which is of the highest standing. Silver coins entering the fund will not leave it again save in exchange for gold of the legal parity or in exchange for other silver coins of equivalent value or for the purpose of drafts payable abroad in gold or to be exported."

#### **POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico, being desirous of concluding a convention to regulate the postal rates upon letters passing between Mexico and the British colony of New Zealand, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAME GRANT DUFF, Esquire, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico; and his Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico, Señor Licenciado Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Relations;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties, in accordance with the provisions of article 21 (twenty-one) of the Universal Postal Convention, concluded at Washington on the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, have agreed to modify the postal rates on letters sent from New Zealand addressed to the United States of Mexico.

#### ARTICLE II.

The modification referred to in the preceding article shall be as follows:

Every letter from New Zealand addressed to the United States of Mexico shall pay postage of one penny (ten centimes of a franc) instead of two and a half pence (twenty-five centimes of a franc) for every fifteen grammes or fraction of that weight.

#### ARTICLE III.

The post-offices of the United States of Mexico shall deliver the letters referred to in the preceding article, without making any charge, to the addresses, provided that such letters do not bear any indication of insufficient postage, in which case the provision contained in article ten, paragraph two of the Regulations of the above-mentioned Universal Postal Convention of Washington shall be applicable.

#### ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that when the Government of the United States of Mexico may deem it desirable, they may, on their side, after due notice has been given to Great Britain, reduce the postal rates applicable in the case of letters sent from the Republic addressed to New Zealand.

#### ARTICLE V.

This Convention shall come into operation thirty days after the exchange of its ratification and shall remain in force until six months

after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating the same.

Done in duplicate in the City of Mexico this first day of the month of February of the year nineteen hundred and four.

[L. s.]

A. C. GRANT DUFF.

[L. s.]

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

Whereas the present Convention was approved by the Senate of the United States of Mexico on May 2, 1904, and was ratified by me on November 8th of the same year; and was also ratified by His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland September 5, 1904;

And that the ratifications were exchanged in this capital the twelfth day of the present month;

Now, therefore, I order it printed, published, and circulated, and that it be duly observed.

National Palace of Mexico, January 26, 1905.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

#### **MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS FOR REEXPORTING PRECIOUS METALS.**

The following decision has been issued by the Finance Department of the Mexican Government, under date of April 29, 1905, whereby the regulations governing the reexportation of precious metals brought into the country for treatment are modified:

"Article 47 of the regulations of March 30, last, directs in Section II that the exportation of precious metals which have been brought into the country for treatment therein, must take place through the same custom-house and be effected by the same person as imported them. The President of the Republic being desirous of affording to the mining industry all possible facilities, and in view of the fact that some metallurgical companies have asked this Department that, under the conditions of article 47 of the regulations, permission be allowed for the exportation of the metals through a custom-house other than that through which they were imported, has seen fit to grant the request. In consequence, it will be lawful to effect the reexportation through a custom-house other than that through which the importation took place, provided that the rules contained in said regulations be observed, and that, moreover, in special cases of reexportation through a custom-house other than that of importation, the following rules be complied with:

"1. The accounts referred to in article 50 of the regulations of March 30, last, will be kept not only in the custom-houses of entry, but also in the general custom-house bureau. The assay certificates mentioned in the same article will be sent in duplicate to the custom-house of entry and to the general custom-house bureau.

"2. When it is desired to effect the exportation through a custom-house other than that of entry, the interested party will make a request to that effect to the general custom-house bureau in order that it may issue its orders, and when receiving advice of the exportation having taken place it may charge the account of the interested party with the quantity of precious metals exported and may notify the custom-house of importation in order that it may also charge his account with the same amount."

#### MAIL SERVICE IN JANUARY, 1905.

A report of the Postmaster-General of the Republic of Mexico states that the movement in the mail service of the Republic during the month of January, 1905, as compared with the same month of 1904, was as follows:

|                                  | January—     |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                  | 1905.        | 1904.        |
| Sale of postage stamps.....      | \$251,253.01 | \$228,720.48 |
| Rental of post-office boxes..... | 22,092.00    | 19,780.00    |
| Fine and forfeitures.....        | 3,349.31     | 2,697.80     |
| Premiums on post-office drafts:  |              |              |
| Interior.....                    | 25,361.58    | 23,643.41    |
| International.....               | 686.90       | 356.25       |
| Premiums on editors' drafts..... | 2,216.01     | 1,761.01     |

These figures indicate an increase for the month of January, 1905, of 10.09 per cent.

#### MAIL SERVICE IN FEBRUARY, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during February, 1905, the eighth month of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same month of the preceding fiscal year, as reported in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic, were as follows:

|                                  | February—    |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                  | 1904.        | 1905.        |
| Sale of postage stamps.....      | \$206,534.27 | \$226,280.81 |
| Rental of post-office boxes..... | 828.00       | 774.00       |
| Fines, etc.....                  | 2,259.24     | 1,309.01     |
| Premiums on postal money orders: |              |              |
| Interior.....                    | 23,585.66    | 23,181.58    |
| International.....               | 421.70       | 621.74       |
| Premiums on editors' drafts..... | 2,645.24     | 3,093.88     |

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of \$236,274.11 in February, 1904, as against a total of \$255,260.97 in the corresponding month of the previous year, an increase in the later period of \$18,986.86, or 8.04 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first eight months of the current fiscal year (July-February) amounts to \$2,176,408.44, as compared with \$2,007,338.82 in 1903-4 for the same period.



**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1904-5.**

The comparative table of the customs receipts of Mexico during the first six months of 1903-4 and 1904-5 is as follows:

|                               | First six months. |                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                               | 1903-4.           | 1904-5.         |
| Import duties .....           | \$15,302,769.68   | \$17,294,967.21 |
| Surtax on import duties ..... | 1,969,824.91      | 1,724,358.23    |
| Export duties .....           | 485,831.06        | 460,220.68      |
| Port dues .....               | 399,268.09        | 436,751.16      |
| Arrears .....                 | 149,268.09        | 119,847.91      |

The increase in these receipts during the first six months amounts to \$1,728,716.01.

**WHEAT CROP FOR 1905.**

The wheat crop for 1905 promises to be excellent. According to reports received it will be 40 per cent more abundant than last year's crop and of exceptional quality. The best crops are furnished by the States of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Puebla. The wheat from these States will not be put on sale much before 1st of May, the stock on hand being entirely sufficient up to that period without any fears of a rise. At the present time the price of wheat is \$17.50 per charge of 161 kilograms.

The sugar production in 1905 will reach, according to experts, a little more than 8,000,000 arrobas. It was estimated at 10,000,000 arrobas, but the rains and floods having destroyed the sugar cane plantations in several States on the Gulf coast, the first estimates have had to be modified.

**COAL MINING AND PROSPECTS.**

The following information in regard to coal mining in Mexico and the prospects for developing this very important branch of economic growth is obtained in part from the report of United States Consul MARTIN, at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and in part from an interesting paper recently published by the "Mining World."

Consul MARTIN states that the principal mining developments in this section relate to coal, and there are a number of companies operating within this consular district, along the line of the Mexican International Railroad. The most important companies are at Baroteran, Sabinas, Hondo, and Fuente.

The Mexican Coal and Coke Company is the most extensive in its operations. This company was organized under the laws of New Jersey and has a capital of over \$2,000,000 gold. The officers are JAMES T. GARDNER, president; CHARLES F. PEABODY, of the banking house of SPENCER, TRASK & Co., New York, treasurer, and EDWIN LUDLOW,

general manager, with headquarters at Las Esperanzas, Coahuila, Mexico. This company is operating several mines on its properties at Las Esperanzas and Conquista. The output now averages about 40,000 metric tons per month. The coal is all sold in Mexico, with the exception of some shipments to Texas foundries and to the copper smelters in Arizona, and of some 5,000 tons manufactured into coke. It is intended to increase the present output very materially, depending very much on the supply of labor. Three thousand men are steadily employed by this company. A majority of the miners are Mexicans, but recently 350 workmen have arrived from Japan. There are also a few Chinese and some American negroes employed. The town which has grown up around these mines has a population of about 9,000. The mines have been in operation for about four years. Prospecting and construction work dates somewhat further back.

The Coahuila Coal Railway, owned and operated practically by the same investors, has just been extended to the town of Muzquiz, making the total length of the road from Baroteran to Muzquiz about 25 miles. This road was formerly operated between Baroteran and the mines in handling the material and fuel of the company, but will at once be opened for the service of the public. It is thought that the building and opening of the road to the public will facilitate the development of additional mines of the company in the vicinity of Muzquiz, and possibly other companies on adjacent properties. Mr. LUDLOW, the general manager, thinks that better and cheaper transportation facilities will enable several low-grade metal properties to be successfully operated in the district, which are now idle, owing to uncertain and expensive cart haulage. The company owns and rents to its employees about 1,250 houses of various classes and sizes, runs a big company store, and furnishes to its employees and others all the goods usually used in such a settlement. They keep a general assortment of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, notions, furnishings, hats, shoes, etc. All or nearly all of these goods are imported from the United States.

At Hondo, not far from the Las Esperanzas mines, on the line of the Mexican International Railroad, large mines are being operated by the *Compañía Fundidora de Hierro y Acero de Monterey*. This company owns a large foundry and steel plant at Monterey, and has also large interests in coal mining, both in Nueva Leon and in Coahuila. The company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, all of which has been paid in. In addition to the large steel plant at Monterey it is operating large coal properties in the States of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and its annual output of coal is something like 150,000 tons. The works of the company at Hondo are quite extensive, something like 1,000 men being employed. The company's plant is connected with the Mexican International Railroad by a short line,

about 12 miles in length. The company also handles large quantities of goods, imported from the United States, to supply the demands of its employees.

A new company is now putting down a coal shaft at Sabinas; in fact, several shafts are being opened near there. Large expenditures of capital are being made, and a great volume of business is expected to be done at that place during the current year. There are also extensive coal works at Fuente.

The foregoing mines ship their coal into the interior of Mexico to cities along the several railroads, including the City of Mexico. The factories, and especially the smelters, demand large quantities of coal; the market has not been overstocked, and there is a growing demand for the product of these mines. At and in the vicinity of the mines business of various kinds is flourishing, notably the sale of dry goods, groceries, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings, hardware, mining and farming implements, etc.

It is the policy of the Mexican Government to protect the several industries growing up in the Republic by so arranging tariff duties as to give the infant industries a chance to grow and become thoroughly established.

The "Mining World" states that for many years Mexico was supposed to be a country without any practical coal deposits. About 1881, however, the Government, interested by the rumors of coal in various parts of the country, appointed a scientific commission with Señor SANTIAGO RAMIREZ, a noted Mexican mining engineer, at its head to investigate the possibilities of coal in Mexico. The findings of this commission were much more favorable than had been hoped. Coal of various qualities was found to exist in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other States. The Sonora deposit was reported to be a high-grade anthracite, giving 92 per cent of carbon. Something of a boom followed this investigation, particularly in the southern States of the country, but the limited extent of the deposits and broken condition of the formation, together with very costly transportation, gave the industry a quick and complete setback. It was left to American enterprise and capital to discover and open the first practical coal deposit in Mexico. The coal deposits in the valley of the Sabinas River, in the State of Coahuila, were first opened by C. P. HUNTINGTON, of the Southern Pacific Railway, about 1885, and have been worked continuously since, supplying coal to the Mexican International Railway and at one time to the Southern Pacific, and also coal and coke for the smelters in Mexico and some for the United States.

Later an American company opened up a coal deposit in the same locality and recently several companies have developed these coal deposits with success. The Las Esperanzas Coal and Coke Company, the

pioneer of the commercial companies, operating in the Coahuila fields, is to-day working on a large scale and is shipping coal to all parts of the Republic within reach of reasonable rates for freight, and even to the City of Mexico under a recent tariff granted by the railroads.

The Las Esperanzas deposits, which are owned and worked by the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, of New York, had last year a monthly output of 42,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons of coke, worth at the mine \$300,000 (Mexican), all of which is sold principally in the northern parts of the country to industrial consumers and smelters. This output is steadily increasing. The coal is bituminous, of coking quality, and an extensive coke plant at the mines supplies the coke for smelting operations at several tributary centers. An analysis of this coal made by the Guggenheim smelter at Monterey shows:

|                      | Per cent. |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Moisture.....        | 2.00      |
| Volatile matter..... | 20.50     |
| Fixed carbon.....    | 67.70     |
| Ash.....             | 9.80      |
| Total.....           | 100.00    |

The average section of the vein from top down, according to Mr. EDWIN LUDLOW, the manager of the Las Esperanzas property, is:

|                | Ft. | in. |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Coal.....      | 0   | 10  |
| Bone.....      | 0   | 2   |
| Coal.....      | 2   | 6   |
| Fire clay..... | 1   | 0   |
| Coal.....      | 3   | 6   |
| Total.....     | 6   | 24  |

Total coal, 8 feet.

The operations were begun on this property in 1899 and several million dollars have been invested in a plant and developments. Modern American methods have been used throughout and the mine differs but little from an American plant except as to labor.

The labor question was a very difficult one from the outset. More recently the boys trained up in the mines have in part solved the trouble. Americans are generally employed as foremen and superintendents.

The lignite deposits along the Rio Grande north and westward from Ciudad Portirio Diaz are very extensive and the coal is of good quality. These are practically unavailable now because of their remoteness and the rough nature of the country. The Rio Grande is a mere stream at this point, being sapped by the irrigation projected in the vicinity of the deposits.

The coal measures of Mexico are entirely confined to the cretaceous and later ages, geologically, only a small and unproductive area of the carboniferous age being found within the boundaries of the country.

The most important coal-bearing area now being mined lies near the Texas boundary in the State of Coahuila and is the district above referred to. This formation extends across the boundary into Texas and includes many square miles. The deposit is determined as cretaceous and the coal is found in the Laramine horizon as designated by the United States geologists. Along the Rio Grande westward from this, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, is a lignite belt of some prospective importance and mapped by the Mexican geologists as later than Sabinas deposits, probably the Eocene series of the Tertiary. In Sonora, the northwestern State of the Republic, are found two or three limited areas of anthracite and semianthracite coal with graphite, determined as belonging to the Triassic period and considered geologically as the metamorphic product of more extensive beds of the late formations which have been disturbed by the great upthrow of the Sierra Madre.

The great central belt of Mexico, extending from ocean to ocean, is considered an entirely noncoal-bearing formation. In the southern part of the Republic occur several coal-bearing areas more or less well determined geologically. In Puebla and Oaxaca, south of the city of Mexico, are found numerous outcrops of a coal-bearing horizon supposed to belong to the Triassic. This coal is bituminous and of coking quality. The deposits are very much broken, and so far no mines have been successfully operated in this area, although considerable money has been spent in developments, first about 1884 and later during the past couple of years. In Michoacan, a State west from the city of Mexico and bordering on the Pacific, are found considerable areas of lignite coal, probably of the Tertiary formation. The deposits of coal or lignite found in the other southern Mexican States are not extensive and do not promise to become of economic importance.

Along the borders of some of the present lakes and in the old lake basins of the south-central part of Mexico are found extensive and workable deposits of peat of recent age, which deposits are considered by the Mexican geologists to be of prospective importance as a source of fuel. No coal deposits of commercial importance occur along the Pacific coast in Mexico. This, in a general way, is the geology and the geography of the Mexican coal deposits.

The deposits of the anthracite coal in Sonora have attracted much attention, and several companies with large capitalization have been organized to exploit them, but no actual mining is yet under way because of the lack of a railroad. The Sonora coal is very high grade, but also limited in area and thin beds—2½ to 3 feet thick—there being, however, two and three beds. Two railroads are now being built to the Sonora fields and some product from them may be forthcoming soon. In Sonora there are deposits of natural coke. Samples of this natural coke were exhibited at the St. Louis exposition and attracted much attention. The extent and value of these deposits have not been

determined, but it may be expected that the natural coke, from the nature of the formation, may not be very extensive.

The deposits in Puebla and Oaxaca are so broken that extensive mining is not probable. This is the seat of the great structural disturbance of the southwest which characterizes a zone about the city of Mexico, and the veins of coal are disturbed beyond recognition in nearly all of the area. Several companies attempted to operate in these States about eight years ago, but none is active now. Within the past year several companies have resumed explorations in these States with some hope of satisfactory outcome. Machinery has been ordered, and if the expectations of the promoters are realized the record in these States may be broken. Recently there have been renewed announcements of proposed operations in the districts south of the city of Mexico, but so far no coal has been produced from this area.

The lignite deposits of Michoacan have not been exploited thus far because of the entire lack of railroad transportation. More recently the *Compania Exploradora de Carbon*, with a capital of \$750,000 Mexican silver, has been organized to develop these coal fields. In Tamaulipas, near Ciudad Meir, the company owns nearly 500,000 acres of land said to contain workable coal deposits. It is reported to have cut six over veins of coal in sinking 60 feet, the lowest of which is 27 inches thick. The coal shows by analysis 65 per cent carbon.

This practically is the whole story of the development of coal mining in Mexico. In several other States deposits have been reported, but none is worked and the most of them are not workable.

The only State in which coal is mined to-day in Mexico is Coahuila.

Mexican peat deposits are not yet utilized. In many districts charcoal is provided cheaply and used for smelting iron and for coking. The prospects of discovering fuel oil, particularly along the Gulf coast in the vicinity of Tampico, are so certain that this product may already be considered as a contribution to the available fuel supply of Mexico.

Nearly all of the coal used in the city of Mexico is imported via Tampico or Veracruz from the United States, most of it coming from West Virginia. With the freight by sea and land added to the selling price, the coal delivered in Mexico is very expensive.

#### **CLOSING OF MINTS AT CULIACAN AND ZACATECAS.**

The following decree was published under date of March 31, 1905, by virtue of the enabling act of the currency measure:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by article 2,

section M, of the law of December 9, 1904, I have seen fit to decree the following:

"ARTICLE 1. The mints of Culiacan and Zacatecas will be closed on May 31 of the current year.

"ART. 2. The Department of Finance will lay down the administrative measures that may be necessary in order that the closing may take place with proper formalities, and will determine, in harmony with the law of the 25th instant, the operations that may be performed by said mints between this date and May 31 next.

"Therefore I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

"Done in the Palace of the Federal Executive in Mexico, March 31, 1905.

"PORFIRIO DIAZ

"To Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR,

"*Minister of Finance and Public Credit.*

"And I communicate same to you for your information and other ends.

"MEXICO, March 31, 1905.

"LIMANTOUR."

#### RAILWAYS.

The "Commercial Intelligence" (British) of March 29, 1905, states that within the last twenty years many railroads have been constructed in Mexico.

Since 1872 the iron car has traversed from end to end the regions of the high plateau and entered the heart of the majestic Sierra Madre.

The franchise originally granted by the Federal Government to the first of Mexican railroads, the *Ferrocarril Mexicano*, to lay its rails from the City of Mexico to Veracruz, was canceled, owing to the French intervention; but Mexico, once free from this war, the franchise was renewed, and with a subsidy of \$14,000,000 and other advantages the work was thenceforth pushed steadily forward to completion. At times the company was somewhat dismayed by the immense engineering difficulties encountered in crossing the lofty Cumbres de Maltrata; but through the skill and unflinching determination of the directors every obstacle was overcome, and at length, in 1873, the metropolis was linked in bands of iron with the southern coast, placing the City of Mexico in direct communication with Europe and the United States for the first time.

The line traverses a distance of 683 kilometers, including the branches connecting the trunk line with Puebla and Pachuca from Apizaco and Ometusco, respectively, and connecting Veracruz with the Jalapa branch. As to construction, rolling stock, equipment, and appliances for the safety and comfort of passengers, the Mexican Railway has no

superior in the Republic. On leaving the capital the line runs at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet above the sea level, this height increasing as far as Apizaco, where the descent begins. Thence skirting the hills which separate the plains from the Cordilleras, it follows the lower slopes of the lofty Malintze within sight of the peak of Orizaba.

On reaching the spot where the heart of the high sierras is penetrated the aspect of the country is completely changed, and now the line commences to curve and twist and turn upon itself, at times traversing deep and fertile valleys, at others narrow and picturesque ravines. Forests are replaced by orange groves, cornfields intermingle with pineapple and banana orchards, walled within the green slopes covered with coffee plantations. So beautiful and varied is the landscape that the traveler scarcely notices the changes of climate until he sees before him the surface of the Gulf by whose peaceful waters rises the city of Veracruz.

At a distance of 67 kilometers from Mexico is Ometusco and the starting point of the branch line to Pachuca, a city lying in one of the richest silver regions of the Republic. Seventy-three kilometers from Ometusco is Apizaco, the starting point of a branch line running to the city of Puebla.

The line has steel rails almost throughout its entire length, and, for the most part, ties of the same metal. Its bridges and culverts are extremely solid.

In 1880 the National Congress granted a franchise for a railway from the City of Mexico to Paso del Norte (Ciudad Juarez), and negotiations were opened for that purpose with American citizens in Boston, who organized the Mexican Central Railway Company, which, with the aid of a subsidy of \$9,500 per kilometer, completed the main track line within four years.

Much of the territory traversed by the Mexican Central is capable of vast development. From Ciudad Juarez to Chihuahua the line crosses a sandy desert interspersed with hills.

The line traverses Zacatecas, a mining city, capital of the State of the same name, Aguascalientes, Queretaro, and ends in the City of Mexico.

The Mexican Central has branches from San Luis Potosi to the port of Tampico, from Silao to Guanajuato, from Irapuato to Guadalajara, from Tula to Pachuca, and from San Blas to Guaristamba, forming an aggregate of 4,979 kilometers. The entire line is of broad gauge, well and substantially constructed, and possessing every modern improvement in railway service.

Even after the completion of the great lines from the capital to the Gulf and to the frontier of the United States traffic requirements were only partially fulfilled. Other needs were felt, some of them



created by the very impulse which trade had already received through the railway. The whole country saw the advantages of further extending the railway system of Mexico, and ere long that system assumed very large proportions.

Previous to the year 1880 the *Compañía Constructora Nacional Mexicana* had obtained and utilized several franchises, mainly with the view of constructing a line to connect the capital with Laredo, on the United States frontier, from which point it was to be continued to Corpus Christi, on the Gulf of Mexico. It had also undertaken to build a branch starting from the trunk line at Acambaro and passing through Morelia, with its terminus at the port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast. Meeting with many difficulties, however, the company conveyed its privileges to the *Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano*, commonly known as the Mexican National, whose line from the City of Mexico to Laredo, 1,350 kilometers in length, was opened for traffic in 1887. It has also a number of branch lines now in operation, and is rendering invaluable service in developing the trade of the country. The main line of the Mexican National, starting from Laredo, runs between Mexico and the United States, passing through Monterey, Saltillo, the famous mining city of Catorce, San Luis Potosi, and Acambaro, whence it climbs the center of the high plateau to Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico. It then passes over Cima, nearly 3,353 meters above the level of the sea, and reaches the City of Mexico.

The main trunk crosses the Mexican Central at Celaya, and the Tampico branch line at San Luis Potosi. The branch from Acambaro is about 153 kilometers in length, having its terminus at Patzcuaro, on the shores of the lake of that name. Another branch from Mexico to Salto is in operation, with a length of about 62 kilometers, and still another, the Cintura, has a length of about 16 kilometers. Of the main line and branches there are 2,271 kilometers, built with the aid of a subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometer from the Federal Government, together with valuable concessions.

The *Ferrocarril Interoceánico* is an exceedingly important line with its termini at Veracruz and Acapulco, the latter soon to be reached and with a total length now in operation of more than 1,189 kilometers, including the branches from Puebla to Matamoros, Izucar, from San Marcos to Tecolutla, from Matamoros to Tlancualpican, from Cuautla to Chietla and the Oriental Mexicano. The entire system of the Inter-oceanic Railroad will, when completed, afford two outlets for commerce; one from Veracruz toward Europe and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States; the other at Acapulco, toward Asia, Oceania, and all the regions bordering on the Pacific.

The *Mexicano del Sur*, starting from Puebla, parallel with the Inter-

oceanic, runs to Amozoc, where it takes a more southerly course as far as Tehuacan, some 127 kilometers from Puebla.

From Tehuacan the line runs to Tecomavaca, where it reaches its minimum level of 600 meters, and begins to rise along a narrow valley. Here, also, is the channel of the river Tomellin, or San Antonio. At the outlet of the canyon is the town of Las Sedas, where the line attains a height of 1,925 meters, and thence descends toward Oaxaca, reaching its terminus at an elevation of 1,550 meters, 366,600 kilometers being the entire length of the line.

This line received a large subsidy from the Federal Government. The company contemplated the extension of the line from Oaxaca to the port of Tehuantepec on the Pacific.

After the expenditure of much money the end is in sight, for a double track across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec from ocean to ocean will be ballasted complete by the end of this year. There will be a depth of 22 feet through the Coatzacoalcos bar in the gulf at the end of 1905, with 33 feet to follow. The Salina Cruz harbor in the Pacific will be protected by its breakwaters in the sea, and the inner port be ready for business. By then lines of steamships will be operating from both ports to the coastwise ports of Mexico and the United States, and to other countries. The works from sea to sea are being prosecuted with all the energy possible by one of the most energetic and experienced firms of contractors, Messrs. PEARSON & SONS.

When the work is finally complete there will be open to the world's commerce a truly interoceanic route. The fact that the Mexican Government is a partner with Messrs. Pearson in the constructions and operation for forty years of this route, and that the Government, by a "merger" with certain railway companies, now controls the operation of systems extending from Laredo to Salina Cruz, makes it very important. The view held is that the Tehuantepec route will be entirely completed and in full operation with its own lines of steamships eight years before the Panama Canal can possibly be opened to interoceanic traffic. The distance between Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos is 310 kilometers.

In northern Mexico the *Ferrocarril Internacional* is rapidly nearing completion. Starting from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, on the frontier of the United States, it runs in a southerly direction through eastern Coahuila, and then turning to the west and skirting the southern shore of the Laguna del Muerte, continues a westerly and south-westerly course to the city of Durango. When extended to the port of Mazatlan the road will open still another gateway to the Pacific coast. Its present length is about 1,417 kilometers, and it is being built without Government subvention. It is a broad-gauge road with all modern improvement as to construction.

Another prominent line in northern Mexico is the Sonora, whose northern terminus at Bensen connects with the Southern Pacific system. After crossing the Mexican frontier at Nogales, the road has been extended by way of Magdalena and Hermosillo to Guaymas, though its future terminus will be on the broad, deep bay of Agiabampo, almost on the boundary line between Sonora and Sinaloa. The portion now in operation measures 423 kilometers. For the construction of this line the State granted a franchise, together with a subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometer.

The *Compañía Constructora Nacional Mexicana* has completed 142 kilometers of its railways, with the aid of a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometer.

In the Federal district is the system of the *Ferrocarril del Distrito* with a total length of 242 kilometers of track in actual operation by electricity. The extensive network of the district was also built without subventions from the Government.

In southern Mexico the State of Yucatan has several railroads, namely: from Progreso to Merida; from Merida to Peto; from Merida to Valladolid, and also to the port of Progreso; from Merida to Campeche, etc., forming in all a network of 752 kilometers. The railways of Yucatan have been constructed by companies formed in the State, and almost entirely with Yucatan capital.

There are also in the Republic the following important railways which are not yet completed: Veracruz to the Pacific, 421 kilometers; Chihuahua to the Pacific, 200 kilometers; Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific, 257 kilometers; Coahuila and Pacific, 332 kilometers; the Pan-American, 142 kilometers, and many others.

An idea of the vast extent of Mexico's railway system is gathered from the fact that on December 31, 1903, it totaled 16,113 kilometers, or 10,012 miles. To bring about this result the Mexican Government has paid out in railway subventions not less than \$144,000,000.

At the present time the Government exercises control over the following railways: National Railroad, InterOceanic Railroad, International Railroad, and the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad, besides owning, as its exclusive property, that of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Thus the Government has the control of altogether over 6,231 kilometers of railways in the country.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUTE MILL.

Twenty miles north of Mexico City, and about 3 miles west of the village of Cuautitlan, and only a short distance from the base of the mountains which form the northern boundary of the Valley of Mexico, is located the La Aurora jute mill. There are but two jute mills in

the Republic, the La Aurora, and the Santa Gertrudis at Orizaba. The office building of the La Aurora mill faces the east and has a frontage of 100 meters. It is two stories, and is built of stone and brick; a broad piazza runs the whole length of the building at each floor. This portion of the property is used for offices and residences. The mill building adjoins this long stretch of offices on the west, and is an immense room 320 by 176 feet, splendidly lighted and ventilated, being 40 feet high. On the south side of the mill is the machine shop, fitted up with lathes of many patterns, the blacksmith shop and carpenter shop. In these three shops all the repair work of the mill is done.

The output of the mill is 30,000 sacks monthly, with a large amount of packing cloth. The sacks include grain, sugar, coffee, corn, bean, wool, and an endless variety of ore sacks; these are shipped to all parts of the Republic. The mill gives steady employment to 600 hands, which include men and women and some children, and is run by water power, having two turbine wheels, one of 260 horsepower, the other of 140 horsepower. The water comes in ditches from springs in the mountains several miles away, and at the mill has a fall of 88 feet. The mill has an electric plant which supplies 300 lights for night work. For conveying freight to and from Cuautitlan the company has a mule car line and a complete outfit of freight and other cars.

The company imports its jute from Calcutta via England, from which point it is transhipped to Mexico either by way of Tampico or New Orleans.

#### IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

United States Consul MARTIN at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz states that in the last two years a large body of people from the United States, called the Blaylock colony, principally from Oklahoma and near-by points, passed through the port of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz into Mexico, establishing themselves in the State of Tamaulipas. The lands of the colony are situated about 100 miles north from Tampico and 30 miles west of Escandon station on the Gulf road. The country gradually rises from the plains to the foothills, and constitutes a broad, well-watered valley narrowing in its upward reaches, flanked by grassy slopes well adapted for the grazing of cattle, while the valleys are fertile, yielding large crops.

During Christmas week a batch of immigrants passed through this port to join the Blaylock colony. They came from the Chickasaw Nation, or Indian Territory. There were some sixty in this detachment, they having previously purchased the lands on which they are to settle. Some of them had been down and inspected the country and

were much pleased with the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the general surroundings. They claim that two crops annually can be raised, there being abundance of rainfall to meet all requirements. These people appear to be thrifty, industrious, and intelligent. There are now, it is estimated, 1,500 persons in the Blaylock colony. They have erected churches, schoolhouses, stores, and other necessary conveniences for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, all of which they claim is guaranteed to them.

#### NEW LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE MEXICAN COAST.

Under date of March 2, 1905, United States Consul W. W. CANADA at Veracruz transmits the following translation of a "Notice to Mariners" relative to the installation of a new light-house on the Mexican coast of the Caribbean Sea, Territory of Quintana Roo, on January 1, 1905:

"This light, 'Puerto Morelo,' was inaugurated on January 1, 1905. Its approximate geographical position is longitude west of Greenwich,  $86^{\circ} 53' 15''$ ; latitude north,  $20^{\circ} 53' 32''$ .

"The light is fixed white, with two flashes (f. b. with 2, o.). The illuminating apparatus is of 0.15 meter focal distance from the horizon and illuminates  $192^{\circ}$ . The luminous intensity is of the power of 8 Carcel lamps. Elevation of the light above the level of the ground, 11 meters (36 feet). Height of the focal plane above half high tide, 13 meters (42.6 feet). Visibility of the light in clear weather, 10 nautical miles. Visibility of the light to the eye of a person at 6 meters (19.68 feet) above sea level, 12 nautical miles.

"The light is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Punta Brava, on a mast near the wharf, with cabin of iron painted red, on a base of masonry 3 meters (9.8 feet) high, and of the color of cement. The wooden dwelling of the keeper, situated close to the light, is painted white and is roofed with clay tiles."

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## NICARAGUA.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

#### I.—*Decree of October 15, 1904, relative to cotton seed.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 2355, of October 27, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. During a period of six years no tax of any description shall be levied on the cultivation of cotton seed or on the exportation and elaboration of that product.

ART. 2 All contrary provision is hereby repealed.

**II.—Decree of November 8, 1904, respecting the exportation of cattle.**[*"Diario Oficial"* of November 11, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. Mules shall on exportation be subject to a tax of 3 pesos in American gold each, and horses to 1 peso each.

ART. 2. As to female horned cattle, the export tax is raised to 3 pesos gold.

ART. 3. \* \* \*

ART. 4. The present decree shall be applied in accordance with the decree dated May 14 last and shall enter into operation on December 1, 1904.

**GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.**

According to the report of the Nicaraguan Consul located at New York, dated January 24, 1905, and published in the *"Diario Oficial"* for March 22, 1905, the exports from that city to Nicaragua during 1904 amounted to \$763,784, while the consular fees collected reached the sum of \$5,842.

In analyzing the proportion of Nicaraguan trade with the United States, the British Consul, Mr. BINGHAM, says it is due in great part to the comparative cheapness of the freight from the American ports, as well as geographical proximity and the considerable value of imports of kerosene, flour, provisions, and other articles essentially American. The United Kingdom leads in manufactures of cotton and wool, soap, jute bags, and lubricating oils. Owing to the number of fruit vessels that leave Bluefields for New Orleans, reaching that port in from four to five days, merchants have exceptional facilities for visiting the United States and personally making their purchases there, and the coast is constantly visited by commercial travelers from New Orleans firms who generally carry complete collections of samples. In the heavier class of hardware the cheaper freight gives an advantage to the United States product, machetes, of which a large quantity are sold and which are used by the inhabitants for nearly every agricultural and household purpose, being furnished by a Connecticut firm, which also supplies most of the axes. Beer from the United States also occupies a leading place in the trade lists of the country.

**INCREASED IMPORT DUTIES ON TOBACCO.**

A Presidential decree, increasing the import duties on raw and manufactured tobacco to \$4 and \$8 per kilogram, respectively, was recently promulgated.

On the Atlantic coast of the Republic of Nicaragua these amounts are payable in silver, and at the custom-houses in the rest of the country in gold or national paper money, in accordance with the law of May 14, 1904.

This decree came into force on February 12, 1905.

**CONSULAR LAW.**

[From the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 2379.]

The National Legislative Assembly decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Consular offices shall be established in such foreign countries as the President may deem proper, in conformity with treaties, conventions, or international practice.

ART. 2. Consular offices have for their principal object the promotion and encouragement of commerce between Nicaragua and other nations, and to provide the protection which the State should give in foreign countries to the persons and interests of its citizens.

ART. 3. The establishment of consular offices and the appointment and removal of consuls and employees to serve therein is a function of the President.

ART. 4. Consular offices shall be: Consulates-general, consulates, vice-consulates, and consular agencies.

In this law consular employees shall be designated by the generic name of Consuls.

ART. 5. Only one general consular office shall be established in each nation.

The President may, nevertheless, establish more than one general consulate in the dominions of a nation, should these be too extensive or distant from each other, or the convenience of commerce between the two nations, or should other special circumstances require it.

ART. 6. Consulates shall be established for a specified consular district, which may embrace sundry ports or commercial centers, or for a single port or commercial center of importance.

ART. 7. Vice-consuls may be appointed to a port or commercial center of lesser importance, or to take the place temporarily of consuls-general and consuls.

ART. 8. Consuls-general, as well as consuls, shall have power to appoint consular agents to mercantile centers or ports included within their consular district when the protection of Nicaraguans demands it; but the consular agent shall act by commission and under the responsibility of the consul-general or consul who may have appointed him.

ART. 9. The consular employees of Nicaragua, whatever may be their rank, are of two classes—professional and by choice.

The first shall be Nicaraguan citizens, and shall have the other qualifications possessed in the following article. The second, whether Nicaraguans or foreigners, shall have the requisites prescribed in article 11.

ART. 10. In order to be appointed a professional consul, it is required: (1) To be not less than 21 nor more than 55 years old, and to have an honorable record; (2) to speak and write correctly the Spanish language,

and to know the country to which he is to be appointed; (3) to possess a general knowledge of universal history and geography; (4) to possess a complete knowledge of the political constitution, history, geography, natural philosophy, and politics, and of the civil, commercial, fiscal, and maritime government of Nicaragua; (5) to have a knowledge of the elements of political economy as well as Nicaraguan legislation in general, commercial statistics, and the natural products of the country and of the state of its industries; (6) to have a knowledge of public and private international law and of the treaties in force between Nicaragua and other nations; (7) to have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the duties of a notary public, and (8) to be versed in the art of bookkeeping.

The consular law shall prescribe the form in which the candidate shall prove that he possesses the requisites mentioned in the foregoing.

The candidate will be excused from new proofs in all those subjects as to which he shall have already obtained approval in the public graded schools or in those authorized by the Government. Candidates may be appointed without presenting any proof whatever of possessing a college degree of doctor of laws.

ART. 11. To be appointed consul by choice the candidate must prove that he has resources which permit him to live independently and respectably, or that he is practicing a profession or is engaged in an honorable business, and that he enjoys social respect in the locality.

Foreigners shall be preferred who have a knowledge of the Spanish language, who have resided some time in Nicaragua, or who have commercial interests in the Republic.

ART. 12. The remuneration or fees that consuls receive in the performance of their duties shall belong to the State, but money paid to him in the exercise of his duties, in conformity with article 29 of this law, shall be his private property.

ART. 13. Professional consuls shall have a fixed salary, and an additional amount may also be assigned to them, but they shall not engage in commerce nor have any occupation foreign to their employment, and they are prohibited from accepting consular employment from any other government without the permission of the President.

ART. 14. The salary of professional consuls shall be 150 *pesos* per month.

The President shall also grant them the additional sum referred to in the foregoing article up to the amount of 150 *pesos* per month, in accordance with the importance of the consulate, the work required to be done, and the conditions of life in the country in which they reside.

Consuls by choice have no fixed salary, but have the right to 25 per cent of the fees which they are required to collect.

The office expenses, as well as the remuneration of the chancellor, should there be one, shall be for account of the consuls.



The President may, nevertheless, grant in special cases to consuls by choice an amount not exceeding 25 *pesos* monthly for office and other expenses that may be required in the discharge of their duties.

ART. 15. When a professional consular office is established for the first time, the President may designate for the purchase of furniture and consular stationery and supplies a sum which shall not exceed 1,000 *pesos*.

ART. 16. In cases in which, on account of sickness, absence, or other impediment, a professional consul should be replaced temporarily in his duties by a consul by choice, the latter shall have the right to 25 per cent of the fees that may be received, provided said 25 per cent is not in excess of the salary of the professional consul.

ART. 17. The consul shall give bond to the Treasury Department in the sum of 1,000 *pesos* before entering upon the performance of his duties. The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the amount of said bond in proportion to the funds that are to be handled.

ART. 18. The State shall reimburse in full the traveling expenses of professional consuls to the place to which they are appointed, and shall credit them with one-third of the expenses of the wife and minor children. In both cases the consuls shall file an itemized account, as nearly as possible, of such expenses.

ART. 19. If for sufficient reasons professional consuls should resign their positions, or should be removed for causes not imputing the improper fulfillment of their duties, and should wish to return to Nicaragua, the State shall allow them and their families the traveling expenses referred to in the preceding article.

ART. 20. Professional consuls shall not be absent from the place of their residence longer than eight days, and then only for satisfactory reasons, previous permission to that effect having been obtained from the Legation of Nicaragua, should there be one.

The Minister of Foreign Relations may grant a six months' leave of absence, with regular pay, to consuls who shall have remained more than five years in the exercise of their duties, and who should wish to return to Nicaragua.

In this case they shall have the right to an allowance of one-half of their own traveling expenses and one-fourth that of those of their families. The same allowance shall be accorded them on returning to their post.

ART. 21. Consuls by choice, in order to absent themselves from their place of residence, even though it should be for an indefinite time, have only to advise the Consul-General or the Legation, naming, if he should not have been designated beforehand, the person who is to take his place. This person shall enjoy, in place of the said consul by choice, the fees belonging to the latter.

ART. 22. Consuls are public officers, and in such capacity may intervene in the acts and perform the duties which the law prescribes to notaries public.

ART. 23. Consuls shall perform the duties of recorders in the registration of births, marriages, or deaths of Nicaraguan citizens which occur in their jurisdiction, provided the interested parties should so request, acting in these cases in accordance with the law governing this subject.

ART. 24. On the first of each month the consuls shall send to the Treasury Department, through the Legation or, in the absence of a Legation, direct, an itemized account covering the foregoing month, and a check for the balance in favor of the State, and the Department shall take the necessary steps to place said funds in the Public Treasury.

If said documents are not forwarded promptly the consuls shall—first, be warned; secondly, fined 25 *pesos*, and third, removed from their office or temporarily suspended by the diplomatic agent without relieving them from the pecuniary responsibility which they may have incurred.

ART. 25. The jurisdiction of consuls shall be specified in the commission under which they are appointed. Where this is not done, consular jurisdiction shall include the residence of the consul and other places in the country to which he is accredited which are nearer to his residence than to that of another consulate.

In case of disputes, the Minister of Foreign Relations, either personally or through the diplomatic agent, shall determine the respective jurisdiction of consuls between whom there is a controversy.

ART. 26. Consuls shall establish in their respective districts a fund for the aid of indigent Nicaraguans. This charity fund shall be formed from 5 per cent of the fees collected, the fines imposed on consuls for any cause, and such other sums as the consular regulations shall prescribe.

Said fund shall be in the possession of the consuls, and shall be used in strict conformity with the law and for the purposes for which it was created.

ART. 27. Consuls shall receive for their respective consular acts the following fees:

Visitation: For visiting any Nicaraguan vessel arriving at a port under their jurisdiction:

If not in excess of—

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 20 tons .....                 | \$0.00 |
| 50 tons .....                 | 1.00   |
| 100 tons .....                | 2.00   |
| 200 tons .....                | 4.00   |
| If in excess of 200 tons..... | 6.00   |

Invoices: For certifying to a set of consular invoices:

If the value does not exceed—

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| \$100.00 ..... | \$2.50 |
| 200.00 .....   | 3.00   |
| 500.00 .....   | 5.00   |
| 1,000.00 ..... | 10.00  |

If in excess of \$1,000, in addition to the foregoing fee, 1 per cent on the excess.

Freight manifests: For certifying a set of freight manifests for freight consigned directly to Nicaraguan ports, 20 per cent on the fees charged for the legalization of the consular invoices contained in said set. The same fees shall be charged for certifying the manifest or freight list covering freight consigned to Nicaraguan ports and which may have to be reshipped at Panama.

Manifests of vessels in ballast: For certifying a set of manifests of a vessel in ballast, 5 *pesos*.

Bills of lading: To certify a set of bills of lading, regardless of the value of the invoice, 2 *pesos*.

Bills of health: For issuing or certifying to a bill of health the charge shall be for each vessel of a burden—

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Not exceeding—                 | <i>Pesos.</i> |
| 20 tons .....                  | 1.00          |
| 100 tons .....                 | 2.00          |
| 500 tons .....                 | 3.00          |
| If in excess of 500 tons ..... | 6.00          |

Clearance papers: For issuing or certifying clearance papers, the charge shall be for each vessel of a burden—

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Not exceeding—                 | <i>Pesos.</i> |
| 20 tons .....                  | 1.00          |
| 100 tons .....                 | 2.00          |
| 500 tons .....                 | 3.00          |
| If in excess of 500 tons ..... | 6.00          |

Roll: For forming the roll of the crew, 4 *pesos*. For recording variations in the roll, 2 *pesos*.

Transshipment: For certifying transshipment papers, 5 *pesos*.

Salaries: For intervening in the settlement of salaries, or provisions for individuals of the crew and authorizing the same, 2 *pesos*. The same charges shall be made for deciding if there is or is not cause for the annulment of the contracts of the crew.

Passage: For a decision made in case of a controversy between the captain and the passengers concerning the passage, 2 *pesos*.

Safe conduct: For a safe conduct or a provisional license to a vessel to hoist the Nicaraguan flag and sail to some port of the Republic for the purpose of matriculating there, 20 *pesos*.

Sale of vessels: For intervening in the sale of a Nicaraguan vessel

of 100 tons burden or less, and for authorizing the same, 10 *pesos*. If the vessel should be of more than 100 tons burden, 20 *pesos*.

**Protest:** For receiving the maritime protest or declaration which the captains of merchant ships are required to make concerning the happenings of the voyage to the consuls of ports where said vessels arrive, on account of damages, 2 *pesos*. Should the testimony of members of the crew or of persons who have been on board the ship have to be taken, an additional sum of 50 cents for each person shall be collected.

**Deposit of ship's papers:** For the deposit, which must be made in the consulate, of the papers of every Nicaraguan ship which measures 100 tons or less, 2 *pesos*. If the vessel should measure more than 100 tons, 3 *pesos*.

**Verification:** For the verification practices in checking the packages, numbers, and kinds of articles forming the cargo, with the custom-house permit, waybill, or manifest of the custom-house from which the goods came, 4 *pesos*.

**Marks or seals:** For placing marks or seals on packages when requested to do so, 50 *centavos* per package.

**Damages:** For a decision rendered, by virtue of a report of experts, in which the captain is authorized to discharge merchandise, make repairs, reload merchandise, place same in storage, or sell them at public auction, etc., 5 *pesos*.

**Shipwrecks:** For assisting in case of a shipwreck or other accident, 10 *pesos* per day and expenses.

**Damaged merchandise:** For intervening in the sale of parts of a ship or of damaged merchandise, or of merchandise that can not be preserved until the ship is repaired, 2½ per cent on the product of the sale.

**Loans:** For intervening, when requested, in the act of raising a bottomry loan, 1½ per cent on the amount borrowed.

**Passports:** For issuing or certifying a passport, 1 *peso*.

**Deeds:** For entering in his register, in his capacity as notary public, any writing or document, in addition to the charge for the writing or document, 6 *pesos*.

**Wills:** For certifying to a sealed will, or for witnessing the opening of a will, 10 *pesos*.

**Legalization:** For legalizing documents or signatures, in general, 4 *pesos*.

**Copy:** For testimony, certification, or copy of the acts done before them (consuls), or for papers or documents deposited in the consulate, 50 cents for each half-written sheet, including parts of sheets, not including the fees for the legalization of said writings.

**Civil state:** For registering births, marriages, deaths, or for making any other record relating to the civil state of a person, 2 *pesos*. For issuing a copy of one of these entries, 2 *pesos*.

Life certificate: For a certificate of survivorship, 2 *pesos*.

Judicial investigations: For judicial investigations in which consular officers shall act in the character of judicial officers, 2 *pesos*.

Judicial participation: For practicing a personal inspection or examination, for sealing documents or instruments of writing, for acknowledging or removing the seals which may have been placed thereon, and for attachment proceedings, 4 *pesos*.

Inventory and partition: For making an inventory: If the goods do not exceed \$1,000 in value, 1 per cent; if the goods have a value not exceeding \$5,000, the foregoing fee and one-half per cent on the excess over \$1,000; if in excess of \$5,000, the foregoing fee and one-fourth per cent on the excess. For making a partition, double the foregoing fees. For intervening in an inventory or in a partition, 4 *pesos*. For making an appraisement of goods or assisting in one, 1 per cent on the value of the goods appraised.

Public sale: For intervening in a public sale of goods, when his intervention should be required, 1½ per cent up to the amount of 5,000 *pesos*, and one-half per cent on the amount in excess of that sum.

Administration and sale of goods: For administration of the estates of absent persons or of interstates or in sale of the same, 1 per cent on the property simply administered and 2 per cent on the price of the sale.

Consular officers shall receive the same fees when, according to the laws or practice of the country in which they are accredited, they should be personally charged with the administration or the making of the sale.

Deposit: For a deposit of merchandise or money made in the consulate, 1 per cent on the value of the first or the amount of the latter. If the deposit should consist of documents, 2 *pesos*.

Defending: For representing and defending the rights of Nicaraguans before the courts of the country, the same fees that would be paid to attorneys for judicial proceedings in said country.

ART. 28. Unforeseen cases: For services not included in this tariff, in the absence of a previous agreement with the interested party, the same fees shall be collected as are charged for similar services by resident notaries public. But if it should be an act which notaries public can not perform, consular officers shall then collect such fees as are authorized by the consular tariff in force in the country in which they are accredited.

ART. 29. Assistance outside of the consulate: When it is necessary for him to leave his office for the performance of any act whatever, in addition to the prescribed fees for such act he may collect 2 *pesos* for the first hour and 1 *peso* for each hour thereafter.

In the first case the allowance shall never exceed 10 *pesos* daily.

ART. 30. Exemptions: Fees shall not be collected: For actions in

criminal cases, nor for proceedings and indictments which may arise therefrom; for acts, in the judgment of the consuls, in which indigent Nicaraguans are interested; for consular invoices and other acts executed for the State; for the registration of Nicaraguans in the consular registry, nor for issuing to them the respective certificates.

ART. 31. *Equivalents:* For the purposes of this law, the Nicaraguan *peso* shall be considered equal in value to the pesos of the other Spanish-American republics, and that the dollar of the United States is equivalent to 4 English shillings, 4 German marks, 5 French francs, 5 Italian lires, and 5 Spanish quarters (pesetas). In the countries not here enumerated the Nicaraguan *peso* is equal to 5 francs in the money of the country under consideration.

ART. 32. The customs authorities shall collect and remit to the Treasury Department, in order that it may be included in the account of the consuls, the duties which the latter may have been entitled to receive for the issuance of certification of documents concerning vessels or their cargoes and which may have been presented without having complied with this formality.

At the same time they shall collect as a fine and in favor of the Treasury an amount equal to the fees which they should have paid in the consulate.

Both sums may be paid in national money at the current rate of exchange.

#### TRANSITORY RULES.

ART. 33. The appointment of professional consuls shall be made as the President deems it convenient, taking into account the consideration due to the persons, Nicaraguans or foreigners, who should be performing consular duties to the satisfaction of the Government.

ART. 34. The executive power is authorized to issue consular regulations in accordance with the present law, and from the date on which said regulations become effective the regulations of October 16, 1880, and any other laws relating to this subject, are hereby repealed.

This law shall become effective on January 1, 1905.

Given in the Hall of Sessions, Managua, October 15, 1904.

SEBASTIÁN SALINAS,  
*President of the Chamber of Deputies.*

ADOLFO VIVAS,  
TELEMACO LÓPEZ,  
*Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies.*

Let it be published.

Palace of the Executive, Managua, October 26, 1904.

J. S. ZELAYA.

The Minister of Foreign Relations,

ADOLFO ALTAMARINO.

**GOLD MINING IN 1903-4.**

In a report to the British Foreign Office covering the conditions prevailing in Nicaragua throughout the year 1903-4 Mr. Consul BINGHAM states that the gold exported in the year 1903 was valued at £114,366, being found principally in the range of mountains that, continuing from the neighboring Republic of Honduras, passes through Nicaragua from north to south. Of the amount shipped, according to custom-house returns, about £5,200 only came from the west side of the range and the remainder, about £109,600 from the east side, £104,800 appearing as shipped from Bluefields and £4,800 from Cape Gracias a Dios.

Although gold mining has been carried on for very many years on the west side of the Cordillera range of mountains, it is only within the last twenty years that this industry has been opened up to any extent on the east side. Considerable as is the amount of gold now exported from the last-mentioned district, but comparatively few mines have been opened up and put in working order, though it is certain that the whole of the eastern side of the Cordillera is very rich in minerals and in the course of years will be greatly developed. At first the extraction of gold in this district was to a certain extent retarded by the rebellious nature of some of the ore, but this has of late been more or less overcome by the adoption of modern and scientific methods of working. A scarcity of labor and of water supply in the dry season, in conjunction with poor means of communication, also operate against the development of this important industry. Provisions and heavy pieces of machinery have to be carried for many miles up the river in open canoes, and after ascending the river further transport is made on the backs of pack animals.

**NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION.**

The Government of Nicaragua has recently made a contract with Mr. JULIO WIEST, an engineer of long and honorable standing in the Republic, to construct a railroad from San Miguelito, on Lake Nicaragua, to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean Sea. The Government is to furnish the funds, payable to Mr. WIEST, as the work progresses, at the rate of \$20,000 gold per month. Mr. WIEST has furnished his bond for that amount and begins work immediately, guaranteeing to deliver the road completed in four years.

## PERU.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT IQUITOS, FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

The "*Loreto Comercial*," of Iquitos, Peru, publishes an interesting table showing that the receipts or duties on imports and exports through the port of Iquitos during the fiscal year 1903-4, that is to say, from June, 1903, to May, 1904, inclusive, amounted to £86,186, made up as follows:

|                                                                       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Duties on exports .....                                               | £15,916 |
| Duties on imports .....                                               | 58,303  |
| Additional duties, fines, consular fees, storage, wharfage, etc ..... | 11,967  |
| Total receipts .....                                                  | 86,186  |

## RUBBER EXPORTS AT IQUITOS, 1904.

[From the "*Loreto Comercial*," of Iquitos]

The rubber exports from the district of Iquitos in 1904 consisted of 2,206,894 kilograms of rubber, the duties on which amounted to £28,195, which amount, added to the value of the rubber, made the total value of the rubber exports, including the duties mentioned, £659,304 in 1904. The following table gives the value of the rubber exports through the Iquitos district from 1899 to 1904, inclusive:

| Year.      | Weight.       | Duties. | Total value of the product, including duties paid. |
|------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
|            | <i>Kilos.</i> |         |                                                    |
| 1899 ..... | 993,635       | £6,467  | £298,940                                           |
| 1900 ..... | 2,246,967     | 9,044   | 378,318                                            |
| 1901 ..... | 1,236,560     | 11,180  | 283,392                                            |
| 1902 ..... | 1,299,689     | 10,751  | 379,641                                            |
| 1903 ..... | 1,736,374     | 13,839  | 438,909                                            |
| 1904 ..... | 2,206,894     | 28,195  | 659,304                                            |

## BANKS AND BANKING OPERATIONS.

A report furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States by the secretary of the American legation at Lima, Peru, states that the banking establishments of Peru, which in 1895 represented a capital of £300,000 (\$1,459,950), are now capitalized as follows:

| Banks.                          | Pounds sterling. | Dollars.  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Bank of Peru and London .....   | 200,000          | 973,300   |
| Italian Bank .....              | 100,000          | 486,650   |
| International Bank .....        | 100,000          | 486,650   |
| Popular Bank .....              | 72,000           | 350,388   |
| Mortgage Bank .....             | 100,000          | 486,650   |
| La Colmena .....                | 100,000          | 486,650   |
| Credito Urbano (Lima) .....     | 10,000           | 48,665    |
| Credito Urbano (Arequipa) ..... | 10,000           | 48,665    |
| La Dotal .....                  | 5,000            | 24,333    |
| Property Banking Society .....  | 50,000           | 243,325   |
| La Acumulativa .....            | 30,000           | 145,995   |
| Total .....                     | 777,000          | 3,781,271 |



The capital devoted to banking operations has consequently increased in amount more than 150 per cent in the last nine years, which is in itself a sufficient proof of the increased financial, commercial, and industrial movement of the country.

Of the institutions above named, those which limit their operations strictly to banking have shown the following profits:

*Profits of Peruvian banks in 1902 and 1903.*

| Bank.                        | 1902.   |           | 1903.   |           | Last dividend declared. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
|                              |         |           |         |           | <i>Per cent.</i>        |
| Bank of Peru and London..... | £57,423 | \$279,449 | £68,709 | \$334,372 | 16                      |
| Italian Bank .....           | 18,779  | 91,388    | 20,000  | 97,330    | 16                      |
| International Bank .....     | 14,868  | 72,356    | 16,310  | 79,566    | 14                      |
| Popular Bank .....           | 9,313   | 45,322    | 10,396  | 50,192    | 12                      |
| Savings Bank .....           | 4,016   | 19,544    | 4,954   | 24,109    | .....                   |
| Crédito Urbano.....          | 2,659   | 12,939    | 6,282   | 30,571    | 16                      |

The foregoing results have brought about an active inquiry for the shares of these institutions, some of which are now quoted at 100 per cent premium, as, for instance, those of the Bank of Peru and London, of which the original value was £10 (\$48.66), while their value to-day in the market is £19.5 (\$93.66), and those of the Italian Bank, which are quoted at about the same price as those of the Bank of Peru and London.

It is likewise interesting to compare the figures showing the positions of the banks ten years ago and at the present time. For instance, the three banks existing in 1894 had in cash £355,245 (\$1,728,800), while to-day they have £532,479 (\$2,591,309); in 1894 the deposit accounts showed £890,527 (\$4,333,750), while the same accounts at the present time show £2,875,072 (\$13,991,537). Consequently it is evident that in ten years the amount of the banking operations has increased 210 per cent.

Outside of Lima only the Bank of Peru and London has branches in a few of the principal commercial centers.

In Peru there is no special law regarding either native or foreign banks, except that they are not allowed to issue notes. Of course that has nothing to do with checks drawn upon them by those having accounts with them, or with bank checks given by the banks as a facility for the transfer of funds from one establishment to another or such as are used for special purposes.

The taxation is as follows: From £10 to £20 (\$48.66 to \$97.33) for permission to open the bank, 4 per cent per annum on the net profits of the bank for property tax, and 5 per cent per annum on the net profits for the municipality tax. There is a special tax respecting mortgages on property given to the banks, by which these establish-

ments have preference of payment in case of sale of the property mortgaged. Each check pays a stamp duty of 2 cents, which is collected by the banks from the parties who solicit check books.

#### HARBOR IMPROVEMENT AT MOLLENDO.

United States Consul GOTTSCHALK at Callao states that the Peruvian Corporation, a British syndicate, has begun work on the breakwater and artificial basin at Mollendo, a port at which landing and discharging operations have been very difficult. It is said that these works will cost from \$364,988 to \$486,650. The betterment of the port of Mollendo is probably in view of the recent Chile-Bolivia treaty, which calls for the construction of a railroad from La Paz, the Bolivian seat of government, to the Chilean port of Arica, with preferential rates in favor of Chile, all of which will tend to draw traffic away from the present Bolivian route to the sea.

### SALVADOR.

#### THE BONDED DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to a recent report of the Treasury Department of Salvador concerning the bonded indebtedness of the Republic, the payments in 1904 on this account were as follows:

|                                               |                |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Bonds of Salvador:                            |                |                 |
| Capital .....                                 | \$228, 543. 68 |                 |
| Interest .....                                | 156, 567. 00   |                 |
|                                               |                | \$385, 110. 68  |
| Bonds of the French debt:                     |                |                 |
| Capital .....                                 | 40, 353. 00    |                 |
| Interest .....                                | 17, 918. 45    |                 |
|                                               |                | 58, 271. 45     |
| Bonds, Camacho succession:                    |                |                 |
| Capital .....                                 | 66, 822. 39    |                 |
| Interest .....                                | 3, 176. 21     |                 |
|                                               |                | 69, 998. 60     |
| National indemnification bonds:               |                |                 |
| Capital, gold .....                           | 50, 449. 37    |                 |
| Interest .....                                | 6, 053. 92     |                 |
| Exchange at 160 per cent .....                | 90, 405. 26    |                 |
|                                               |                | 146, 908. 55    |
| Other classes of bonds without interest ..... |                | 2, 338, 340. 21 |
| Grand total .....                             |                | 2, 998, 629. 49 |
| Bull. No. 2—05—13                             |                |                 |

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

| Articles and countries.                                                                     | March—          |                 | Nine months ending March— |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                             | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                     | 1905.           |
| <b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>                                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i> ):                                | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>           | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                        |                 | 15,680          |                           | 22,206          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Cuba.....                                                                                   |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| <b>Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; charbon de terre</i>):</b>    |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 | 220             |                 | 403                       | 88              |
| <b>Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):</b>                                      |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                        | 38,638          | 6,480           | 104,367                   | 48,236          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                 | 23,293          | 87,967          | 987,697                   | 1,081,970       |
| Other South America.....                                                                    | 89,194          | 102,606         | 1,583,191                 | 1,127,482       |
| <b>Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i>):</b>                                                  |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                        | 779,690         | 1,598,735       | 2,839,765                 | 3,783,577       |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 | 292,258         | 398,645         | 1,306,824                 | 1,056,021       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                 | 3,320,761       | 3,781,830       | 41,234,381                | 54,606,876      |
| Other South America.....                                                                    | 1,081,608       | 439,759         | 7,703,161                 | 7,015,569       |
| <b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>                                                |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 | 122,870         | 244,883         | 1,109,596                 | 2,298,785       |
| South America.....                                                                          |                 | 234             | 3,432                     | 15,407          |
| <b>Fibers:</b>                                                                              |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ): |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| South America.....                                                                          | 34,377          | 74,634          | 409,542                   | 413,233         |
| <b>Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Hennequen; Hennequen</i>):</b>                                 |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 | 1,423,805       | 1,894,515       | 11,792,349                | 11,547,170      |
| <b>Fruits:</b>                                                                              |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| <b>Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):</b>                                         |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                        | 370,909         | 397,990         | 2,707,202                 | 3,061,945       |
| Cuba.....                                                                                   | 128,358         | 112,518         | 855,640                   | 604,750         |
| South America.....                                                                          | 36,776          | 68,043          | 450,419                   | 392,435         |
| <b>Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):</b>                                        |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                        | 430             | 22              | 5,730                     | 3,785           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                 | 693             | 258             | 58,144                    | 41,373          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                   | 146             | 330             | 3,625                     | 3,496           |

## UNITED STATES.

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## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                               | March—          |                 | Nine months ending March— |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                     | 1905.           |
| <b>Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                            | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>           | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,083           | 7,382           | 183,799                   | 187,724         |
| <b>Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 56,440          | 44,524          | 382,237                   | 510,193         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 327,191         | 394,721         | 2,478,133                 | 2,522,943       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,159,465       | 1,361,930       | 8,333,116                 | 9,292,325       |
| <b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):</b>                                                                                                                         |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 66,053          | 86,896          | 500,585                   | 606,763         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 11,464          | 15,128          | 87,795                    | 87,014          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4,221,287       | 4,679,823       | 18,196,565                | 23,444,857      |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 52,259          | 92,626          | 787,382                   | 975,254         |
| <b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):</b>                                                      |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 309,588         | 355,471         | 2,395,608                 | 2,641,581       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 252             | 4,697           | 58,699                    | 9,888           |
| <b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 6,457           | 3,582           | 82,825                    | 86,402          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 329             | 49,320          | 8,808                     | 313,590         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8,259,356       | 14,587,365      | 32,925,873                | 44,436,407      |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 | 408,308         | 200,096                   | 678,887         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 14,909          | 77,981          | 2,255,428                 | 2,562,015       |
| <b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tubaco en rama; Tubaco em folha; Tubac en feuilles</i>):</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,338           | 1,122           | 16,034                    | 29,282          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 930,370         | 1,149,456       | 7,865,729                 | 8,336,982       |
| <b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                  |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 94,978          | 74,144          | 661,254                   | 520,018         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 67,708          | 13,187          | 508,473                   | 210,521         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 34,521          | 8,900           | 261,451                   | 87,139          |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2,228           | 5,217           | 24,021                    | 41,684          |
| <b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| South America—                                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Class 1 (clothing).....                                                                                                                                                                               | 345,788         | 1,461,612       | 807,853                   | 4,299,546       |
| Class 2 (combing).....                                                                                                                                                                                | 16,670          | 70,937          | 225,967                   | 430,183         |
| Class 3 (carpet).....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 138,803         | 79,752          | 568,200                   | 422,993         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

|                                                                                                                       |         |         |           |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b> |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                  | 521     | 1,929   | 7,825     | 13,149    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                           | 42,907  | 41,951  | 261,907   | 256,274   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                             | 10,156  | 32,358  | 66,669    | 128,144   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                               | 170,638 | 168,547 | 3,499,188 | 3,942,652 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                           | 2,496   | 6,838   | 35,394    | 119,372   |
| Chile.....                                                                                                            | 5,172   | 10,206  | 221,964   | 225,488   |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                         | 347     | 66      | 2,248     | 3,010     |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                        | 35      | 170     | 849       | 1,658     |
| Other South America.....                                                                                              | 9,347   | 16,834  | 190,143   | 116,755   |
| <b>Breadstuffs:</b>                                                                                                   |         |         |           |           |
| <b>Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):</b>                                                                               |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                  | 4,773   | 51,194  | 24,639    | 223,361   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                           | 36,368  | 97,086  | 265,027   | 214,979   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                             | 42,146  | 89,658  | 503,806   | 718,381   |
| South America.....                                                                                                    | 1,913   | 14,690  | 16,021    | 49,445    |
| <b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>                                                                              |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                  | 174     | 992     | 18,339    | 13,093    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                           | 4,012   | 30      | 637,125   | 14,796    |
| South America.....                                                                                                    | 12      |         | 23,888    | 218       |

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                          | March—          |                 | Nine months ending March— |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                  | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                     | 1905.           |
| <b>Breadstuffs—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                    |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):                                                                                         | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>           | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 125,051         | 148,094         | 845,725                   | 1,186,280       |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 12,574          | 41,447          | 120,987                   | 168,757         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                        | 374,800         | 413,532         | 1,943,373                 | 2,447,833       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 163,959         | 102,248         | 1,405,887                 | 931,516         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                    | 39,044          | 30,882          | 398,430                   | 345,332         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 199,322         | 209,778         | 1,405,271                 | 1,466,349       |
| <b>Carriages, etc.:</b>                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):      |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 6,013           | 2,844           | 40,214                    | 52,552          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 184,637         | 108,941         | 1,412,420                 | 862,310         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                        | 16,260          | 71,486          | 315,523                   | 423,905         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                          | 62,769          | 160,101         | 338,637                   | 683,883         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 1,295           | 1,668           | 50,038                    | 49,840          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                       | 17,067          | 2,278           | 38,233                    | 46,969          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                    | 4,521           | 2,157           | 32,400                    | 24,524          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                   | 2,319           | 407             | 16,097                    | 8,522           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 17,497          | 20,243          | 176,442                   | 134,786         |
| <b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>                                           |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 596             | 345             | 2,371                     | 3,471           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 4,382           | 5,438           | 31,748                    | 34,437          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                        | 1,459           | 2,863           | 12,719                    | 27,113          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                          | 350             | .....           | 10,083                    | 11,522          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 1,648           | 165             | 9,968                     | 8,503           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                    | 410             | 99              | 1,253                     | 3,315           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                   | 111             | 25              | 591                       | 326             |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 1,073           | 1,324           | 12,832                    | 9,868           |
| <b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 83,913          | 147,846         | 718,048                   | 888,008         |
| <b>Cotton:</b>                                                                                                                                                   |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):                                                  |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 192,545         | 390,708         | 3,176,589                 | 3,265,953       |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                               | .....           | .....           | .....                     | 25,926          |
| <b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fucendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i>):</b>                                                                       |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 97,689          | 117,825         | 818,454                   | 1,086,279       |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 20,791          | 25,870          | 160,070                   | 189,101         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                        | 33,246          | 93,232          | 235,142                   | 580,597         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                          | 6,947           | 42,854          | 107,109                   | 284,870         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 64,092          | 47,420          | 527,894                   | 538,063         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                       | 68,347          | 96,196          | 525,400                   | 543,159         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                    | 52,009          | 26,261          | 629,506                   | 710,905         |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                   | 43,801          | 53,856          | 438,004                   | 324,059         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 44,429          | 53,656          | 296,971                   | 325,897         |
| <b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>                                                                           |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 48,570          | 58,090          | 425,295                   | 513,523         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 51,342          | 70,184          | 394,667                   | 435,729         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                        | 20,883          | 38,199          | 192,878                   | 286,415         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                          | 18,405          | 48,959          | 64,150                    | 240,963         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 8,161           | 6,866           | 86,562                    | 58,987          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                       | 1,576           | 799             | 16,701                    | 13,547          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                    | 8,896           | 2,690           | 86,871                    | 68,098          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                   | 5,104           | 1,623           | 38,092                    | 16,255          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 5,375           | 3,762           | 39,443                    | 37,929          |
| <b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 5,874           | 12,238          | 104,328                   | 87,420          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 54,050          | 81,651          | 421,041                   | 627,306         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                          | 13,380          | 26,568          | 126,136                   | 182,574         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                      | 33,922          | 32,138          | 211,987                   | 265,484         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                       | 11,454          | 4,758           | 51,353                    | 65,911          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                   | 9,745           | 11,711          | 44,058                    | 74,940          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                         | 8,779           | 16,546          | 197,520                   | 138,209         |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):                                                                                         |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                             | 30,400          | 17,804          | 57,208                    | 209,806         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                      | 187,831         | 154,330         | 295,597                   | 471,923         |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                               | 2,966           | 68,333          | 19,746                    | 841,577         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                                       | March—          |                 | Nine months ending March— |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                     | 1905.           |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ): | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>           | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 20,159          | 20,535          | 113,668                   | 162,928         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 114,608         | 73,874          | 595,924                   | 555,541         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 23,104          | 44,895          | 275,906                   | 351,042         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 32,446          | 52,227          | 277,712                   | 420,966         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 25,159          | 29,824          | 221,679                   | 230,006         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 9,675           | 7,748           | 131,011                   | 97,762          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 7,967           | 5,791           | 108,023                   | 61,737          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4,391           | 4,445           | 34,730                    | 29,565          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 23,691          | 18,119          | 161,805                   | 143,822         |
| Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):                                                                |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6,457           | 10,123          | 64,129                    | 79,072          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 59,869          | 54,980          | 399,096                   | 397,387         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 19,855          | 34,865          | 143,196                   | 226,177         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 9,339           | 26,286          | 160,032                   | 321,526         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 7,916           | 6,860           | 77,032                    | 97,138          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10,362          | 4,638           | 64,835                    | 78,138          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 25,709          | 26,122          | 181,276                   | 207,780         |
| Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotras e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):                                                                                       |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          |                 | 3,000           | 20,375                    | 44,710          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 107,834         | 25,386          | 958,450                   | 335,661         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 8,650           | 18,447          | 145,436                   | 203,141         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 | 158,538         | 16,596                    | 207,448         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                 | 75,000          | 60,746                    | 104,186         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 | 22,000                    | 19,330          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 71,072          | 23,300          | 235,357                   | 67,563          |
| Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):                                                       |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1,537           | 4,449           | 10,324                    | 25,611          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 26,760          | 27,373          | 179,415                   | 178,191         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3,834           | 7,080           | 22,488                    | 52,533          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,694           | 8,351           | 29,771                    | 53,082          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2,080           | 2,460           | 12,356                    | 25,894          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 419             | 1,282           | 5,304                     | 6,009           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 9,605           | 27,728          | 67,308                    | 96,213          |
| Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):                                                                                        |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 9,192           | 14,566          | 76,569                    | 106,823         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2,594           | 8,412           | 38,344                    | 53,512          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 19,425          | 35,200          | 101,640                   | 170,024         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 12,144          | 21,567          | 95,035                    | 160,489         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8,023           | 10,761          | 86,940                    | 66,942          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2,375           | 2,687           | 24,958                    | 23,337          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3,100           | 1,338           | 41,581                    | 19,682          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6,475           | 3,474           | 47,340                    | 42,032          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2,510           | 2,126           | 38,325                    | 35,551          |
| Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i> ):                                                                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 21,290          | 23,127          | 173,712                   | 207,992         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 58,803          | 120,917         | 621,640                   | 798,822         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 9,946           | 5,632           | 103,203                   | 97,893          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 12,863          | 17,456          | 105,753                   | 143,585         |
| <b>Naval stores:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):                                                                                                                         |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1,519           | 1,161           | 9,984                     | 13,154          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1,058           | 1,412           | 9,921                     | 12,606          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 10,410          | 6,010           | 40,580                    | 46,933          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6,147           | 16,209          | 163,314                   | 209,957         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 53,129          | 22,891          | 332,234                   | 189,462         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,213           | 1,754           | 28,732                    | 13,103          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 839             | 1,899           | 12,732                    | 13,234          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,140           | 3,543           | 24,418                    | 23,526          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2,441           | 10,562          | 67,398                    | 137,464         |
| Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Terebenthine</i> ):                                                                                                                                                       |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2,166           | 1,737           | 10,999                    | 17,962          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 476             | 484             | 5,419                     | 5,960           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4,807           | 2,400           | 42,425                    | 52,148          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 16,257          | 14,785          | 106,592                   | 158,206         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 7,947           | 15,790          | 74,607                    | 70,883          |

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                    | March—          |                 | Nine months ending March— |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                     | 1905.           |
| <b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| <b>Turpentine, etc.—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>           | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,546           | 5,218           | 61,342                    | 42,651          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 622             | 341             | 7,207                     | 4,784           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,028           | 305             | 7,493                     | 5,560           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 1,066           | 4,850           | 40,376                    | 40,379          |
| <b>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes):</b>                                                                                  |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 126,962         | 92,763          | 464,405                   | 556,244         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 19,643          | 503             | 324,865                   | 360,749         |
| <b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados o manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</b> |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 45,174          | 28,667          | 193,166                   | 221,716         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 14,353          | 41,575          | 162,513                   | 168,231         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 30,175          | 80,668          | 211,640                   | 339,613         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                    | 162,703         | 105,479         | 1,283,474                 | 1,789,250       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 192,490         | 163,146         | 1,844,173                 | 1,859,588       |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 120,035         | 118,177         | 583,507                   | 564,110         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 9,834           | 3,428           | 151,164                   | 93,263          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 18,617          | 13,321          | 126,799                   | 111,469         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 78,929          | 71,134          | 593,309                   | 517,538         |
| <b>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</b>                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,476           | 3,568           | 14,094                    | 23,122          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 211,506         | 93,268          | 905,124                   | 535,645         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 378             | 17,637          | 30,554                    | 58,943          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                    | 5,139           | 2,971           | 48,055                    | 32,918          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,609           | 19,669          | 203,514                   | 135,762         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,720           | 4,962           | 6,232                     | 33,605          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 10,133          | 17,767          | 128,885                   | 96,653          |
| <b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>                                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| <b>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Bœuf conservé):</b>                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,722           | 1,491           | 13,934                    | 14,239          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 960             | 1,870           | 16,144                    | 34,637          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 287             | 403             | 4,731                     | 7,073           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                    | .....           | 9               | 627                       | 325             |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 919             | 232             | 7,370                     | 5,564           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 670             | 485             | 8,558                     | 3,453           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,193           | 2,655           | 21,086                    | 16,349          |
| <b>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada o en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou en salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure):</b>                                                     |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 4,104           | 8,531           | 36,063                    | 56,427          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 67              | 297             | 1,020                     | 1,486           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 280             | 363             | 1,410                     | 2,542           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 71              | .....           | 2,056                     | 780             |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 252             | 425             | 4,677                     | 4,833           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,229           | 890             | 10,334                    | 8,355           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 28,096          | 15,702          | 157,975                   | 104,080         |
| <b>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</b>                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 9,246           | 7,629           | 71,300                    | 79,553          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 323             | 3,405           | 5,708                     | 22,923          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 215             | 30              | 24,467                    | 8,730           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,200           | .....           | 3,212                     | 1,285           |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....           | .....           | 12,265                    | 3,212           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 413             | 548             | 6,983                     | 6,010           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,750           | 7,462           | 45,179                    | 40,246          |
| <b>Bacon (Tocino; Tocinho; Lard fumé):</b>                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,097           | 765             | 23,748                    | 14,256          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 3,739           | 3,316           | 33,024                    | 32,324          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 33,048          | 36,313          | 245,318                   | 335,589         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 6,632           | 7,015           | 82,516                    | 58,890          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 434             | 52              | 2,111                     | 776             |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 5,698           | 1,400           | 15,096                    | 8,639           |
| <b>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):</b>                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 3,182           | 4,509           | 28,075                    | 40,442          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 5,540           | 12,723          | 62,844                    | 93,202          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 52,107          | 38,278          | 410,127                   | 338,491         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 146             | 65              | 2,254                     | 1,318           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,263           | 451             | 10,065                    | 6,068           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 2,422           | 1,766           | 40,383                    | 31,503          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,416           | 1,846           | 35,220                    | 24,733          |
| <b>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc):</b>                                                                                                                                       |                 |                 |                           |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 10,715          | 12,709          | 101,883                   | 111,697         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 31,304          | 36,836          | 199,729                   | 251,193         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,307           | 3,359           | 30,237                    | 46,028          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 888             | 1,007           | 9,492                     | 7,094           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 43,260          | 20,915          | 223,795                   | 138,505         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                    | March—  |         | Nine months ending March— |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                                                                                            | 1904.   | 1905.   | 1904.                     | 1905.     |
| <i>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</i>                                                                         |         |         |                           |           |
| <i>Latad (Manteca; Banha; Saindoux):</i>                                                                   |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 20,065  | 16,939  | 124,892                   | 151,890   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 15,692  | 23,554  | 186,981                   | 268,409   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 116,058 | 148,386 | 1,107,889                 | 1,201,934 |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    | 60      | 397     | 2,804                     | 2,351     |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                | 21,922  | 15,700  | 275,054                   | 168,680   |
| Chile.....                                                                                                 | 2,531   | 5,284   | 45,552                    | 38,700    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 16,921  | 10,845  | 260,805                   | 74,301    |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                             | 22,560  | 29,131  | 289,173                   | 194,751   |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 16,237  | 21,514  | 272,188                   | 282,116   |
| <i>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</i>                                                             |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 5,125   | 8,135   | 42,892                    | 58,967    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 10,574  | 15,077  | 75,480                    | 92,315    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 2,513   | 2,072   | 19,743                    | 18,762    |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                | 5,002   | 5,842   | 90,111                    | 72,715    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 790     | 749     | 16,447                    | 11,267    |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                             | 4,170   | 3,830   | 63,201                    | 49,577    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 1,434   | 1,362   | 17,666                    | 12,124    |
| <i>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</i>                                                                    |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 2,741   | 5,419   | 22,230                    | 34,355    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 4,189   | 6,418   | 31,937                    | 33,186    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 2,290   | 1,550   | 8,049                     | 9,971     |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                |         |         | 27                        |           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 456     | 339     | 4,829                     | 2,601     |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 64      | 96      | 879                       | 443       |
| <i>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</i> |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 2,807   | 7,608   | 27,350                    | 41,375    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 3,368   | 8,530   | 137,297                   | 127,656   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    | 4,161   | 1,600   | 22,457                    | 85,783    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 384     | 1       | 40,640                    | 19,433    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 7,963   | 5,397   | 62,007                    | 56,689    |
| <i>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</i>          |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 8,463   | 10,777  | 48,758                    | 83,575    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 2,655   | 1,384   | 17,614                    | 11,048    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 13,106  | 11,091  | 91,675                    | 90,970    |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    |         | 106     | 15                        | 5,683     |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                |         |         | 41                        |           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 158     | 201     | 25,746                    | 11,396    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 4,646   | 5,142   | 40,343                    | 42,717    |
| <i>Wood, and manufactures of:</i>                                                                          |         |         |                           |           |
| <i>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</i>               |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 3,817   | 24,426  | 82,170                    | 327,206   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 71,286  | 53,589  | 328,906                   | 417,033   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 932     | 3,128   | 8,106                     | 34,929    |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    | 4,245   | 606     | 21,331                    | 27,764    |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                | 3,411   |         | 4,111                     | 8,277     |
| Chile.....                                                                                                 |         | 150     | 3,376                     | 14,738    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              |         | 10,892  | 12,766                    | 17,427    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 744     | 195     | 96,243                    | 32,315    |
| <i>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</i>                                                   |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 5,975   | 27,329  | 81,548                    | 295,411   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 170,803 | 175,853 | 1,655,063                 | 1,509,508 |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 119,387 | 188,458 | 868,091                   | 1,175,090 |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    | 257,969 | 201,147 | 1,603,846                 | 1,732,001 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                | 41,102  | 33,618  | 401,807                   | 486,929   |
| Chile.....                                                                                                 | 45,521  | 36,019  | 345,472                   | 227,866   |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 2,830   | 1,135   | 58,566                    | 33,743    |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                             | 629     | 136     | 10,730                    | 10,743    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 85,331  | 28,057  | 629,746                   | 379,977   |
| <i>Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):</i>                                                              |         |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                       | 5,407   | 17,366  | 43,513                    | 118,669   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                | 59,874  | 74,167  | 436,456                   | 471,925   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                  | 38,869  | 56,262  | 306,550                   | 400,226   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                    | 5,146   | 19,988  | 92,203                    | 137,453   |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                | 6,658   | 1,787   | 18,260                    | 20,914    |
| Chile.....                                                                                                 | 3,097   | 4,685   | 16,319                    | 22,118    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                              | 4,260   | 4,359   | 30,478                    | 35,676    |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                             | 793     | 1,666   | 7,407                     | 14,340    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                   | 5,478   | 13,560  | 54,964                    | 57,964    |



## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of February, 1905, 10 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 120,005 packages of merchandise. During the same period 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 148,798 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month mentioned were as follows:

| Articles.                    | Quantity. | Articles.                    | Quantity. |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Alligator skins.....bales..  | 16        | Hides, loose.....number..    | 4,696     |
| Broom root.....do.....       | 1,212     | Honey.....barrels.....       | 300       |
| Chicle gum.....do.....       | 2,046     | Ixtle.....bales.....         | 3,560     |
| Cigars.....boxes.....        | 51        | Lead bullion.....bars.....   | 42,358    |
| Coffee.....sacks.....        | 9,958     | Mahogany.....logs.....       | 33        |
| Copper bullion.....bars..... | 3,930     | Metals.....boxes.....        | 78        |
| Deerskins.....bales.....     | 290       | Ores.....sacks.....          | 12,141    |
| Fustic.....logs.....         | 10,421    | Rubber, crude.....bales..... | 59        |
| Goatskins.....bales.....     | 964       | Sarsaparilla.....do.....     | 163       |
| Hair.....do.....             | 17        | Sugar.....sacks.....         | 15,425    |
| Henequen.....do.....         | 7,515     | Tobacco, leaf.....bales..... | 125       |
| Heron plumes.....boxes.....  | 1         | Vanilla.....boxes.....       | 4         |
| Hides.....bales.....         | 4,640     |                              |           |

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York states that during the month of March, 1905, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 98,186 packages of merchandise. During the same period 15 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 291,223 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month of March, 1905, were as follows:

| Articles.                    | Quantity. | Articles.                     | Quantity. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Alligator skins.....bales..  | 16        | Hides, loose.....barrels..... | 6,918     |
| Broom root.....do.....       | 1,401     | Honey.....barrels.....        | 288       |
| Cedar.....logs.....          | 411       | Ixtle.....bales.....          | 4,260     |
| Chicle gum.....do.....       | 3,681     | Jalap.....sacks.....          | 371       |
| Cigars.....boxes.....        | 58        | Lead bullion.....bars.....    | 18,961    |
| Coffee.....sacks.....        | 10,839    | Mahogany.....logs.....        | 652       |
| Copper bullion.....bars..... | 3,330     | Metals.....boxes.....         | 135       |
| Deerskins.....bales.....     | 402       | Ores.....sacks.....           | 7,150     |
| Fustic.....pieces.....       | 14,316    | Rubber, crude.....bales.....  | 847       |
| Goatskins.....bales.....     | 1,253     | Sarsaparilla.....do.....      | 366       |
| Hair.....do.....             | 52        | Sugar.....sacks.....          | 3,200     |
| Henequen.....do.....         | 15,981    | Tobacco, leaf.....bales.....  | 1,278     |
| Heron plumes.....boxes.....  | 1         | Vanilla.....boxes.....        | 41        |
| Hides.....bales.....         | 1,978     |                               |           |

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal., advises that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico during the months of February and March, 1905, were as follows:

| Articles.            | Febru-<br>ary. | March.   | Total.    |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| Silver ores.....     | \$68,332       | \$97,508 | \$165,840 |
| Gold coin.....       | 1,065          | 8,030    | 9,095     |
| Gold bullion.....    | 46,072         | 62,778   | 108,850   |
| Silver coin.....     | 140            | 159      | 299       |
| Silver bullion.....  | 92,220         | 133,369  | 225,589   |
| Sundry products..... | 47,360         | 51,714   | 99,074    |
| Total .....          | 255,189        | 353,558  | 608,747   |

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the period referred to amounted in February to \$138,287, of which amount \$111,750 was the value of merchandise of American origin, and \$26,537 products of foreign origin reexported; in March the American merchandise exported from San Francisco to Mexico aggregated a value of \$148,067, and the foreign merchandise \$9,576, or a total during the month of \$157,643.

Exports and imports of the Republic of Mexico, through the port of Nogales, Ariz., during January, February, and March, 1905, as shown by the reports of the Mexican consul for said port, covering the months referred to were as follows:

*Products exported from Mexico to the United States.*

| Articles.                  | January.  | February. | March.    |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Copper bullion.....        | \$557,419 | \$513,623 | \$592,621 |
| Raw hides.....             | 454       | 14,500    | 4,965     |
| Lime.....                  | .....     | 118       | 86        |
| Fruits.....                | 17        | 2         | 24        |
| Cattle.....                | 3,671     | 2,800     | .....     |
| Mescal.....                | 47        | 8         | 32        |
| Ores.....                  | 197,739   | 125,826   | 157,166   |
| Oranges.....               | 522       | 603       | 122       |
| Gold bullion and dust..... | 57,560    | 92,146    | 82,038    |
| Silver bullion.....        | 48,138    | 37,839    | 20,377    |
| Lead ore.....              | 1,049     | 420       | 407       |
| Leaf tobacco.....          | 812       | 467       | 1,061     |
| Salt.....                  | 3         | 63        | 3         |
| Sole leather.....          | 5,740     | 53        | .....     |
| Total .....                | 903,171   | 788,468   | 858,882   |

Or a total during the three months referred to of \$2,550,521.

*Imports into Mexico through Nogales.*

| Products.                        | January.    | February.   | March.      |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Animal products.....             | \$14,245.25 | \$12,530.75 | \$12,521.25 |
| Vegetable products.....          | 29,703.50   | 20,371.50   | 25,906.50   |
| Mineral products.....            | 20,376.85   | 17,447.50   | 32,177.75   |
| Textile products.....            | 6,286.50    | 16,309.50   | 8,621.50    |
| Chemical products.....           | 7,021.50    | 3,382.25    | 6,010.50    |
| Spirituuous beverages.....       | 1,638.25    | 2,461.50    | 2,115.00    |
| Paper and paper products.....    | 1,251.25    | 2,190.00    | 2,271.50    |
| Machinery and parts thereof..... | 20,887.00   | 20,455.50   | 11,785.50   |
| Vehicles.....                    | 2,800.50    | 834.50      | 1,626.00    |
| Arms and explosives.....         | 3,553.00    | 2,728.00    | 1,958.00    |
| Miscellaneous.....               | 3,295.50    | 6,821.50    | 2,750.75    |
| Total .....                      | 111,039.10  | 105,532.50  | 107,744.25  |

The following table shows the origin of these imports by countries:

| Countries.         | January.     | February.   | March.       |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$103,470.10 | \$88,819.50 | \$108,389.25 |
| England.....       | 2,427.00     | 9,694.00    | 3,330.00     |
| France.....        | 1,894.00     | 5,064.00    | 3,341.00     |
| Germany.....       | 95.00        | 1,167.00    | 95.00        |
| Austria.....       |              | 467.00      |              |
| Spain.....         | 551.00       | 35.00       |              |
| Switzerland.....   |              |             | 91.00        |
| Portugal.....      | 560.00       |             |              |
| Japan.....         |              |             | 280.00       |
| Belgium.....       | 1,903.00     |             | 29.00        |
| Holland.....       | 7.00         |             |              |
| Italy.....         | 132.00       |             | 219.00       |
| Cuba.....          |              | 286.00      |              |
| Total.....         | 111,039.10   | 105,532.50  | 107,744.25   |

The Mexican consul at Philadelphia reports that in March 3 steamers cleared from the port of Philadelphia, bound for the Mexican ports of Campeche and Veracruz, loaded with construction steel, petroleum, and coal, weighing 7,477,089 kilograms, valued at \$81,249.58. In April, 4 steamers cleared from Philadelphia for the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz, loaded with 15,589,367 kilograms of merchandise, consisting of petroleum, coal, and leather, valued at \$94,297.28.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, sends the following tables showing the commerce between that port and the ports of Nicaragua during the months of February and March, 1905:

## FEBRUARY.

| Articles.          | Corinto.      |            | San Juan del Sur. |          |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|----------|
|                    | Weight.       | Value.     | Weight.           | Value.   |
|                    | <i>Kilos.</i> |            | <i>Kilos.</i>     |          |
| Groceries.....     | 15,044        | \$2,136.79 | 8,949             | \$980.56 |
| Flour.....         | 177,111       | 9,149.04   | 11,832            | 749.00   |
| Cotton goods.....  | 12,303        | 5,410.03   |                   |          |
| Silks.....         | 2,604         | 13,059.50  |                   |          |
| Machinery.....     | 12,661        | 2,722.67   |                   |          |
| Tallow.....        | 43,575        | 4,349.80   |                   |          |
| Cocoanut oil.....  | 5,797         | 753.39     |                   |          |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10,362        | 2,762.87   | 2,099             | 418.97   |
| Total.....         | 279,457       | 40,344.09  | 22,880            | 2,158.56 |

## MARCH.

|                    |         |            |        |          |
|--------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|
| Groceries.....     | 17,109  | \$2,947.15 | 1,639  | \$382.28 |
| Flour.....         | 296,010 | 14,974.78  | 46,240 | 2,823.65 |
| Silks.....         | 1,033   | 6,407.15   |        |          |
| Cotton goods.....  | 13,247  | 4,073.89   |        |          |
| Cement.....        | 18,540  | 400.97     |        |          |
| Explosives.....    | 496     | 270.00     |        |          |
| Cocoanut oil.....  | 12,165  | 1,618.73   |        |          |
| Machinery.....     | 3,989   | 1,073.50   |        |          |
| Miscellaneous..... | 6,110   | 601.22     |        |          |
| Total.....         | 368,699 | 32,367.39  | 47,879 | 3,205.93 |

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York reports that the exports from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports, during the

month of December, 1904, consisted of 38,620 packages of merchandise weighing 2,421,434 kilograms, valued at 1,408,372 *bolivares*, as compared with 46,083 packages, weighing 2,784,134 kilograms, valued at 1,562,465 *bolivares*.

The following table shows the shipments from New York to Venezuelan ports, during the years 1903 and 1904, by months, and specifying the number of packages, the weight in kilograms, and the value in *bolivares*:

| Months.        | 1903.     |               |                   | 1904.     |               |                   |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
|                | Packages. | Weight.       | Value.            | Packages. | Weight.       | Value.            |
|                |           | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Bolivares.</i> |           | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Bolivares.</i> |
| January.....   | 32        | 38.69         | 4,915.00          | 46,708    | 3,031,116.39  | 2,167,026.75      |
| February.....  | 39,376    | 2,700,238.75  | 1,058,454.10      | 44,444    | 2,366,631.50  | 1,634,612.95      |
| March.....     | 25,751    | 1,455,343.40  | 1,338,530.45      | 44,339    | 2,328,600.20  | 1,587,687.30      |
| April.....     | 25,357    | 1,526,158.21  | 1,380,860.46      | 44,537    | 2,498,655.60  | 1,467,307.55      |
| May.....       | 39,384    | 2,156,853.22  | 1,650,059.15      | 35,089    | 1,880,896.83  | 966,695.80        |
| June.....      | 28,568    | 2,302,889.50  | 1,205,307.50      | 33,918    | 2,002,653.38  | 936,661.65        |
| July.....      | 34,818    | 2,074,735.80  | 1,530,616.45      | 46,034    | 2,532,937.51  | 1,221,685.80      |
| August.....    | 45,630    | 2,333,985.62  | 1,777,253.50      | 52,583    | 3,259,616.14  | 1,317,741.25      |
| September..... | 36,530    | 2,181,658.75  | 1,107,998.05      | 58,494    | 2,958,588.49  | 1,367,531.80      |
| October.....   | 64,287    | 3,942,153.15  | 1,805,668.20      | 52,448    | 3,014,480.60  | 1,621,702.30      |
| November.....  | 49,151    | 2,823,667.46  | 1,835,474.25      | 35,612    | 2,169,227.72  | 1,235,181.60      |
| December.....  | 46,083    | 2,150,853.22  | 1,662,464.95      | 38,620    | 2,421,433.87  | 1,408,371.65      |
| Total.....     | 434,967   | 26,175,854.49 | 16,257,611.06     | 532,823   | 30,464,838.23 | 169,32,206.40     |

Difference in favor of 1904, 674,586.34 *bolivares*.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH, 1905.

The statement of the total values of imports and exports of the United States for the month of March and for the nine months ending March 31 shows increases in both imports and exports of merchandise over March, 1904, and a large increase in imports, but a decline in exports for the nine months' period. For the month of March imports of merchandise amounted to \$110,463,399, against \$91,347,909 for March, 1904, and \$96,230,457 for March, 1903. Of the total for March dutiable imports amounted to \$62,586,905, and imports free of duty to \$47,876,494.

For the nine months the total value of imports of merchandise amounted to \$839,478,933, against \$745,710,093 for March, 1904, and \$777,002,217 for March, 1903. The total increase of imports over the nine months of last year was \$93,768,840, the increase in imports of dutiable merchandise being \$43,584,568, and the increase in imports free of duty \$50,184,272. The total value of exports from the United States during March was \$137,542,677, against \$119,888,449 for March, 1904, and \$132,098,964 for March, 1903.

The excess of exports over imports for the month was \$27,079,278, against an excess of imports of \$28,540,540 for March, 1904. For the nine months the total value of exports of merchandise was \$1,145,604,050, against \$1,167,835,075 for the corresponding nine months in 1904, and \$1,114,162,027 in 1903. The total value of exports for the nine months

showed a decrease of \$22,231,025, as compared with the nine months in 1904. The excess of exports over imports for the nine months amounted to \$306,125,117, a decrease of \$115,999,865, as compared with the nine months of last year.

For the twelve months ending March 31 the total value of imports of merchandise was \$1,084,856,211 and the total value of exports was \$1,438,566,246, showing an excess of exports over imports for the twelve months of \$353,710,035. For the preceding twelve months the total value of imports of merchandise was \$994,427,113, and the total value of exports was \$1,473,814,727, showing an excess of exports over imports of \$479,387,614.

Imports of gold for March amounted to \$5,133,592 and exports to \$2,391,884, showing an excess of imports of \$2,741,708, against imports amounting to \$8,855,162 and exports of \$3,063,458, an excess of exports of \$5,791,704 for March, 1904. For the nine months imports of gold amounted to \$46,261,710, and exports to \$86,776,798, an excess of exports of \$40,515,088. For the nine months of last year the imports of gold amounted to \$73,406,684, and the exports to \$17,398,232, making an excess of imports of \$56,008,452.

Imports of silver for the month of March amounted to \$2,531,796 and exports to \$4,191,632, making an excess of exports amounting to \$1,659,836, against imports amounting to \$2,108,356 and exports amounting to \$4,098,823, an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$1,990,467 for March, 1904. For the nine months the imports of silver amounted to \$18,826,798 and the exports to \$36,359,998, making an excess of exports of \$17,533,200. For the nine months in 1904 the imports amounted to \$20,817,617 and the exports to \$36,131,297, an excess of exports of \$15,313,680.

For the twelve months the imports of silver amounted to \$25,777,995 and the exports to \$49,701,403, making an excess of exports of \$23,923,408. For the preceding twelve months the imports of silver amounted to \$26,138,577 and the exports to \$42,527,591, making an excess of exports of \$16,398,014.

The following table presents a general summary of the statistics:

## IMPORTS.

| Groups.                                                                  | Month of March— |              | Nine months ending March— |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                          | 1904.           | 1905.        | 1904.                     | 1905.         |
| Articles of food and live animals.....                                   | \$21,492,522    | \$29,755,542 | \$173,032,094             | \$214,468,783 |
| Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing.....             | 33,117,563      | 40,211,747   | 237,651,925               | 283,756,674   |
| Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing..... | 11,649,233      | 12,368,089   | 101,752,971               | 104,754,877   |
| Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.....                        | 13,879,248      | 15,209,909   | 131,113,852               | 124,054,821   |
| Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....                            | 11,209,343      | 12,920,969   | 102,159,251               | 112,446,635   |
| Total.....                                                               | 91,347,909      | 110,466,256  | 745,710,093               | 839,481,790   |

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

| Products.                          | Month of March— |              | Nine months ending March— |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                                    | 1904.           | 1905.        | 1904.                     | 1905.         |
| Agriculture .....                  | \$64,697,097    | \$72,578,324 | \$72,424,346              | \$640,340,206 |
| Manufactures .....                 | 42,250,787      | 50,718,082   | 330,574,475               | 392,890,044   |
| Mining .....                       | 3,382,004       | 3,986,597    | 32,533,157                | 35,822,473    |
| Forest .....                       | 5,166,724       | 6,211,839    | 51,012,161                | 45,881,709    |
| Fisheries .....                    | 1,055,862       | 335,847      | 7,381,820                 | 6,266,228     |
| Miscellaneous .....                | 638,238         | 1,441,227    | 4,410,971                 | 5,381,927     |
| Total domestic exports .....       | 117,190,812     | 134,265,916  | 1,149,336,980             | 1,126,582,587 |
| Foreign merchandise exported ..... | 2,697,637       | 3,369,190    | 18,498,145                | 19,113,892    |
| Total exports .....                | 119,888,449     | 137,635,106  | 1,167,835,075             | 1,145,696,479 |

The following table shows the values of exports of some of the principal articles of domestic manufacture for the nine months ending March 31, 1904, and the nine months ending March 31, 1905:

| Articles.                                          | 1904.        | 1905.        |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Agricultural implements .....                      | \$15,715,943 | \$15,108,288 |
| Books, maps, etc. ....                             | 3,251,013    | 3,674,053    |
| Cycles and parts .....                             | 452,839      | 889,143      |
| Automobiles and parts .....                        | 1,305,777    | 1,638,601    |
| Cars, carriages, etc. ....                         | 6,303,193    | 6,024,861    |
| Clocks and watches .....                           | 1,728,682    | 1,682,330    |
| Copper ingots and manufactures .....               | 43,780,336   | 60,643,457   |
| Cotton cloths:                                     |              |              |
| Colored .....                                      | 4,129,028    | 5,417,338    |
| Uncolored .....                                    | 7,074,685    | 22,282,835   |
| Fiber manufactures .....                           | 4,481,450    | 5,106,814    |
| Glass and glassware .....                          | 1,430,126    | 1,650,321    |
| Glucose .....                                      | 2,380,332    | 2,317,172    |
| Gunpowder and explosives .....                     | 1,819,589    | 1,911,355    |
| India rubber manufactures .....                    | 3,410,528    | 3,565,080    |
| Electrical and scientific apparatus .....          | 6,590,329    | 5,981,375    |
| Steel rails .....                                  | 1,586,176    | 8,605,995    |
| Structural iron and steel .....                    | 1,201,011    | 2,513,881    |
| Steel wire .....                                   | 4,167,574    | 4,273,685    |
| Builders' hardware .....                           | 8,741,742    | 8,197,793    |
| Miscellaneous castings .....                       | 1,181,438    | 997,180      |
| Cash registers .....                               | 1,403,029    | 1,485,407    |
| Steel billets, ingots, and blooms .....            | 1,824,641    | 3,620,545    |
| Steel plates .....                                 | 481,659      | 1,954,717    |
| Electrical machinery .....                         | 3,999,081    | 5,290,091    |
| Metal-working machinery .....                      | 2,697,207    | 2,827,637    |
| Pumps and pumping machinery .....                  | 2,022,430    | 2,026,240    |
| Sewing machines and parts .....                    | 3,978,494    | 4,350,156    |
| Locomotive engines .....                           | 3,463,016    | 2,307,091    |
| Boilers and parts of engines .....                 | 1,710,574    | 1,569,556    |
| Typewriters and parts .....                        | 3,461,202    | 3,302,318    |
| Miscellaneous machinery .....                      | 14,546,897   | 18,780,330   |
| Iron pipe and fittings .....                       | 4,483,861    | 5,975,971    |
| Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel ..... | 6,872,002    | 7,877,352    |
| Sole leather .....                                 | 4,794,318    | 6,985,082    |
| Upper and other leather except sole .....          | 12,352,990   | 13,319,872   |
| Boots and shoes .....                              | 5,365,293    | 5,682,636    |
| Musical instruments and parts .....                | 2,549,813    | 2,444,578    |
| Naval stores .....                                 | 11,997,144   | 12,492,150   |
| Refined mineral oils .....                         | 53,680,776   | 55,451,998   |
| Vegetable oils .....                               | 10,087,895   | 11,983,936   |
| Paints, pigments, and colors .....                 | 1,988,768    | 2,184,181    |
| Paper and manufactures .....                       | 5,438,819    | 5,971,702    |
| Paraffin and wax .....                             | 6,792,388    | 5,979,883    |
| Soap .....                                         | 1,919,181    | 1,936,811    |
| Tobacco manufactures .....                         | 3,817,022    | 4,301,755    |
| Wood manufactures .....                            | 9,729,407    | 9,003,773    |
| Woolen manufactures .....                          | 1,607,251    | 1,603,441    |

The total value of these items of export for the month of March was \$50,718,082, against \$42,250,787 for March, 1904, and \$36,414,377 for

March, 1903. For the nine months' period the total value of these exports was \$392,890,044, as compared with \$330,574,475 for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, and \$299,172,046 for the nine months of the fiscal year of 1903. In other words, the total value of exports of domestic manufactures has increased during the past nine months nearly \$100,000,000 over the corresponding period two years ago.

The largest increase under one heading included in these totals was in manufactures of cotton, including cotton cloths and other manufactures of cotton, which were exported during the last nine months to the value of \$33,630,123, against \$16,735,456 for the nine months last year, and \$24,658,789 for 1903.

Exports of cotton cloths, which amounted to 383,237,776 yards, valued at \$19,659,974, for the nine months of 1903, and to but 193,953,019 yards, valued at \$11,203,713, last year, increased during the past nine months to 479,327,920 yards, valued at \$27,700,173. In other words, the value of exports of cotton cloths during the past nine months showed an increase of 41 per cent over the corresponding period in 1903 and of 147 per cent over the nine months of last year.

Exports of copper, which continue to be an important factor in bringing up the total value of exports, declined slightly during March, when the total value of exports of copper, exclusive of ore, amounted to \$6,459,759, against \$6,671,566 for March, 1904. For the nine months the total value of these exports was \$60,643,457, against \$43,780,336 for the nine months last year, and \$29,801,517 for the corresponding period in 1903. These figures show an increase of 38 per cent over the nine months of last year and of 103 per cent over 1903.

The total exports of iron and steel, not including ore, for the nine months has amounted to \$98,005,188, against but \$70,905,729 for the nine months in 1903, and \$78,519,803 for the nine months last year. Imports of iron and steel, not including ore, on the other hand, have declined from \$38,688,835 in the nine months ending March 31, 1903, to \$21,341,908 last year, and \$16,273,796 this year.

#### **EXPLOITATION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.**

The Chairman of the Pan-American Railway Committee, Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS, on March 15, 1905, entertained the permanent committee of the railway at an elaborate banquet, the primary function of which was to promote the interchange of views on the part of the committee and the representatives of the countries interested with respect to this important enterprise.

The guests were: Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Minister from Haiti; Mr. JOAQUIN BERNADO CALVO, Minister from Costa Rica; Mr. MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister from Peru; Dr. EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ,

Minister from Uruguay; Mr. CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic; Mr. N. VELOZ-GOITICOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Mr. A. DE M. GOMES FERREIRA, Minister from Brazil; Mr. LUIS F. COREA, Minister from Nicaragua; Mr. JOAQUIN WALKER MARTINEZ, Minister from Chile; Mr. IGNACIO CALDERON, Minister from Bolivia; Mr. EDUARDO PÉREZ TRIANA, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia; Senator S. B. ELKINS, Mr. A. LAZO-ARRIAGA, Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, and Mr. W. C. FOX, Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

Letters of regret were received from Hon. F. B. LOOMIS, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. MANUEL DE ASPÍROZ, Ambassador from Mexico; Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE; Mr. J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Minister from Panama, and Mr. JORGE MUÑOZ, Minister from Guatemala.

The letter of Ambassador ASPÍROZ contained the following information with regard to Mexican promotion of the enterprise:

"With this occasion it is very pleasing to convey to you the interesting news which my Government has just communicated to me officially that the section which was to be constructed between San Jeronimo and the port of Tonalá in the Pacific is now finished, and, besides, the general plans are prepared for the construction of the 200 kilometers between Tonalá and San Benito, the point in which terminates the part that corresponds to Mexico in the grand enterprise of the Pan-American Railway. With respect to this it seems to me just to record that my country, more than ten years in anticipation, began the work of a railroad across the Mexican territory which would place North America in communication with Central America; that is to say, long before the idea of an intercontinental railway was presented to the first Pan-American Conference held in Washington under the auspices of the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State of the United States at that time."

In his letter regretting inability to be present, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE said:

"If the United States gave the \$100,000,000 toward the railway now spent yearly on Navy, conditioned upon the South American Republics pledging their credit for an equal sum, we should do more to eliminate the element of danger, which at best is small, than we shall with all the war ships we can build.

"I beg to assure my fellow-members of the Commission from our sister Republics of the south of my unflagging interest in binding us all together by bands of steel as brothers."

The remarks of Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS, which covered practically the entire history of the line from its inception to the present time, were as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: It is not only very complimentary to me, but it argues well for the great enterprise in which we are all more or less



interested that this company is assembled here to-night. Thirteen Republics are represented—the Republics of Central and South America by their ministers and *Chargés d’Affaires*, the Bureau of American Republics by its official head, and we know that though illness has prevented the presence of the Mexican ambassador he is with us in spirit, as are the ministers from the other countries who have been unable to join us.

“It is a natural and logical conclusion that all the American Republics should be in friendly relations. Their interests, socially, politically, and commercially, are mutual.

“It was about 1820, soon after the Central and South American countries had freed themselves from the dominion of Spain and become independent Republics, that President MONROE, in his message to Congress, declared for the policy which has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine. From that day unto this the United States has cultivated friendly relations with these Republics; has lent them its moral support, and has been at all times desirous of increasing its commerce with them. The Great Commoner, HENRY CLAY, when Secretary of State under President ADAMS, took special interest in these sister Republics, and with the President’s concurrence arranged for a meeting in Colombia of representatives from them. It was, however, soon after their independence had been achieved, and as political conditions were somewhat unsettled, but few countries were represented, and the conference adjourned without taking any definite action.

“When the able, astute, and farseeing BLAINE became Secretary of State under President HARRISON, he arranged for a Pan-American conference and invited the Republics to send delegates to meet in Washington in the winter of 1889–90. Seventeen of the Republics were represented, some of them by their ablest and most progressive men, two of the delegates having since become Presidents of their respective countries. Among the important subjects discussed and acted upon were commercial interests, arbitration, and railway connection between Buenos Ayres and New York. It is conceded that the conference increased the friendly feeling and commercial relations among all the Republics. It also led, two years later, to the railway conference in Washington, at which most of the countries south of the United States were represented. Mr. A. J. CASSATT, the able president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the largest railway system in the world, was made president of the conference, and H. G. DAVIS, chairman of the finance committee. The result of the conference was to secure a careful and complete survey of the proposed route for the Pan-American Railway, which was to pass through as many of the Republics as practicable, each country to bear its proportional expense of the survey according to population. Under the direction of Mr.

CASSATT arrangements were made for three large parties of competent engineers to proceed with these surveys. One of them was composed of officers and employees of the Government detailed for this purpose. The result of the work of these parties was published in several large volumes.

"The surveys and reports made showed that there is a practicable route, with fair grades and curvatures, and that there were about 5,500 miles to build to connect the railways then existing between New York and Buenos Ayres. Since then about 800 miles have been constructed, leaving now less than 5,000 miles to build. The engineers reported the total cost at about \$175,000,000, or about \$31,000 per mile. I think a fair estimate now would be \$200,000,000, or \$40,000 per mile. While this is a large amount in itself, when you consider the extent of the enterprise and the great good it will accomplish, it does not seem so vast. There are a number of railway systems in the United States with more capital and more miles of road. Such an undertaking to-day is not nearly as great or as formidable as was the first crossing of the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. These projects, in the face of great obstacles, were conceived and carried forward by private enterprise, assisted and encouraged by the Government. It was stoutly asserted on all sides that they would not pay, but there are now four or five lines to the Pacific, all of them successful and prosperous. The surveys followed by the first of these lines were made at a cost of about \$400,000 by the Government engineers, about 1850, some twenty years before they were used.

"The Second Pan-American Conference met in Mexico in 1901 and 1902, and the subjects to which most weight and importance were given were arbitration and railway connection between the Republics. The report of the railway committee set forth the great advantages, socially, politically, and commercially, that would result from the building of what is known as the Pan-American Railway. It recommended that the different countries through which it would pass should aid the project by concessions of lands, issuing of bonds, etc., and provided for a permanent railway committee with headquarters in Washington. This report of the railway committee was unanimously adopted by the conference.

"Several of the Republics are now engaged in constructing railroads which will serve as links in the chain, while others are making surveys which can be used in the further construction of the main line. Before the railways were built between the United States and Mexico, about 15 per cent only of the imports and exports of Mexico was with this country; but now nearly the entire commerce of Mexico is with the United States. We buy from the Central and South American Republics much more than we sell to them, only about 20 per cent of their

import trade being with this country. Steamship lines from South America to Europe now largely control this trade. When the Pan-American Railway is built, however, no foreign power can ever successfully interfere or compete with us in our trade relations with the Republics south of us.

"It is not natural for monarchies to love republics. We know that a coalition of European monarchies under the name of the Holy Alliance tried to prevent the Spanish colonies from becoming independent. And we know, too, that long afterwards efforts were made to restore monarchy on this continent. Monarchical countries want the trade of republican countries, but they do not want to encourage republican institutions and free government. The United States wants the trade of the Republics south of us, but it also wants to see them continue as free republics. Its friendship and its help they can depend on for that purpose.

"Railroads are pioneers and develop the country through which they go. The wonderful resources of the United States would not have been known had not the railroads made their development possible. The countries to the south, with their 50,000,000 of people, are rich in all that makes for material wealth and prosperity, and their products are wanted in the North in exchange for the commodities found there which they do not have. The Pan-American Railway would not only increase the friendly relations of the countries it would connect, but be of vast political and commercial importance to all the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It is contemplated by the Pan-American Railway Committee to bring the importance of the subject of the construction of the road, as a national question, to the attention of the next Congress. In doing that I am sure we will have the cooperation of Senator ELKINS, who is with us this evening."

Peruvian participation in an Intercontinental Railway was outlined in the response made to the foregoing remarks by Señor Don ALVAREZ CALDERON, Minister from Peru, who prefaced his words with the reminder that "Peru is one of the sections of America where the works of this nature have to surmount many difficulties, because of the mountainous character of its territory and the extraordinary elevations of the Andes chains which cross it from north to south. In spite of this we have already 36 railroad lines in operation, 2 of them crossing the Andes at over 15,000 feet above the sea level.

"The Congress of 1903 appropriated in the Peruvian budgets a permanent amount of \$1,000,000 yearly, and besides approved a very liberal law granting various other concessions, in order to encourage the expansion of our railroad systems. In accordance with that law, the work of extending our Southern and Central railroads has begun. The branches now being constructed tend to unite both lines in the very near future, and they are on the track of the Intercontinental

Line. When Bolivia shall have finished her share in the work of the Pan-American route the ideal of through communication between Lima and Buenos Ayres will be an accomplished fact.

"Last year a branch line was inaugurated, of 100 miles more or less, which unites the Central Railroad to the city of Cerro de Pasco, and which is also on the route of the Pan-American line.

"Our engineers are now in the field surveying another branch which will connect the same railway with the Ucayali River, one of the great waterways which runs from south to north, through our eastern zone.

"An American company has contracted for the construction of a railway line more than 400 miles long from Paíta, one of our ports on the Pacific coast, and which will terminate at a point on the Peruvian section of the Amazon River. To reach this point, starting either from Europe or from the United States, are now employed from fifty to sixty days. When that road is finished, in twelve days one will be able to go from New York to that place, which is located in the center of the immense net of navigable rivers, in the heart of our continent, and thereby virgin woods of inexhaustible richness will thus be opened up to the men of every nation.

"A railway line of 120 miles alongside the coast has been contracted for and must be finished within four years. Two electric lines were inaugurated last year.

"Continuing with perseverance the plan marked out by the last administrations and that our present Government and the country have decided to pursue energetically, as far as their financial resources will allow, it can be assured that the day is not distant in which we will be able to say that in the land of the Incas the central link has been made which has to unite our sister Republics which border on the north and on the south with the vast Peruvian territory."

Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister from Costa Rica, in voicing his enthusiasm and interest touching the Pan-American Railway, said:

"We are here to know that one of the ideals through which we expect to realize the union of the American Republics is alive and that the big project for a continental railway is no more a dream, but a matter simply of some time to become an accomplished fact. As a Costa Rican offspring, I am proud of the honor I enjoy in this moment, especially because I am able to speak of progress recently made in several railroad lines built, not only in my own country, but south of the prosperous Republic of Mexico and north of the new Republic of Panama, showing commercial activity and the progressive ideas of the Central American States. A little over 1,000 miles separate the two limits referred to, but perhaps one-third of that distance is already covered by the lines now in operation, which may be turned into sec-

tions of the trunk line when connected with each other. I consider the situation of Central America so favorable in regard to the Inter-continental Railway that it seems to me that the day is not very far distant in which all of us may take a train in this city bound for a voyage to my own home in San José, Costa Rica, headed by our beloved and respected friend, the honorable Mr. DAVIS."

The Minister from Chile, Señor Don J. WALKER MARTÍNEZ, reported Chilean progress on the line, as follows:

"As for what my country is doing, in three years it has extended its central system from south latitude  $37^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$ , and has advanced not a little the branches which, united in the north, will enable it before long to have a single system to the lowest point of latitude  $20^{\circ}$ .

"At the same time it is climbing and tunneling the Andes through the east. By the end of the present year Valparaiso will be within forty hours of Buenos Ayres, and in two years more that journey, with the trains traversing heights of 4,000 meters, will be as short and easy as the trip from Washington to St. Louis. As an olive branch of peace Chile has also just contracted with Bolivia the obligation to carry its locomotives from the Pacific to the central plateau, which is 12,000 feet above sea level.

"The Pan-American railway is not, then, a Utopian idea. It is a thought in process of execution. To direct and systematize the scattered efforts, to complete by action in common that which has been done by isolated action, is the task which yet lacks accomplishment. It is the task which the committee named by the Mexican conference has in view."

Hon. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Special Commissioner of the Pan-American Railway Committee, in comparing the present enterprise with other great world projects, said:

"When we read of great railway projects in other parts of the globe—of the Cape to Cairo Line in Africa, of the steel rails creeping along the routes in the Holy Land that the caravans have followed for 5,000 years, of the gridironing of that historic empire which constitutes the China of to-day—it rejoices us to be able to tell that the countries of the New World are keeping pace. Recently, in discussing some of these Old World projects and their wonders as engineering achievements and commercial highways, I was asked about South America. It was a satisfaction to be able to say that in Peru I had traveled over railways as wonderful as any that have been constructed in any part of the world or are likely to be constructed. When the marvels of the Simplon Tunnel through the Alps were recited, it was a pleasure to be able to reply with a description of the great tunnel through the Andes which will connect the capitals and seaports of Chile and the Argentine Republic. Coming nearer home and speak-

ing of our own magnificent railway systems, it was gratifying to recite some of the points in which the Brazilian and the Argentine railways are the equal of our own.

"In concluding, permit me to say, that the Pan-American Railway project offers the opportunity again to show, what already has been so gratifyingly demonstrated, that our neighbor Republics from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, do not live with their backs to the future. They are facing forward and keep pace with progress and civilization."

The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, next spoke, assuring the Pan-American Railway project of the hearty support of the Bureau, stating that—

"In the special matter which we have met to discuss to-night, the Bureau has its share to perform. An idea seems to prevail in some quarters that in talking of a Pan-American Railway we refer to the construction of an entirely new railway which is to run through the whole continent, north and south. The very assumption of such a thing must stamp the idea as Utopian. The fact is that the Intercontinental Railway will be formed by the junction of existing lines. The project is, therefore, while vast, not by any means an impossibility or one which should be long deferred. The Bureau will endeavor to make this plain on any and every occasion."

Mr. FOX also quoted President ROOSEVELT as an earnest participant in any plans leading to the furthering of so important an undertaking.

Señor Don LUIS F. COREA voiced Nicaraguan interest in the following terms:

"Nicaragua, under the progressive administration of General ZELAYA, also works without ceasing to insure that the just aspirations of men of the fiber of our permanent chairman may be realized. Nicaragua, like Brazil, teems with virgin forests (in the beautiful expression of our colleague from Chile), to supply ties and rails in order that the voice of civilization may spread to the most isolated regions of the Republic, and with it the natural expansion of the commerce of the world.

"Like Guatemala in the north and Costa Rica in the south, Nicaragua in the center is laboring with earnestness in the grand ideal of which we speak.

"Every one of the railway branches which is constructed means a labor, a reenforcement of the friends of this great cause.

"Since the time of the last Pan-American Congress up to the present, Nicaragua has constructed a central railway line which, uniting those of the western and eastern sections of the Republic in a single line, forms an important artery of the Transcontinental Railroad. A branch is now being constructed to the Atlantic which, being of the highest importance for the prompt transportation of our export prod-

ucts, without doubt will be a powerful aid to the great work of the Pan-American Railway."

United States Senator STEPHEN B. ELKINS expressed his appreciation of the importance and international benefit of the railway, in these words:

"In this Pan-American Railway question the position of the United States is one of good will toward all. We may have differences of opinion about other subjects, but there are no doubtful questions about the value of the Intercontinental Railway. All are agreed that it is something for us to encourage.

"Your chairman and others to-night have said some pleasant things about myself as a Senator, and have invoked my influence in securing the coöperation of Congress in the further plans of the committee. I have had the opportunity as a Senator to vote for many measures which had for their object closer commercial union among all the countries of this hemisphere. The recommendations of the Pan-American conferences always have had my support. I hardly need assure you that it will be given in the future, so that the work of the Pan-American Railway Committee may go on, for it is a beneficent work which when realized will be of enormous utility to all the countries.

"The Pan-American Railway, uniting North, Central, and South America, is no longer a dream, no longer a prophecy; but its consummation, so long looked for, seems now practicable and possible. The Pan-American Railway will build up and stimulate commerce between the countries of North, Central, and South America, and products will be reached and shipped that never could find markets in any other way. It is said that within two years a continuous line of railway will be in operation from San Jose and other cities of Guatemala to New York. It now costs by sea \$20 per ton to get the products of Guatemala—coffee, etc.—to the markets of the United States. This would be \$1,000 per carload of 50 tons. By rail now the freight on a car holding 50 tons, from Guatemala to the United States, would not exceed \$250, and yield a fair profit. This is just one-fourth of the present cost of transportation from Guatemala to New York, and shows that the trade and commerce of both countries can not grow owing to the exorbitant transportation charges. With the completion of the Pan-American Railway this will be largely corrected."

Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERON, Minister from Bolivia, stated, as follows, the part his country was taking in forwarding the great railway:

"Convinced that the first element of progress, especially in an inland country, is to have easy means of transportation, the former President of Bolivia, General PANDO, undertook the construction of a railroad from Lake Titicaca to the city of La Paz with public funds

and succeeded in connecting, by an 83-kilometer road, that important town with the system of railroad in southern Peru that, starting from the port of Mollendo, on the Pacific, passes through Arequipa and Puno, on Lake Titicaca.

“Following this same policy, the present President, Mr. MONTES, has secured from Congress authorization to apply the \$10,000,000 we are to receive from Brazil to the construction of other railroads that will not only open the way to the Amazon River by facilitating the navigation of the tributaries of this great river, but will connect the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, etc., and develop the enormous mineral wealth that makes Bolivia one of the richest mineral countries in South America. Besides, the Argentine Republic is now pushing the construction of a railroad from Jujuy to Tupiza, in Bolivia, and when this is completed and the Bolivian system extended to Tupiza the most important link of the Pan-American Railroad will be established. In this way, if, as our colleague, the Minister from Chile, stated, by the opening of the transandine railroad Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso will be only forty hours distant, the 2,500 miles, more or less, that separate La Paz from Buenos Ayres will be reduced to about five days’ continuous railroad journey.”

The Minister from Haiti, Mr. J. N. LÉGER, although regarding his country as, at present, rather outside the circuit of the Intercontinental Railroad, nevertheless added:

“We know that the time will come when the Intercontinental will reach our shores; nothing is impossible to the audacious genius of the North American. He will some day devise some means to go to Cuba by railroad. And from Cuba to Haiti it is but a matter of a bridge, unless between this and then flying machines be used to convey train and passengers. But, if bridge there be, let us all hope that over that bridge, either of iron or otherwise, will pass, with the products of the soil, only the great sentiments of humanity and brotherhood which forever must preside over the relations of the American family.”

Senhor A. DE M. GOMES FERREIRA, Minister from Brazil, spoke of Brazilian cooperation in the following terms:

“Our railway system is extended and perfected every day. It will not be too much to affirm that official as well as private enterprise is fully alive in this domain of our national activity. New lines are constantly being added to those already existing, and others of great value and importance are under study and in the way of an early construction. The primary conditions of our productions make it a necessity for us to have these lines run to the interior of the country, and not take the direction of the coast. They are, however, so combined as to be easily connected, and, putting aside small tracts which will soon be overcome, it can be said that, in a future not far distant, from the extreme south to so far north as Pernambuco, or even farther, our



railway connections will be established. This, I presume, is a considerable contribution to the carrying out of the general plan of the Pan-American enterprise.

"The valuable objects to be attained by the realization of this enterprise are well deserving of the warmest enthusiasm. The benefits to be derived from the closer union of the Latin-American Republics, and particularly the superior advantages following their more developed intercourse, material, moral, and friendly, with the United States, can certainly not be overestimated. The leading part which the United States by their wonderful example in the path of progress and civilization so legitimately assume in this as in other spheres of our common interest can only be a matter of satisfaction to us Latin-Americans."

SEÑOR CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic, referred to the impetus given to Argentine railways by the Pan-American idea, as follows:

"In my country the thought of the magnificent work of the Pan-American Railroad was received with great enthusiasm, and, among others, this was one of the reasons which contributed to give greater impulse to the railway lines in construction in the north of the Republic, and to finish the survey of the railroad to Bolivia, which, upon reaching the frontier, will complete the part belonging to the Argentine Republic for the realization of the work within the boundaries of her territory.

"In 1903 there were constructed and in exploitation in all the territory of the Argentine Republic 18,294 kilometers of railroads, of which 2,024 kilometers are of the Government and 16,270 kilometers belong to private companies; and at the beginning of 1904 there were in construction and about to begin being constructed 2,617 kilometers more, of which 1,512 kilometers belong to the Government and 1,105 kilometers are of the private companies. In the course of 1904 there have been granted concessions for the construction of various other lines, which total extension is not possible for me to mention with exactness, and the Federal Government, as well as the different governments of the Provinces, specially that of the Province of Buenos Ayres, have under study divers projects of railroad lines to run in every direction of our vast territory, for the construction of which the necessary funds have been appropriated.

"At present the longest distance that may be traveled by railroad, almost in a straight line in the Argentine Republic, is from Bahía-Blanca and its ramifications to the confluence of the Neuquen and Limay rivers, in the southwest, at the foot of the chain "Los Andes," up to Jujú, capital of the province of the same name, in the north, and it makes a total of 2,800 kilometers of a continuous railroad line. The railroad in construction from Jujú to Tupiza, Bolivia, which will have

an extension of 283 kilometers, and will cross through elevations of 3,724 meters above the level of the sea, will be finished within two years more. On that date the Argentine Republic will have accomplished the construction of the part of the great Pan-American Railroad which to her belongs.

"The works of the construction of the railroad from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, which, the reasons that for some time had interrupted its construction having disappeared, have again entered into their period of activity, guarantee us, in a brief space of time, the conclusion of this railway line that will put in direct communication, within thirty hours, Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso and with Santiago, the capital of our sister Republic of Chile. Even now—and here the distinguished Minister of Chile will pardon me for a little rectification to his eloquent speech—no longer is only a hope the accomplishment of the trip in forty hours from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, but a warm reality; news that has reached me from Buenos Ayres informs me that a service of railroad trains, combined with automobiles, has been started to cross the summit, thus taking only forty hours for the trip.

"When finished, this railway line will have in all 1,436 kilometers (893 miles), and will cross through elevations of over 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) above the sea level. At present there are constructed and in exploitation 1,388 kilometers, therefore lacking only 48 kilometers for its accomplishment."

SEÑOR EDUARDO PEREZ TRIANA, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, in a few dignified words expressed his regret that internal conditions had militated against Colombia having as yet been able to render very appreciable aid in the advancement of the contemplated railway, but added:

"The name of Gen. RAFAEL REYES is a synonym in Colombia for peace and labor. The numerous soldiers—thousands of them—that have been until recently constructing intrenchments of defense have laid down their guns and taken up the spade, and they are now busy from the Caribbean Sea to the innermost confines of the country in building embankments for that iron horse which is the best precursor of permanent peace, work, and progress; and I have no doubt that, with the good will of the nations which are more fortunate than mine in resources, and with the good will and friendship of our sister republics of Central and South America and the peaceful settlement of our controversies with the United States, we will be able to construct in the near future that portion of this great international work which passes through Colombia."

SEÑOR DON N. VELOZ-GORTICOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, gave an interesting résumé of conditions governing railway construction and franchise in his country, and stated that:

"Under these conditions 14 different railway lines are now in opera-

tion in Venezuela, their total mileage being 842 kilometers (523 miles). The aggregate number of stations is 105, that of tunnels 109, and that of bridges and viaducts 593, one of the lines, the Great Valencia Railway, alone having 212 viaducts and 86 tunnels. The rolling stock, at the end of 1903, was represented by an aggregate number of 87 locomotives, 120 passenger cars (Pullman system), and 588 freight cars.

"The aggregate capital invested in Venezuela in railroads amounts to \$38,659,575 American gold.

"Venezuela's interest in the proposed Intercontinental Railroad is based on the branch line which is to start from the Isthmus of Panama, crossing the Republic of Colombia from west to east on its northern part and extending to the Venezuelan railway system and thence toward the United States of Brazil."

In the absence of the Minister from Guatemala, Señor LAZO ARRIAGA, the former representative of his country in the United States, gave the following information regarding Guatemala's interest in the enterprise.

"The line connecting Escuintla with Mazatenango, which is an important section of the Intercontinental Railway, has been completed, and the Guatemala Central Railroad Company will be ready to extend it to the Mexican border (28 miles) as soon as the Mexican railroad system reaches our frontier. It is our expectation that in two or three years from now we will be able to travel by rail from Canada to Guatemala City.

"Only a few weeks ago Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, a prominent railroad man and one of the concessionaries of our Northern Railroad, assured me that said railroad will be completed inside of eighteen months, which means that in this short period we are going to have interoceanic communication through Guatemala.

"This fact is, by itself, very important, because not only will it contribute to the general commercial development, but will also extend the Pan-American communication by building a line from Zacapa to Salvador."

In accordance with the request of Señor Dr. EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the Republic of Uruguay, the BULLETIN publishes the following letters having reference to the subject above treated:"

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1905.

"Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*"Chairman of the Pan-American Railroad Commission.*

"DISTINGUISHED SIR: I exceedingly regret that, upon the publication of the remarks made by the members of the Diplomatic Corps at a banquet which you kindly gave in their honor in recognition of the

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"The portion objected to by the Minister from Uruguay is omitted at his request from the BULLETIN.

work which is now being carried out in behalf of the Pan-American Railway, the report of what I said in an impromptu address appears to be incomplete, inasmuch as everything which I said is not stated in said report, and some facts which I desire to make known have been omitted, although I recognize the kindness and good intention of the reporter.

"I find myself therefore compelled to address you this communication for the purpose of making a slight correction and to inform you at the same time that I regret not to have afterwards condensed my views, as my distinguished colleagues did, complying in this manner with the courteous request which was made to me for the purpose of publishing them. I thought that my letter in answer to the aforesaid request should have been considered as sufficient information on the subject.

"What I said at your house in that agreeable meeting was, without doubt, if my memory serves me right, in substance as follows:

"The Republic of Uruguay, which in these recent times has made remarkable progress in spite of abnormal though temporary conditions, has but little more to do in order to finish its internal railway system. Uruguay has always manifested an interest in an undertaking of the magnitude of the Intercontinental Railway, which I call a masterly line, and a project to which it has not been indifferent from the beginning. Her present railroad system can be connected without any further difficulties with those of the Argentine Republic on the west and with those of Brazil on the north zone, in the State of Rio Grande, thus thoroughly accomplishing the connection desired and solving, at all events, without a great effort, the problem, so far as its partial or local phase is concerned.

"The same well-known progress to which I refer, and the fact that the country is quite willing to encourage every enterprise which may be of real benefit to the general interests, and more especially if said enterprise is destined to contribute to a closer and more intimate union of the nations of America, in the sense of greatly increasing commerce, the industries, and useful knowledge, show, without further evidence, that the ironical appellation of South America which certain writers bestow on some occasions upon all the nations of Latin origin is not reasonable and just.

"That, though Uruguay is the smallest South American Republic from a territorial standpoint, yet, on the other hand, it had a surplus of force and energy with which to properly comply with the law of its destiny, and with which to make itself felt as a very valuable factor in all questions of common interest and joint continental responsibility, because of its competency as an international entity, and the requirements of its own life as a rich, civilized, industrious, and progressive nation.

"That the Latin Republics, to which that disparaging appellation has been given, have not yet attained a century of existence, and that, nevertheless, they have already solved to a large extent the serious problem of their institutional existence and of free government, thus advancing by strides toward the future, even when nations of wonderful power, like civilized England and France, have required more than a thousand years amid a series of cruel and endless wars, to obtain first the ideal of unification under a purely monarchical system, and finally the evident advantages of constitutional government.

"That those great lessons of history should not be forgotten, and in the light of their teachings it should be recognized that the South American Republics are on the road to possible perfection, in spite of their serious domestic conflicts, and are disposed not to make any objections whatever to the advancement of an enterprise like the Intercontinental Railroad.

"That my most sincere wishes were that said immense line of communication, already planned and agreed upon, should never be used for the transportation of armies of conquest or unjust wars, but to diffuse with the last word of progress all the products and wealth which incite to noble emulation among a brave and virile people.

"And that I also sincerely wished that this great country, which I had learned to admire since childhood, should always be the solid support and protection of the effective principle of democracy as well as of the territorial integrity in both Americas, within the harmonious concourse of common interests and independent sovereignties.

"You and my honorable colleagues will recall that these were more or less the words I expressed, overcoming my hesitation and complying with the continued request of Mr. PEPPER and Senator ELKINS, and which words I have repeated in this brief summary.

"When I said that my country was not unacquainted with the aforesaid project, I referred to the scientific work of a distinguished Uruguayan engineer, Señor JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO, who deservedly praises said project, and who is the author of a work on the South American railroads and the great intercontinental lines, which work was sent to the Chicago Universal Exposition.

"In accordance with his official reports made at that time, Uruguay has, including the lines which enjoy a subsidy and those in course of construction, nearly 4,000 kilometers of railroads, without there being any apparent necessity of increasing this vast system.

"Having thus fulfilled this duty of explanation and correction on my part, I take pleasure in conveying to you my highest consideration and esteem.

"EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ."

Mr. DAVIS replied to the foregoing as follows:

"APRIL 27, 1905.

"MY DEAR MR. MINISTER: On my return from New York, I find awaiting me your very interesting letter in regard to the remarks made at the Pan-American Railway dinner and the abbreviated form in which yours appeared. We all regretted that a transcript was not had of your expressions, in order that they might appear in the manner most acceptable to you. However, the data which you have been good enough to inclose covers the subject so fully that, with your permission, we will on some future occasion use your letter as indicating the position of Uruguay and the interest that your progressive country takes in the great enterprise.

"Very truly, yours,

"H. G. DAVIS.

"Dr. EDUARDO ACEVADO DIAZ,

"*The Minister of Uruguay.*"

#### COTTON CROP OF 1904.

The Census Bureau has issued the final report on the cotton crop of the United States for 1904, showing a total production of 13,584,457 bales of 500 pounds. The crop exceeds that of 1903 by 3,491,386 bales, or 35 per cent. The largest crop produced in the United States prior to 1904 was that of 1898, which amounted to 11,235,000 bales, or 16 per cent less than the crop of 1904. The average crop for the five-year period ended with 1903 was 9,892,047 bales, or 26 per cent less than the crop of 1904.

Among the cotton-producing States Texas has held the first rank for twenty years. Its production in 1904 was 3,134,677 bales. Georgia, with a production of 1,960,151 bales, was second, having passed Mississippi, which held the second rank in 1903. Mississippi is third and Alabama fourth. With the exception of Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, all the cotton-producing States show larger crops for 1904 than for any other year. The States which show the most notable increases, compared with 1903, are Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, the largest increase being in Georgia, where the crop exceeded that of 1903 by 612,380 bales, or 48 per cent. The increase in Alabama is 46 per cent, in South Carolina 45 per cent, and in Texas 27 per cent. The increase in the combined production of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory over 1903 is 72 per cent.

The report shows an increase of cotton-seed mills from 357 in 1900 to 715 in 1904.

#### EXPORTS OF LEATHER.

Exports of leather and manufactures thereof from the United States for the calendar year 1904 amounted in round numbers to

\$35,800,000, as against \$23,000,000 from the United Kingdom, and in the first quarter of the present calendar year those from the United States amounted to \$9,128,837, as against \$6,425,911 from the United Kingdom for the same period. A statement just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics presents the statistics of leather exportations from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, during the last decade. They show that the United States is exporting leather and the manufactures thereof at the rate of about \$36,000,000 per annum, as against about \$23,000,000 for the United Kingdom. Of the exports of leather from the United Kingdom, amounting, during the last year, to \$23,146,383, the largest portion was unwrought leather, tanned or dressed, the exports of which amounted to \$8,320,000; the next largest item, boots and shoes, amounted to \$7,689,000; miscellaneous manufactures of leather, \$4,790,000 (of which \$3,655,000 represented the value of gloves exported), and harness and saddlery, \$2,320,000.

Of exportations of leather in its various forms the principal articles are, for the calendar year 1904, upper leather, \$18,025,204; sole leather, \$8,685,190; boots and shoes, \$7,319,775, and miscellaneous manufactures of leather, \$1,794,323.

The United Kingdom exports boots and shoes principally to her own colonies, viz, British South Africa, New Zealand, the British East Indies, Australia, and the British West Indies, while a comparatively small amount goes to other countries. To British South Africa the exports of boots and shoes from the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$3,887,000, being \$1,695,000 less than those for 1903, when the total was \$5,582,000, and \$2,133,000 less than those of 1902, when the total was about \$6,020,000 in value. To New Zealand, Great Britain's exports show a steady increase, the total for the three years named being \$338,000 in 1902, \$436,000 in 1903, and \$528,000 in 1904. There is also an increase in Great Britain's exports of boots and shoes to British East Indies, the respective totals being \$630,879 in 1902, \$739,017 in 1903, and \$876,058 in 1904. There is but little increase, however, in her exports of boots and shoes to Australia, the total being \$592,774 in 1904, as against \$585,775 in the preceding year, while for 1902 there was a total of \$703,243. In the total exports there is a steady decrease, the total having been \$9,229,823 in 1902, \$8,980,542 in 1903, and but \$7,692,019 in 1904.

The United States exports boots and shoes to all parts of the world, about one-half going to North America, about one-third of the total to Europe, about 10 per cent to Australia and the Philippine Islands, and the remainder to South America, Africa, Asia, and various other countries. The United Kingdom and British possessions are by far the largest customers for United States boots and shoes. To the United Kingdom United States exports during 1904 amounted to

\$1,757,724; to the West Indies, \$1,585,909; to British Australasia, \$644,270, and to British Africa, \$229,841. Mexico ranks fourth as a market for American boots and shoes, and United States exports to that country show a steady growth, having been \$78,535 in 1904 as against \$689,331 in 1903 and \$380,607 in 1902. Canada and the other British North American provinces also offer a growing market for American boots and shoes, exports to that section of the Western Hemisphere having been \$944,247 in 1904, as against \$744,290 in 1903 and \$591,829 in 1902. The total exports of boots and shoes have increased from \$880,179 in 1894 to \$6,470,412 in 1902, \$7,244,726 in 1903, and \$7,319,775 in 1904.

From Germany the exports of boots and shoes average a little more than \$2,000,000 per annum, from France about \$3,333,000, from Spain about \$3,000,000, from the United Kingdom about \$7,666,000, and from the United States about \$7,333,000. During March, 1905, the latest month for which figures are available, the exports of boots and shoes from the United States actually exceeded those from the United Kingdom, being \$802,361 in value, as against a total of \$756,892 for the United Kingdom, the United States thus occupying first rank among the world's exporters of boots and shoes. In 1893 our total exports of boots and shoes were about \$750,000 in value, or less than those of the first three months of the present year, while in the calendar year just ended they were \$7,319,775, or within less than \$400,000 of the record made by the United Kingdom.

#### INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS.

The International Railway Congress is a permanent association, established to promote the progress and development of railways. The adherents of the congress are railway administrations and governments.

The first session, held at Brussels, Belgium, in August, 1885, was attended by 257 delegates, representing 30 countries, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of inauguration of Belgium railways. Since then, there have been meetings of the congress at Milan, St. Petersburg, London, and again at Paris in 1900. The meeting at London in 1895 was the first at which any considerable number of delegates from the United States was present, there being 47 representatives from this country.

At Paris in 1900 there were in all 64 delegates appointed from the United States Government and the American railways, of whom 31 were present. On that occasion, on the initiative of the American delegates, an invitation was extended to the congress to hold its next session, in 1905, in the city of Washington.

The congress had its formal opening at Washington at 11 a. m. on Thursday, May 4, 1905.



**FRENCH MEMBER OF PANAMA CANAL BOARD OF ENGINEERS.**

M. JUSSEKAND, the French Ambassador to the United States, on April 28, 1905, informed Secretary TAFT that his Government had advised him of the selection of M. CUERARD, a French Government engineer, to be a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal. The selection was made in accordance with a request from the United States Government. The Ambassador told Secretary TAFT that M. CUERARD was one of the most prominent engineers of France. He has been in charge of the work on the Marseille harbor.

**TRADE WITH GERMANY.**

The Bureau of Statistics has just prepared a table which shows some of the leading articles which the United States now sells to Germany and the rates embodied in the new German tariff law.

*Principal articles exported from the United States to Germany and rates of duty under existing tariff of that country, compared with the autonomous and conventional tariffs which will go into force March 1, 1906:*

| Articles of export.          | Value.        | Rate.                                                            | Present tariff on imports from United States. | New autonomous tariff. | New conventional tariff. |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cotton.....                  | \$109,000,000 | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |
| Corn.....                    | 7,200,000     | Per bushel.....                                                  | \$0.10                                        | \$0.31                 | \$0.19                   |
| Wheat.....                   | 6,000,000     | do.....                                                          | .23                                           | .49                    | .36                      |
| Tobacco.....                 | 5,000,000     | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | 9.19                                          | 9.19                   | .....                    |
| Lard and tallow.....         | 15,600,000    | do.....                                                          | 1.09                                          | 1.36                   | 1.09                     |
| Copper.....                  | 11,300,000    | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |
| Petroleum—                   |               |                                                                  |                                               |                        |                          |
| Refined.....                 | 7,200,000     | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | .65                                           | 1.08                   | .65                      |
| Lubricating.....             | 1,600,000     | do.....                                                          | 1.08                                          | 1.08                   | .65                      |
| Paraffin.....                | 900,000       | do.....                                                          | 1.04                                          | 1.08                   | .86                      |
| Oil cake.....                | 4,100,000     | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |
| Flour.....                   | 2,200,000     | Per barrel.....                                                  | 1.55                                          | 4.00                   | 2.17                     |
| Bacon.....                   | 1,000,000     | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | 2.16                                          | 3.89                   | .....                    |
| Beef—                        |               |                                                                  |                                               |                        |                          |
| Fresh.....                   | .....         | do.....                                                          | 1.62                                          | 4.87                   | 2.92                     |
| Salted, etc.....             | 400,000       | do.....                                                          | 1.84                                          | 6.45                   | 2.92                     |
| Apples—                      |               |                                                                  |                                               |                        |                          |
| Dried.....                   | 1,200,000     | do.....                                                          | .43                                           | 1.08                   | .43                      |
| Fresh.....                   | 900,000       | .....                                                            | .....                                         | .27                    | .....                    |
| Prunes, dried.....           | 800,000       | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | .43                                           | 1.08                   | .65                      |
| Oranges.....                 | .....         | do.....                                                          | .43                                           | 1.30                   | .85                      |
| Cotton-seed oil.....         | 1,100,000     | do.....                                                          | 1.08                                          | 1.35                   | .....                    |
| Rye.....                     | .....         | Per bushel.....                                                  | .21                                           | .42                    | .30                      |
| Lumber, soft, sawed.....     | 2,200,000     | Per cubic meter.....                                             | 1.14                                          | 1.79                   | 1.14                     |
| Logs.....                    | 1,200,000     | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | .29                                           | .29                    | .17                      |
| Sewing machines.....         | 900,000       | do.....                                                          | 2.60                                          | 8.79                   | .....                    |
| Typewriters.....             | 900,000       | do.....                                                          | 6.49                                          | 6.49                   | .....                    |
| Machinery.....               | 2,200,000     | do.....                                                          | \$0.27-1.30                                   | \$0.32-2.16            | .....                    |
| Furs and fur skins, raw..... | 1,400,000     | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |
| Hides, half-dressed.....     | .....         | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | 1.95                                          | 3.25                   | 3.25                     |
| Leather.....                 | 800,000       | do.....                                                          | 1.65-3.90                                     | 3.90-8.65              | .....                    |
| Phosphates, fertilizers..... | 2,600,000     | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |
| Boots and shoes.....         | 400,000       | Rate decreases as weight of boots or shoes, per pair, increases. | 5.41                                          | 9.19-19.47             | \$6.49-9.74              |
| Builder's hardware.....      | 900,000       | Per 100 pounds.....                                              | .65-2.60                                      | .65-2.16               | .....                    |
| Rosin and turpentine.....    | 3,300,000     | .....                                                            | Free.                                         | Free.                  | Free.                    |

The principal exports from the United States to Germany during the fiscal year 1904 were: Unmanufactured cotton, \$109,000,000; bread-

stuffs, more than \$16,000,000; provisions, about \$21,500,000; manufactures of copper, \$11,333,000; mineral oils, \$9,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, about \$5,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, about \$5,000,000; wood and manufactures of, about \$4,500,000; oil cake and meal, about \$4,000,000; fertilizers, about \$2,500,000; and agricultural implements, about \$1,500,000.

The leading imports into the United States from Germany during the fiscal year 1904 were: Chemicals, more than \$16,000,000; cotton manufactures, more than \$14,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, about \$6,500,000; manufactures of silk, about \$6,000,000; toys, \$4,500,000; earthen and china ware, \$4,750,000; manufactures of wool, about \$3,333,000; and various articles too numerous to mention in a brief discussion of this character:

The total imports of Germany for the year 1903 amounted to \$1,428,640,000, and of that amount the United States supplied \$222,414,000, Germany's importation of the products of the United States having increased 135.2 per cent between 1890 and 1903. Of German exports the United States took, in 1903, \$111,626,000 out of a total of \$1,193,483,000.

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## URUGUAY.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ.

Following is an extract from the Message of President JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ delivered to the Congress of the Republic on opening the first session of the Twenty-second Congress on February 15, 1905.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Message states that great attention has been given to this branch of the public service by the Executive Power, but owing to a lack of funds destined by Congress to the improvement and development of this Department, it has been impossible to do all that was intended toward the extension and betterment of the service. International relations concerning this Department have been maintained and extended during the past two years, and the requirements of the Universal Postal Convention regarding such relations have been strictly complied with. A postal convention has been celebrated with Chili, and the postal money order system is now in force with that Republic. A postal convention with Brazil has not been carried into effect due to the great and frequent fluctuations in exchange, but it is believed that this will be overcome and that the postal money order convention between the two countries will soon be a reality. The

following table shows the movement in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1901 and 1904, inclusive:

| Year.      | Pieces handled. | Post-office orders. |             | Number of telegrams. |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
|            |                 | Number drawn.       | Value.      |                      |
| 1901 ..... | 53,503,889      | 34,642              | \$3,671,748 | 214,020              |
| 1902 ..... | 72,856,187      | 38,970              | 3,967,800   | 242,906              |
| 1903 ..... | 70,615,160      | 44,153              | 4,910,153   | 286,316              |
| 1904 ..... | 65,922,947      | 13,713              | 1,358,824   | 223,283              |

The receipts from posts and telegraphs during the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, were as follows:

|            |              |            |              |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1901 ..... | \$390,027.47 | 1903 ..... | \$430,888.95 |
| 1902 ..... | 419,635.16   | 1904 ..... | 380,064.92   |

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign relations of the Republic continue cordial and amicable. Existing treaties have been maintained in force and new ones are being negotiated, some of which will probably be concluded within a short time. The International Sanitary Convention celebrated with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay will go into operation as soon as the exchange of ratifications are concluded. A new extradition treaty with Brazil is being negotiated, and will probably be successfully concluded before a great while. A similar treaty is also being negotiated with the United States, as well as a treaty of commerce. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation has been celebrated with the Persian Empire.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOMENTO.

Work on the port continues, the amount of money invested in these improvements up to the latter part of 1904 amounting to \$3,100,000. The dredging in the outer port now amounts to 2,320,600 cubic meters, while that on the inner or commercial port amounts to 1,433,857.

The laws concerning the importation and exportation of stock have been strictly complied with, as has that concerning the free introduction of seeds. The milk industry has been specially encouraged, and concessions for the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of dairy products have been made.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The external debt of the Republic of January 1, 1904, was as follows:

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Consolidated Urugnayan ..... | \$91,132,812 |
| Uruguayan of 1896 .....      | 6,566,652    |
| Total .....                  | 97,699,464   |

In 1904 payments were made on the first item of the debt shown in the foregoing table to the amount to \$498,294, and on the second item to the amount of \$177,754, making the total of said debt on January 1, 1905, \$97,023,416.

The railway subsidies, consisting of 45 per cent of the customs receipts, amounted in 1903 to \$706,099, and in 1904 to \$692,890.

The amount of the internal and international debt on January 1, 1904, was as follows:

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Internal debt .....     | \$22,948,241      |
| International debt..... | 3,106,750         |
| <b>Total .....</b>      | <b>26,054,991</b> |

In 1904 bonds were paid to the amount of \$1,352,710, but as there was an issue of 1,000,000 pesos of the extraordinary loan of 1901, the same being the second series or issue authorized by the laws of May 20, 1903, and March 4, 1904, the amount of the internal and international debt was, on January 1, 1905, \$25,702,281. A résumé of the public consolidated debt is as follows:

|                                      | January 1,<br>1904. | January 1,<br>1905. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| External debt.....                   | \$97,699,464        | \$97,023,416        |
| Internal and international debt..... | 26,054,991          | 25,702,281          |
| <b>Total.....</b>                    | <b>123,754,455</b>  | <b>122,725,697</b>  |

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1904.

The "South American Journal" for April 22, 1905, states that importation values in the Republic of Uruguay for the first nine months of the year 1904 were \$14,999,657, against \$18,956,925 for the same period in 1903, a decrease of \$3,957,268, or about 20 per cent. Exports for the same period amounted to \$29,741,735, as compared with \$29,875,375 during the same period in 1903, a slight decrease of \$133,640.

#### WOOL EXPORTS IN 1904.

According to figures published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" for April 20, 1905, the total exports of wool from Montevideo for the season commencing August 1, 1904, and ending February 28, 1905, amounted to 10,810 bales, as against 12,980 bales during a like period of the previous year.

The exports were distributed as follows:

| Destination.    | 1903.         | 1904.         | Destination.      | 1903.         | 1904.         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | <i>Bales.</i> | <i>Bales.</i> |                   | <i>Bales.</i> | <i>Bales.</i> |
| Genoa .....     | 61            | 558           | Dunkirk .....     |               | 131           |
| Bordeaux .....  | 5,065         | 4,887         | Antwerp .....     |               | 50            |
| Marseille ..... | 4,528         | 4,787         |                   |               |               |
| Liverpool ..... | 866           | 63            | <b>Total.....</b> | <b>12,980</b> | <b>10,810</b> |
| Hamburg.....    | 2,470         | 331           |                   |               |               |

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1905.**

The figures from the various custom-houses of the Republic of Uruguay for the month of February, 1905, indicate receipts superior to those for the same month in the years 1897-1903, inclusive, but are inferior to those for 1894-1896. According to the form of classification adopted in the report the different branches were represented as follows:

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Importation.....           | \$707,057.93 |
| Exportation.....           | 92,720.24    |
| Departments, estimate..... | 87,000.00    |
| Total.....                 | 886,778.17   |

This total was represented in 1904 by \$544,620; 1903, \$802,792; 1902, \$809,404; 1901, \$759,883; 1900, \$710,102; 1899, \$717,428; 1898, \$842,165; 1897, \$788,987; 1896, \$964,079; 1895, \$902,222; 1894, \$913,523.

**GOLD MINING, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904-5.**

During the six months ended December 31, 1904, there were mined in Uruguay 9,058½ tons of ore, which yielded 29.768 kilograms (61.61 pounds) of gold, valued at \$12,684. The mines are situated at Cuñaperú and are operated by a French company, which pays the Government one-half of 1 per cent.

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**VENEZUELA.****DECREE CONCERNING THE INTERNAL CONSOLIDATED 3 PER CENT NATIONAL DEBT.**

Under date of March 31, 1905, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1: For the payment of the national internal 6 per cent consolidated national debt and the 1 per cent bonds, a debt is created called "national internal consolidated 3 per cent debt."

Article 2: During the present year the holders of these securities should apply to the Board of Public Credit to verify the respective exchange and the rate that may be agreed upon.

Article 3: For the payment of this new internal consolidated 3 per cent debt the entire product of the tax on liquors, which according to law corresponds to the National Executive, shall be exclusively used.

Article 4: From the 1st of January, 1906, the Board of Public Credit shall pay monthly, during the first days of each month, the accrued interests of said debt.

Article 5: One per cent is set apart for the amortization of this debt, the auction sales taking place at the end of each six months, or during the first fifteen days of July and January, respectively.

Article 6: The bills auctioned of the 3 per cent internal consolidated debt shall be used in such quantity as may be necessary to be exchanged for bills of the national internal debt which have not yet been converted, and the remainder shall be incinerated in the presence of the Board of Public Credit, a due record thereof, showing the amount burned, the date, etc., being made.

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

##### I.—*Resolution of August 19, 1904, amending paragraph 3 of article 8 of decree regulating the spirit tax.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9235, of August 19, 1904.]

The present resolution fixes from this date at 50 centimes of the bolivar per 70 centiliters (capacity of the former bottle) the tax on spirits not exceeding 21 degrees in strength by Cartier's areometer, and at 5 centims of the bolivar for every degree in excess.

Paragraph 3 of article 8 of the decree regulating the spirit tax is amended accordingly.

##### II.—*Decree of August 31, 1904, authorizing the Cristóbal Colón custom-house to issue for foreign goods coastwise passes to any port of the Republic.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9246, of September 1, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The custom-house of the port of Cristóbal Colón is qualified for the purpose of issuing to foreign goods coastwise passes to any port of the Republic, in like manner as the custom-houses at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

ART. 2. The Minister of Finance and Public Credit is intrusted with the execution of the present decree and with the submission thereof to the National Congress at its next session.

##### III.—*Resolution of September 1, 1904, regarding the importation of building materials for the port of Cristóbal Colón.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9246, of September 1, 1904.]

This resolution provides that all materials required for building purposes in the town in course of construction in the port of Cristóbal Colón shall be free of import duty.

IV.—*Decree of September 1, 1904, prohibiting the importation of matches and debarring any person, except the licensee or his successors, from manufacturing same.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9249, of September 5, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. In pursuance of the law dated May 16, 1899, establishing the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of matches, the importation of matches is absolutely prohibited from the date of publication of the present decree in the "*Gaceta Oficial*;" and no person except the licensee or his successors shall be allowed to manufacture the same.

ART. 2. With regard to matches in transit by sea, the present prohibition shall only apply after expiration of the time limits provided for in the Financial Code.<sup>a</sup>

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ART. 12. The Ministers of Finance, Commerce, and Public Works are intrusted with the execution of the present decree.

V.—*Resolution of September 26, 1904, assessing duty on silicate of alumina.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9268, of September 27, 1904.]

The present resolution provides that silicate of alumina is assessable with duty under Class II of the tariff, as comprised in No. 32.

VI.—*Resolution of December 26, 1904, determining the classification of the product called "Brightina de ronde."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9346, of December 28, 1904.]

This resolution ranges under Class III of tariff the product known under the name of "Brightina de ronde," consisting of a paste used for cleaning metals and household articles, such as kitchen utensils, crockery, and glasswares, etc., and imported in the form of foreign soaps.

VII.—*Decree of January 3, 1905, relative to the importation of maize and various beans.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9351, of January 3, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of the present decree, maize and all kinds of beans ("*cauotas y frijoles*") imported from abroad through the custom-houses of the Republic shall be exempted from duty until otherwise directed by the Government, in which case the matter will be publicly notified forty days beforehand.

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<sup>a</sup>According to article 225 of the Financial Code, forty days are allowed in respect to goods of European origin.

ART. 2. The Minister of Finance and Public Credit is intrusted with the execution of the present decree and with the notification thereof to all concerned.

VIII.—*Resolution of January 5, 1905, respecting imports through the San Antonio custom-house, for consumption in the State of Táchira.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9353, of January 5, 1905.]

It is hereby resolved:

1. That persons importing into the State of Táchira the under-mentioned articles shall be entitled to the following rebates of duty, provided they declare and prove to the customs administrator at San Antonio that the same are intended for consumption in the State aforesaid and have paid customs duty thereon at Maracaibo:

|                                                                               | Bolívar. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Chintz ("zarazas"), poplins, sateens ("rasetas"), of cotton... kilog. gross.. | 1. 9375  |
| Light batiste ("batistilla"), Hollands, muslin, of cotton.....do....          | 3. 8750  |
| Silk stuffs .....                                                             | 7. 75    |
| Hats, felt and velvet.....do....                                              | 23. 25   |
| Blankets, woolen, colored .....                                               | 1. 9375  |
| Silk umbrellas .....                                                          | 3. 8750  |
| Cigarettes .....                                                              | 11. 6250 |

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IX.—*Resolution of January 18, 1905, determining the classification of "baize and rubber cloth."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9365, of January 19, 1905.]

In virtue of this resolution, the goods imported through the custom-houses of the Republic under the designation of baize and rubber cloth ("*Tela de bayeta y caucho*") are to be dutiable under Class VI of the tariff.

#### OPEN PORT AT PAMPATAR.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for April 20, 1905, states that the Venezuelan Government has declared Pamipatar a port open to trade, and that they propose to establish facilities for the storage of merchandise in bond there. The dues to be charged for storage will be 3 per cent of the value of the goods for any period not exceeding six months, and 1 per cent for each succeeding month. It is also stated that the ports of Juangriego and Porlamar have ceased to be ports open to trade.

Under date of April 6, 1905, the following telegram was received from the American Minister at Caracas, Venezuela:

"Presidential decree yesterday abolished all three grades Venezuelan consulates ad honorem, and declared Pampatar sole port Isle of Margarita for international commerce."



**AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTS.**

Under date of February 23, 1905, United States Consul JEROME B. PETERSON, Puerto Cabello, reports that according to the "*Boletín de Noticias of Puerto Cabello*," Señor JAIME FELIPE CARRILLO has closed a contract with the Minister of Fomento, for the term of fifty years, to establish in the State of Carabobo "*centrales*" (plantations grouped around a central headquarters) for raising on a large scale various kinds of agricultural products. The principal products will be sugar cane and textile plants for consumption in Venezuela and for export.

**COCOA DRYING MACHINE.**

Gen. RAIMUNDO FONSECA, reputed to be the largest grower of cocoa in Venezuela, has announced in a letter published in "*El Constitucional*," of Caracas, that he has installed on his property at Ocumare de la Costa a machine for the drying of cocoa, which he brings to the notice of the growers of that product as one that dries the fruit in a very short time and presents the grain in perfect condition and thoroughly cleaned or polished. The purchaser has also expressed his satisfaction with its work in a letter to the makers. The machine is said to be the first of its kind introduced into Venezuela.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A WAGON ROAD BETWEEN SAN TIMOTEO AND CARORA.**

[From the "*Gaceta Oficial*," No. 9427.]

A decree has been promulgated ordering the construction of a wagon road between the port of San Timoteo, situated on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, and the city of Carora, the port of San Timoteo being in the State of Zulia, and the city of Carora in the State of Lara. The Government of Venezuela has appropriated 68,000 *bolívares* for this purpose. The construction work will be under the direction of a committee, the chairman of which is the Governor of the State of Zulia.

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**TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.**

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1905, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

| Articles and countries.                            | 1903.      | 1904.      | 1905.      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Animals, living (for food).</i>                 |            |            |            |
| <b>Cattle:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | £64,826    |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 1,227,573  | £1,962,003 | £2,024,735 |
| <b>Sheep and lambs:</b>                            |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 21,776     |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 74,665     | 164,037    | 114,739    |
| <i>Articles of food and drink.</i>                 |            |            |            |
| <b>Wheat:</b>                                      |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 787,953    | 1,319,517  | 1,487,774  |
| Chile .....                                        | 12,546     | 45,640     | 45,006     |
| United States .....                                | 2,768,812  | 1,316,284  | 561,800    |
| <b>Wheat flour:</b>                                |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 1,679,363  | 2,010,615  | 540,799    |
| <b>Barley:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 478,441    | 604,663    | 280,252    |
| <b>Oats:</b>                                       |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 49,702     | 11,928     | 3,096      |
| <b>Maize:</b>                                      |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 173,216    | 833,517    | 504,968    |
| United States .....                                | 2,197,627  | 1,092,107  | 1,960,255  |
| <b>Beef, fresh:</b>                                |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 407,076    | 481,970    | 709,286    |
| United States .....                                | 1,346,168  | 1,474,130  | 1,223,974  |
| <b>Mutton, fresh:</b>                              |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 610,756    | 519,690    | 571,208    |
| <b>Pork, fresh:</b>                                |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 133,809    | 94,951     | 100,538    |
| <b>Bacon:</b>                                      |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 2,010,514  | 1,972,519  | 1,773,918  |
| <b>Beef, salted:</b>                               |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 72,619     | 53,165     | 42,470     |
| <b>Hams:</b>                                       |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 649,187    | 622,768    | 582,681    |
| <b>Cheese:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 366,010    | 154,191    | 154,589    |
| <b>Coffee:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| Brazil .....                                       | 204,908    | 89,006     | 42,368     |
| Central America .....                              | 280,573    | 248,037    | 218,273    |
| <b>Sugar, unrefined:</b>                           |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 24,060     |            |            |
| Brazil .....                                       | 11,996     | 26,891     | 15,607     |
| Peru .....                                         | 16,849     | 98,156     | 333,171    |
| <b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>                    |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 517,366    | 582,511    | 423,654    |
| <b>Tobacco, manufactured:</b>                      |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 344,810    | 334,020    | 331,915    |
| <i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i> |            |            |            |
| <b>Copper:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| Chile .....                                        | 63,254     | 61,888     | 115,847    |
| United States .....                                | 1,546      | 30         | 1,202      |
| <b>Regulus and precipitate:</b>                    |            |            |            |
| Chile .....                                        | 82,678     | 49,802     | 60,409     |
| Peru .....                                         | 27,744     | 31,179     | 48,588     |
| United States .....                                | 39,344     | 53,065     | 31,795     |
| <b>Wrought and unwrought:</b>                      |            |            |            |
| Chile .....                                        | 158,862    | 283,959    | 286,148    |
| United States .....                                | 259,735    | 832,100    | 633,422    |
| <b>Iron, pig:</b>                                  |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 4,785      | 27,697     | 3,466      |
| <b>Lead, pig and sheet:</b>                        |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 108,799    | 96,040     | 62,640     |
| <b>Scientific apparatus:</b>                       |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 90,055     | 67,033     | 98,753     |
| <b>Clocks:</b>                                     |            |            |            |
| United States .....                                | 15,645     | 15,655     | 16,573     |
| <i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>     |            |            |            |
| <b>Cotton, raw:</b>                                |            |            |            |
| Brazil .....                                       | 318,043    | 339,510    | 55,089     |
| United States .....                                | 11,295,127 | 10,965,614 | 9,485,198  |
| <b>Wool, sheep or lambs':</b>                      |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic .....                           | 441,686    | 173,339    | 500,635    |
| South America .....                                | 195,330    | 159,383    | 239,928    |
| Uruguay .....                                      | 243,420    | 60,692     | 55,319     |
| <b>Alpaca, vacuña, and llama:</b>                  |            |            |            |
| Chile .....                                        | 23,189     | 31,691     | 24,209     |
| Peru .....                                         | 50,176     | 84,919     | 20,080     |

| Articles and countries.                     | 1903.       | 1904.       | 1905.       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i> |             |             |             |
| Hides, wet:                                 |             |             |             |
| Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....         | £57         |             | £23, 384    |
| Brazil.....                                 | 70          |             |             |
| Sheepskins:                                 |             |             |             |
| Argentine Republic.....                     | 89, 425     | £23, 280    | 59, 950     |
| Tallow and stearin:                         |             |             |             |
| Argentine Republic.....                     | 131, 637    | 70, 450     | 68, 781     |
| United States.....                          | 55, 277     | 97, 756     | 108, 481    |
| <i>Manufactured articles.</i>               |             |             |             |
| Paper:                                      |             |             |             |
| United States.....                          | 82, 205     | 78, 288     | 71, 939     |
| Leather:                                    |             |             |             |
| United States.....                          | 964, 310    | 837, 672    | 708, 244    |
| <i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>              |             |             |             |
| Horses:                                     |             |             |             |
| United States.....                          | 35, 575     | 24, 205     | 19, 466     |
| Flax or linseed:                            |             |             |             |
| Argentine Republic.....                     | 306, 903    | 560, 562    | 300, 176    |
| United States.....                          | 30, 215     | 705         |             |
| <i>Bullion and specie.</i>                  |             |             |             |
| Gold and silver:                            |             |             |             |
| Brazil.....                                 | 103, 381    | 107, 456    | 101, 371    |
| Mexico, Central and South America.....      | 279, 049    | 292, 230    | 310, 539    |
| United States.....                          | 2, 136, 595 | 2, 661, 400 | 2, 453, 653 |

The classification of exports is as follows:

| Articles and countries.                         | 1903.    | 1904.    | 1905.    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Articles of food and drink.</i>              |          |          |          |
| Aerated waters:                                 |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | £68, 004 | £51, 448 | £69, 979 |
| Salt, rock and white:                           |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | 12, 753  | 13, 646  | 12, 585  |
| Spirits:                                        |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | 85, 723  | 103, 641 | 94, 471  |
| <i>Raw materials.</i>                           |          |          |          |
| Coal, coke, etc.:                               |          |          |          |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 208, 647 | 206, 706 | 270, 575 |
| Brazil.....                                     | 161, 076 | 180, 825 | 159, 840 |
| Chile.....                                      | 32, 676  | 37, 968  | 86, 962  |
| United States.....                              | 548, 079 | 25, 327  | 14, 907  |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 126, 491 | 87, 923  | 57, 519  |
| Wool, sheep and lambs:                          |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | 219, 506 | 191, 958 | 217, 572 |
| Skins and furs, undressed:                      |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | 196, 546 | 198, 144 | 214, 230 |
| <i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i> |          |          |          |
| Cotton manufactures, all classes:               |          |          |          |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 329, 064 | 406, 537 | 397, 316 |
| Brazil.....                                     | 390, 138 | 378, 468 | 385, 563 |
| Central America.....                            | 73, 706  | 109, 318 | 110, 708 |
| Chile.....                                      | 179, 390 | 198, 475 | 196, 786 |
| Colombia.....                                   | 107, 564 | 111, 073 | 88, 537  |
| Mexico.....                                     | 59, 970  | 96, 574  | 72, 829  |
| Peru.....                                       | 76, 041  | 92, 429  | 108, 180 |
| United States.....                              | 629, 863 | 464, 991 | 474, 598 |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 99, 570  | 100, 259 | 110, 091 |
| Venezuela.....                                  | 27, 769  | 149, 733 | 52, 637  |
| Jute yarn:                                      |          |          |          |
| Brazil.....                                     | 85, 858  | 48, 818  | 66, 807  |
| United States.....                              | 2, 868   | 8, 870   | 5, 440   |
| Jute manufactures:                              |          |          |          |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 86, 546  | 61, 296  | 21, 562  |
| Brazil.....                                     | 1, 306   | 1, 253   | 1, 240   |
| United States.....                              | 241, 812 | 233, 862 | 239, 445 |
| Linen yarn:                                     |          |          |          |
| United States.....                              | 12, 508  | 16, 359  | 14, 475  |
| Linen piece goods:                              |          |          |          |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 11, 137  | 15, 932  | 20, 065  |
| Brazil.....                                     | 13, 154  | 15, 143  | 17, 368  |

| Articles and countries.                                   | 1903.   | 1904.   | 1905.   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i> |         |         |         |
| <i>Linen piece goods—Continued.</i>                       |         |         |         |
| Colombia.....                                             | £3,657  | £5,380  | £7,462  |
| Mexico.....                                               | 7,859   | 8,472   | 6,745   |
| United States.....                                        | 641,742 | 636,737 | 691,830 |
| <i>Woolen tissues:</i>                                    |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 42,656  | 97,446  | 115,967 |
| Brazil.....                                               | 32,855  | 37,793  | 41,131  |
| Chile.....                                                | 29,490  | 56,920  | 59,964  |
| Mexico.....                                               | .....   | 13,427  | 16,525  |
| Peru.....                                                 | 15,666  | 22,688  | 20,537  |
| United States.....                                        | 151,494 | 108,747 | 117,415 |
| Uruguay.....                                              | 12,104  | 22,665  | 19,467  |
| <i>Worsted tissues:</i>                                   |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 44,915  | 70,454  | 93,809  |
| Brazil.....                                               | 29,820  | 21,837  | 27,936  |
| Chile.....                                                | 27,370  | 23,271  | 22,923  |
| Mexico.....                                               | .....   | 21,316  | 14,831  |
| Peru.....                                                 | 5,975   | 6,756   | 5,520   |
| United States.....                                        | 306,157 | 295,220 | 413,424 |
| Uruguay.....                                              | 18,735  | 17,867  | 13,393  |
| <i>Carpets:</i>                                           |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 16,147  | 22,902  | 44,252  |
| Chile.....                                                | 6,849   | 13,090  | 10,981  |
| United States.....                                        | 19,938  | 11,559  | 9,464   |
| <i>Saddlery and harness:</i>                              |         |         |         |
| Central and South America.....                            | 6,951   | 9,502   | 14,367  |
| United States.....                                        | 14,230  | 9,679   | 12,628  |
| <i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>        |         |         |         |
| <i>Cutlery:</i>                                           |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 2,594   | 5,509   | 7,317   |
| Brazil.....                                               | 8,996   | 7,324   | 8,937   |
| Chile.....                                                | 4,063   | 5,223   | 2,528   |
| United States.....                                        | 23,471  | 18,784  | 19,814  |
| <i>Hardware, unenumerated:</i>                            |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 4,555   | 10,064  | 20,670  |
| Brazil.....                                               | 9,601   | 18,620  | 30,063  |
| Chile.....                                                | 5,461   | 6,692   | 7,936   |
| United States.....                                        | 9,302   | 8,337   | 6,690   |
| <i>Iron, pig:</i>                                         |         |         |         |
| United States.....                                        | 531,890 | 59,561  | 142,613 |
| <i>Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:</i>                   |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 8,513   | 7,171   | 12,180  |
| Brazil.....                                               | 5,952   | 6,180   | 8,161   |
| Chile.....                                                | 7,501   | 5,598   | 5,984   |
| United States.....                                        | 21,799  | 17,720  | 14,712  |
| <i>Railroad iron:</i>                                     |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 103,023 | 99,619  | 104,600 |
| Chile.....                                                | 1,976   | 4,227   | 23,079  |
| <i>Wrought and cast iron:</i>                             |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 28,381  | 31,661  | 24,933  |
| Brazil.....                                               | 14,964  | 9,061   | 9,515   |
| <i>Wire of iron or steel:</i>                             |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 17,569  | 18,555  | 24,425  |
| Brazil.....                                               | 1,731   | 1,844   | 4,312   |
| United States.....                                        | 25,375  | 19,375  | 19,709  |
| <i>Galvanized sheets:</i>                                 |         |         |         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 77,953  | 164,355 | 192,824 |
| Central America.....                                      | 3,029   | 5,437   | 9,078   |
| Chile.....                                                | 13,577  | 19,056  | 28,287  |
| Mexico.....                                               | 27,540  | 28,483  | 24,845  |
| Uruguay.....                                              | 10,494  | 10,921  | 22,728  |
| <i>Tin plates and sheets:</i>                             |         |         |         |
| United States.....                                        | 211,585 | 187,222 | 238,056 |
| <i>Machinery and millwork.</i>                            |         |         |         |
| <i>Locomotives:</i>                                       |         |         |         |
| South America.....                                        | 58,194  | 62,267  | 53,985  |
| United States.....                                        | 341     | 25      | 205     |
| <i>Agricultural machinery (engines):</i>                  |         |         |         |
| South America.....                                        | 10,207  | 9,014   | 16,130  |
| United States.....                                        | .....   | 1,883   | .....   |
| <i>Machinery, various:</i>                                |         |         |         |
| South America.....                                        | 50,798  | 64,673  | 77,406  |
| United States.....                                        | 5,081   | 4,434   | 4,319   |
| <i>Agricultural implements:</i>                           |         |         |         |
| South America.....                                        | 15,723  | 25,451  | 27,548  |
| United States.....                                        | 105     | 110     | 18      |
| <i>Sewing machines:</i>                                   |         |         |         |
| South America.....                                        | 15,154  | 13,589  | 13,510  |

| Articles and countries.                  | 1903.   | 1904.     | 1905.     |
|------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Machinery and millwork—Continued.</i> |         |           |           |
| Mining machinery:                        |         |           |           |
| South America .....                      | £5,838  | £8,925    | £6,325    |
| United States .....                      | 130     | 362       | 672       |
| Textile machinery:                       |         |           |           |
| South America .....                      | 34,484  | 56,566    | 39,127    |
| United States .....                      | 147,190 | 90,173    | 93,234    |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i>                    |         |           |           |
| Cement:                                  |         |           |           |
| Argentine Republic .....                 | 11,651  | 3,713     | 6,625     |
| Brazil .....                             | 1,269   | 1,579     | 3,958     |
| United States .....                      | 9,363   | 1,657     | 669       |
| Earthen and china ware:                  |         |           |           |
| Argentine Republic .....                 | 29,607  | 24,079    | 35,708    |
| Brazil .....                             | 17,091  | 24,102    | 23,798    |
| United States .....                      | 141,008 | 154,698   | 145,436   |
| Seed oil:                                |         |           |           |
| Brazil .....                             | 10,289  | 13,268    | 10,344    |
| <i>Bullion and specie.</i>               |         |           |           |
| Gold and silver:                         |         |           |           |
| Brazil .....                             | 333,880 | 383,950   | 602,650   |
| Mexico, Central and South America .....  | 908,618 | 3,450,708 | 1,399,444 |
| United States .....                      | 1,250   | 663,660   | 69,000    |

## THE WORLD'S MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1904.

The "Mexican Investor" for April 8, 1905, publishes figures relating to the copper and gold production during the year 1904, as compared with the preceding year. The total value of the copper production in 1904 was \$181,039,000, and the gold produced amounted in value to \$355,673,000, as against \$170,338,000 and \$327,677,000, respectively.

The following table gives the copper output of the various countries in the two years under review:

| Country.                 | 1903.        | 1904.         | Country.            | 1903.       | 1904.       |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| United States .....      | \$91,506,000 | \$100,004,000 | Peru .....          | \$2,321,000 | \$2,009,000 |
| Mexico .....             | 13,275,000   | 15,068,000    | Norway .....        | 1,745,000   | 1,722,000   |
| Spain and Portugal ..... | 14,750,000   | 14,350,000    | Italy .....         | 915,000     | 944,000     |
| Chile .....              | 9,150,000    | 9,471,000     | Newfoundland .....  | 608,000     | 574,000     |
| Japan .....              | 9,260,000    | 9,184,000     | Bolivia .....       | 590,000     | 574,000     |
| Australia .....          | 8,565,000    | 8,610,000     | Austria .....       | 409,000     | 431,000     |
| Germany .....            | 6,252,000    | 6,171,000     | Turkey .....        | 413,000     | 431,000     |
| Canada .....             | 5,694,000    | 6,171,000     | Miscellaneous ..... | 322,000     | 373,000     |
| Russia .....             | 3,039,000    | 2,870,000     |                     |             |             |
| Cape Colony .....        | 1,534,000    | 2,082,000     | Total .....         | 170,338,000 | 181,039,000 |

The United States leads as a copper-producing country, with Mexico in the second place. Seven of the countries mentioned show a decrease in the production of 1904, of which the largest was in Peru, a decrease of \$312,000.

Nearly all the countries showed an increased gold production in 1904, Australia, Russia, and Canada being the only exceptions. Russia's

decrease amounted to \$2,480,000. The figures for the different countries were as follows:

| Country.            | 1903.        | 1904.        | Country.            | 1903.        | 1904.        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australia .....     | \$89,207,000 | \$86,977,000 | Mexico .....        | \$11,600,000 | \$15,300,000 |
| United States ..... | 73,592,000   | 81,551,000   | Rhodesia .....      | 4,065,000    | 5,534,000    |
| Transvaal .....     | 61,259,000   | 77,125,000   | Miscellaneous ..... | 33,000,000   | 35,000,000   |
| Russia .....        | 24,980,000   | 22,500,000   |                     |              |              |
| Canada .....        | 18,834,000   | 17,410,000   | Total .....         | 327,677,000  | 355,673,000  |
| British India ..... | 11,140,000   | 11,446,000   |                     |              |              |

Australia is the largest gold-producing country, with the United States as second, and Mexico in the seventh place.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The "Brazilian Review" of February 28, 1905, states that the manufacturing industry in Brazil is in its infancy, and, except for cotton and woolen textiles of the coarser kind, boots, shoes, hessians, matches, and a few other minor articles, there is practically all yet to be done. There is no reason why, with magnificent forests such as exist, rolling stock should not be constructed in the country, and even exported. The timber industry itself is waiting for American methods and energy to make it one of the most profitable of the country. Splendid forests of hard wood are to be found almost everywhere, while from the confines of Sao Paulo to Rio Grande stretches an almost uninterrupted belt of pine that will one day supply all South America with lumber. Agriculture and cattle breeding offer immense possibilities to energetic and modern treatment, but are, perhaps, beyond the scope of foreign capital. In the construction of ports and harbors and the organization of communications with the outside world there is a wide and lucrative field for enterprise. Railways, too, are greatly wanted, but most of the paying lines have been made already, and without some accompanying scheme of settlement or colonization others are not likely to prove very profitable. Mining has a good future, but no present until tenure is more clearly defined, it being practically impossible at present to obtain undisputed possession or titles. There are, however, few of these obstacles that can not be overcome by perseverance.

Messrs. LUIS G. FONTANA, Lic. ROSENDO CORDERO, and Lic. JOS. B. MAYA have secured from the Mexican Government the exclusive rights for fifteen years to the fisheries in the zone comprised between the bar at Tecolutla and the port of Coatzacoalcos, including all lakes and inlets in that zone. They will engage in the catching of shrimps, lobsters,

crabs, cuttlefish, sharks, seals, porpoises, cetaceans, alligators, etc., and all kinds of fish and turtles. The concessionaires have also secured the privilege of hunting fowl of all kinds within the limits of the zone mentioned, and establishing oyster fisheries in fixed localities along the coast line. Within the term of two years from the date of the concession they are to erect a plant for preserving sea-food products. They are to pay into the national treasury annually the sum of \$1,200,000 Mexican (\$583,200 gold) in advance, and to the respective custom-houses in the zone the following sums in Mexican currency:

| Products.                                                   | First five years. | Remaining years of concession. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alligator skins.....per ton..                               | \$5.00            | \$8.00                         |
| Alligator fat.....do.....                                   | .60               | 3.00                           |
| Cetaceans.....do.....                                       | 5.00              | 10.00                          |
| Cetacean oil.....do.....                                    | 2.00              | 5.00                           |
| Fish, salted and preserved, including shellfish.....do..... | .25               | .50                            |
| Seawolf skins.....each.....                                 | .05               | .10                            |
| Common turtle.....per ton..                                 | 1.00              | 1.00                           |
| Tortoises.....do.....                                       | 5.00              | 5.00                           |
| Oyster shells.....do.....                                   | .03               | .07                            |
| Preserved oysters.....do.....                               | 20.00             | 20.00                          |
| Birds killed.....per 1,000..                                | 2.00              | 2.00                           |

Following are among the recent mining developments in Mexico: The Rio Tinto mine, in the State of Chihuahua, has been sold to a Chicago syndicate, who will develop it on a large scale; the Joshua Hendy Machine Works of San Francisco are supplying a three stamp mill for a mine owned by J. H. HIGLEY, near Tepichuanes; a concentrating plant is also to be erected. The Allis-Chalmers Company have recently shipped two heavy Reynolds-Corliss engines to the Butters-Copala mines, in the State of Sinaloa, where a large cyanide plant is now in course of erection. The Ocotlan and La Marina mines, in the Guanecevi district, have been purchased by an American syndicate for \$350,000 each, and operations will be pushed on a large scale. The Peregrina mine has been turned over to the Securities Corporation (Limited), at a cost of \$700,000. In order to handle the ore from his Tamara y Anexas mines, CARLOS ROMERO has applied to the State government of Jalisco for a concession for a railroad from Orendain station, on the Mexican Central's Guadalajara branch, to Hastotipaquillo, passing near the Tamara y Anexas mines. Construction work will begin as soon as the concession is granted. Mr. ROMERO is also contemplating the building of extensive reduction works, the power to be transmitted from the plant of the San Pedro Anasco Mining Company, on the Santiago River, a distance of 25 kilometers. C. B. ORTIZ, of Guanajuato, has decided to equip the Tres Estrellas mine with up-to-date machinery; the Greene Consolidated Copper Company is considering the erection of two 500-ton smelters at the Guaynopita mines; the Aztec Copper Smelter Company, of Philadelphia, is preparing to erect reduction works on its property north of Huauchinango, Jalisco, which

is to consist of two Elspass mills and six standard concentrating tables; the Evangelina Copper Mining Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., is operating in San Julio Canyon, near Port Canvas, on the Pacific coast of Lower California, 230 miles below Ensenada. It is the intention to build a 50-ton smelter.

The Mexican Congress has approved of the contract dated November 28, 1904, and entered into between the Government and Messrs. LUIS G. MARRON VELASCO and RAMON MIRANDA Y MARRON, for the construction and operation of a wooden coal wharf, with ample storage capacity and all the requisite machinery, tracks, and rolling stock. The wharf may also be used for loading and unloading lumber, machinery, and minerals. Work is to commence within six months from the date of the contract. The company will deliver coal at cost to the Government, charging only 50 per cent of the current cost of labor in connection therewith. The Government reserves the right to store 500 tons of coal, with free use of the wharf for loading and unloading. The company must keep on hand at all times a stock of at least 2,000 tons. All construction material is to enter free of duty. The contract is for twenty years, at the expiration of which time the entire plant becomes the property of the nation, but it is expressly stipulated that the Government has the right to acquire the plant at any time by purchase.

The Government has granted to Señor ROMULO FERNANDEZ, represented by Licentiate JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, a concession for cutting mahogany, cedar, dyewoods, and building timber; also for gathering gums and resins, on 777,001 acres of Government lands in the Territory of Quintana Roo. The duration of contract is to be ten years. The contractor will, in lieu of rent, pay the following tariff: Each mahogany tree cut, \$1.50; each tree for building purposes cut, 50 cents; each ton of firewood, \$1; each ton of dyewood, \$2; each ton of chicle gathered, \$18; each ton of rubber gathered, \$24; for each 2.471 acres cultivated, \$1 per year; for each head of cattle grazing, 50 cents per year; for each 2.471 acres under development, 10 cents per year. As an evidence of good faith of the concessionaire, \$3,000 in bonds of the consolidated national debt must be deposited, to be forfeited in default of noncompliance with the stipulations in the contract.

The Mexican Congress has approved a contract between the Government and Señor DANIEL GARCÍA, representative of the steamship company "*Unione Austriaca de Navigazione gia Austro-Americana Fratelli Cosulich S. A. Trieste*" for service between Veracruz and Trieste, touching at Tampico, Progreso, Bahía de la Ascención, and ports of Costa Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela; if found advisable, also at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, Santiago de Cuba, and other ports on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. It is agreed that steamers before



arriving at Mexican ports shall touch at South American ports, and on their return trips touch at these same South American ports during nine months of the year; during the other three months the return trips to be made touching at ports in the United States. Mexico is to have monthly service at all ports mentioned.

The Havana Central Railroad Company, recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$5,000,000, was formed for the purpose of building and operating a network of electric railways radiating from Havana to outlying towns and farming districts. The total mileage at present planned will be in the neighborhood of 120 miles of single track. The company is now in the market for 15,000 tons of standard section steel rails and for machinery for the establishment of car shops at or near Havana, where cars for the road will be built. The material for same, except the wood, will be to a great extent imported from the United States. The system is to be operated entirely by electricity, twelve 33-ton electric locomotives being part of the equipment needed. Later on it is thought that even heavier engines will be employed. Construction work is to be commenced within a year, Cuban labor being employed. The road will be for both freight and passengers, the plan being to use the line for carrying fruit and produce of all kinds from the outlying districts to Havana for local consumption and export. The cost of construction and equipment will probably amount to \$10,000,000.

The Secretary of the American Legation at Lima, Peru, reports that in Peru the great advantages of a real banking institution are not yet known, and undoubtedly this would be an excellent opportunity for the establishment of an American bank, in view of the yearly increasing trade between Peru and the United States. A mortgage bank with foreign capital could also do a large and secure business, as the laws of Peru specially protect mortgages effected with banking institutions. An agricultural bank would also have good prospects in Peru, and would tend to increase the production of cotton, cocoa, coffee, sugar, and other articles of export. An American joint stock company with its principal office in a city of the United States would have just the same protection as if it were an incorporate body.

The French "*Journal Officiel*," of February 20, 1905, publishes the statement that an important butter business is opening between Rio de la Plata and Great Britain. A new commerce is on the point of being developed between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay and England, that of butter shipped from the fertile plains of Rio de la Plata, thanks to a perfected system of cold-air chambers installed on board the fast mail steamers. A steamer recently unloaded 7,516 cases of fresh and salted butter, containing 3,758 hundredweight, which was sampled and found to be of an excellent quality. When

unloaded the fresh butter was at a temperature of 33° to 38° F., while the salt butter was colder—generally 32° and 34°. The stock raisers of the Plata are constantly improving their stock by introducing the best breeds from England.

An association of Lima capitalists has been formed to build and operate a second line of electric cars between Lima and Barranco, Miraflores, and Chorrillos, with a capital of 75,000 libra (\$364,987). It is also reported on good authority that a second new line of railroad will soon be built between Lima and Callao, probably as a result of the new Muelle y Darsena contract, which relieves incoming freights of many heavy charges and which, it is confidently expected, will greatly increase the amount of goods received at this port in the near future.

Interest is increasing in the guayule shrub growing on the northern plateau of Mexico, from which rubber is being extracted. New buyers, for purposes of experimentation, are frequently entering the field. Several companies have been formed to construct factories and exploit the product. So far as known the methods of extracting rubber are all purely mechanical. Another plant of the arid plateau, which it is claimed will produce a rubber-like extract, is also attracting attention. Torreon is the center of the trade in the guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) and in or near there the factories for the extraction of rubber are being built.

The shipments of ixtle fiber from the eastern part of the State of Durango, Mexico, have increased somewhat of late. Meanwhile the development of that belt of Durango and the adjoining State of Coahuila is going on apace, and a factory is being erected near Sabinas, Coahuila, for the purpose of manufacturing the fiber in the plateau country from which it is drawn, instead of having nearly all the crude product shipped abroad. This company has the significant name "*Las Filipinas*," and its capitalization has recently been increased from \$500,000 to \$950,000 Mexican. Its domicile is at Mexico City.

Señor AGUSTIN VASQUEZ, or a company he may organize for the purpose, has received a concession with the privilege of utilizing pasture land, fiber plants, several species of palms, and resinous gum from the plant "guayule," on Government lands, with an area of 61,775 acres, in the State of Chihuahua. The concession is for the term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$1,200 Mexican (\$562).

ULISES BEZAURY, representing the "*Compañía La Favorita*," has petitioned the Mexican Government for the privileges accorded to those who introduce new industries in the Republic under the law of December 14, 1898. The company he represents intends to establish

a plant for the extraction of oil from corn (maize) without thereby affecting the grain for purposes of distillation in the process of manufacturing spirits.

The Mexican Government has been petitioned for a concession to establish a factory for manufacturing mosaic woodwork for floors, walls, or ceilings, with the guaranty that at least \$100,000 silver (\$46,800 gold) shall be invested in the enterprise during the time mentioned in the concession.

The Chilean "Times" reports the passage of a bill through the Senate granting permission for the construction of an electric railway, which, starting from the port of Valparaiso, will pass through the Casablanca and Curacavi valleys and communicate with Santiago by the west, having a branch line connecting the Curacavi Valley with the town of Nelipilla. The length from Valparaiso to Santiago will be 143 kilometers (about 89 miles). All the materials, implements, and machinery imported for the construction and exploitation of this line are to be free of customs duties.

Tenders are to be asked soon from American concerns for the electrification of all the existing horse tramways in Rosario, Argentina. The German Electric Light Company of Buenos Ayres tendered a proposal to the municipality of Rosario some time ago for this project, but it was not accepted, the plan of calling for bids from American and European contractors being decided upon instead. Particulars of the mileage to be constructed and other terms can be obtained from the Argentine Legation at Washington, District of Columbia.

Work has commenced upon the 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) of standard-gauge railroad track which will connect the important mining center of San Juan de Guadalupe, in the eastern part of the State of Durango, with the station of San Acacio, on the main line of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Among recent incorporations for operations in Mexico are the following: Delaware—Puebla Oil Company, to deal in oil, drive oil wells, and refine and manufacture oil and kindred products, capital \$10,000; Vera Cruz Oil Company, to prospect for oil and produce and market the same, capital \$10,000. Maine—Durango Consolidated Mines, of Mexico, objects, mining; capital \$400,000.

A Mexican cotton plantation, the Lavin hacienda, near Noe, Durango, will shortly begin erecting a ginning plant, consisting of twelve 70-saw gins, the machinery having been ordered from a concern in New Orleans. The equipment includes a 250-horsepower engine and six 100-horsepower boilers.

A company has been formed by Belgian and Dutch capitalists to take up the concession for an electric railway system at Buenos Ayres, recently granted to Sawyer & Lacaze, of that city. The capital of the

company is 10,000,000 *francs*. Plans are already under way for the building of the track.

The Buenos Ayres Central Railway will expend \$15,000,000 for the completion of works already authorized, including the extension of the company's docks at Bahia Blanca, the purchase of additional rolling stock, and extensions of the lines and branches.

Urien, Shine & Co., of Buenos Ayres, have applied to the municipality of Tucuman for a concession to build and equip an electric railway in the latter city.

A "*frigorifico*," or frozen-meat establishment, has been established at Punta Arenas, Chile, which is the farthest south of any settlement on the American continent.

The Ministry of Public Works in Rio de Janeiro has granted a credit of \$1,800,000 to the "*Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil*" for extending its railroad line.

The "*Dirección General de Vías de Comunicación*," in Buenos Ayres, will award contracts for the building of several bridges.

The city of Rio de Janeiro will receive proposals for installing machinery and stage effects for the theater of that metropolis.

The "*Consejo de Obras Publicas*," in Santiago, Chile, contemplates the building of a bridge in Temuco to cost \$130,730.

The Government of the Argentine Republic plans the construction of sewerage works for the city of Mendoza.

Water and sewerage works are projected by the city of Orizaba, Mexico.

## BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

The results of the observations made by the large expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of Baltimore in 1903 to make a detailed study of the islands of the Bahama Group, are presented to the public in a handsome shape under the title "The Bahama Islands," a copy of which has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The stated object of the expedition was to "investigate the origin and natural history of the islands, and also to conduct studies along lines intimately associated with the well being of the inhabitants." The reports on "Physiography and Geology," "Soils," "Sanitary Conditions," and "History" are written in an agreeable, lucid style, and the editor furnishes at the close an article on "Some General Considerations" relating to the islands. Especially interesting are the studies made by Doctor PENROSE on the result of intermarriage between the natives of Hopetown, a white village of about 1,000 people, who are rapidly degenerating into a race of idiots and lepers. One important result of the expedition has been practically to settle the question of the topographical history of the group, about which there has hitherto been considerable divergence of opinion. Professor SHATTUCK concludes that there was a period when the islands stood at least 300 feet higher than they do at present, and when, of course, the dry-land area was much greater than it is to-day. At that time the limestone rock of which the Bahamas are composed was dissolved into caverns and grottoes such as are found in the Shenandoah Valley and in Florida. The land then sunk to a position about 15 feet lower than it is to-day, subsequently rising, but whether it is still rising or undergoing another submergence it is impossible to determine. Connected with these now submarine caverns a very interesting phenomenon peculiar to the islands is the presence of several deep ocean holes, or "blue holes," as they are called, from the color of the water in them, in contrast to the green hue of the shallows that cover the banks. Owing to the ignorance of the inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are negroes, the cultivation of the soil is not generally carried on to the best advantage. The methods of shipping the fruits, which form the principal staples, are extremely crude, and the prices realized are often too low to be profitable. This evil could readily be corrected by sorting and crating, as exemplified in the case of a raiser

of shaddocks, who gets good prices in New York markets for his crops by taking this simple precaution, which the majority of the natives are too lazy or careless to observe. The majority of the population are content to produce enough for their own simple needs, which can be done with a minimum of effort.

No. 2247 of the "Daily Consular Reports" issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, contains exhaustive accounts of the yerba maté or Paraguay tea, furnished by the United States consular officers in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Paraguay, in response to requests for such information. In addition to data regarding the plant and its product in the countries named, the processes of cultivation, harvesting, curing, etc., cost of labor, skill required, market prices, quantities exported, and the extent and value of the industry. Information is also given as to the adaptability of the plant to the soil and climate of the United States. Incorporated in the pamphlet is a report prepared by Dr. EBEN M. FLAGG at the request of Consul AYERS at Rosario, which practically covers all that is generally known on the subject. The medicinal qualities of the plant are treated of as follows: The medicinal qualities of yerba maté depend upon a volatile alkaloid that is yielded from only five plants, to our knowledge, and these plants are all used as beverages by the human family, namely, the kola nut, guaraná, yerba maté, tea, and coffee. Whether this active principle is called guaranine, theine, or caffeine its chemical formula is the same ( $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ ). Guaraná contains 5 per cent; tea, 1 to 4 per cent; coffee, one-half to 2 per cent; and yerba maté, one-fifth to 2 per cent. Its medical action is to arrest the rapid consumption of tissue and consequent feeling of weariness that comes from excessive labor of mind or body. It certainly does prevent hunger. The Paraguayan retires to sleep after having eaten his heaviest meal, and in the morning he takes no breakfast, as we understand it, nothing but yerba maté, and on that alone works till nearly midday, doing his hardest work of the day. First and best comes the Paraguayan yerba. It is the strongest and has the richest flavor and brings the highest price. The maté gourd can be filled oftener, and the yield to the hot water is better sustained. Second in quality is the Argentine yerba, from the Province of Las Misiones. It is next to the Paraguayan in strength and flavor, and is steadily improving in quality, but the output is small and falls far short of supplying the demand. Third and last is the Brazilian; it is the cheapest of the three, and is produced in the greatest quantity. It is less rich in flavor than the other two, but its production is much more recent, and every five years sees a steady improvement in quality.

According to a recent compilation of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, elaborate figures have been prepared showing the extensive increase in the production of minerals throughout the world in the past twenty-four years. The figures show a striking increase in the mineral products of the United States, the ratio of increase being far in excess of any other country. The principal products considered in the statistics are coal, pig iron, copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, and the precious metals. The world's production of coal has grown from 330,000,000 tons in 1880 to 866,000,000 in 1903, the growth being 536,000,000; of pig iron the growth has been from 18,000,000 tons in 1880 to 46,000,000 in 1903, an increase of 28,000,000, or 155 per cent; of copper from 154,000 tons to 613,000, an increase of 459,000, or 200 per cent; of lead from 233,000 tons to 887,000 in 1900, the latest year for which figures are stated, the increase being 654,000, or 280 per cent; and its production of zinc has increased from 332,000 tons to 565,000, an increase of 332,000, or 142 per cent. Statistics showing the world's production of petroleum are available only for the years 1890 to 1903. In the first year named the world's production of petroleum aggregated 148,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each, while in 1903 its production was 195,000,000 barrels. In the production of coal, pig iron, copper, and petroleum the United States leads the world. In the production of precious metals, the total of which increased from \$192,000,000 in 1880 to \$442,000,000 in 1904, gold has contributed a larger proportion than silver during the past twenty-five years, its share in the world's output having increased \$106,000,000 in 1880 to about \$349,000,000 in 1904, the growth being \$243,000,000, while the commercial value of the world's silver output meantime grew from \$85,000,000 in 1880 to about \$93,000,000 in 1904, the increase being but about \$7,000,000. The production of gold in the United States increased from \$36,000,000 in 1880 to \$84,000,000 in 1904.

In compliance with a Department circular instructing the consular officers of the United States in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies to report on the importation of gunpowder, smokeless powder, high explosives, fuse, detonators, and other explosives in their respective districts, and the countries whence such importations were made, the reports issued in No. 2243 of the "Daily Consular Reports" of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor were made. Mexican reports indicate that large quantities of dynamite and high explosives generally are used throughout the Republic, mainly for mining purposes, the greater part of the commodity coming from the United States, though the establishment of

native plants for the manufacture of dynamite has resulted in bringing about a virtual monopoly for local manufacturers, the new internal impost being prohibitive. The Central American countries obtain their dynamite and gunpowder in the main from the United States, while Brazil imports her explosives, consisting chiefly of gunpowder, from Great Britain and Germany. Chile divides her trade amongst Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States, and makes purchases of gunpowder, dynamite, fuse, and detonators, the entire quantity purchased in 1902 amounting to \$156,151.02. The importation of all high explosives into Ecuador is strictly prohibited except through special permission granted by the Government. As this is, however, easily obtainable upon the compliance with certain prescriptions, mine owners, railway contractors, etc., have no difficulty in obtaining supplies. England and the United States are the chief sources of supply, and while high explosives pay no import duty, the sale of gunpowder is strictly a Government monopoly.

"The Scottish Geographical Magazine" for April, 1905, publishes an outline of the work accomplished during its first year's work by the Meteorological and Magnetical Observatory at Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, under Argentine auspices. This station had been built and set in working order during the winter of 1903, when the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition spent the season at South Orkneys. Subsequently, through an arrangement with the Argentine Government, three scientists from the Republic landed there in February, 1904, for the purpose of collaborating with Mr. R. C. MOSSMAN, who assumed the directorship of the station. A comparative record was made of atmospheric conditions in the years 1903 and 1904, showing that while the weather in the later period was more severe, it was fine for longer periods of time. Many valuable collections and observations were made by the naturalist of the expedition, though no great discoveries were made throughout the year. The South Orkneys were left on January 1, 1905, and after many delays due to bad weather the *Uruguay* finally reached Punta Arenas on the 28th of the same month and Buenos Ayres on February 8, a diversion having been made in search of the records of Doctor CHARCOT's Antarctic Expedition.

The "Outlook" for May 13, 1905, publishes a very interesting article by WINTHROP PACKARD touching what he terms the "new conditions in Santo Domingo." The writer pays a high tribute to the personal bravery and integrity of President MORALES, as well as to the teachable and gentle characteristics of the native population. An estimate, giving the total population of the Republic as between 300,000 and



400,000, is made, the bulk of the inhabitants living contentedly in the most primitive fashion in palm-thatched huts. In the cities much attention is paid to schools, and the result is gratifying. Puerto Plata, for instance, with a population of 6,000, expends \$12,800 annually out of a yearly budget of \$40,000 on schools. The attendance comprises 900 children between the ages of 5 and 14—15 per cent of the population. This percentage is compared with Boston's quota of 16.95 per cent. Other scholastic data are given, showing the tendency toward self-culture, which demonstrate interesting phases of Dominican development.

The Paraguayan Consul for Saxony, R. VON FISCHER-TREUENFELD, recently published an article in the "*Paraguay-Rundschau*" for March 1 and 15, 1905, entitled "*Die Entdeckung des Chaco und Boliviens*" (Discovery of the Chaco and Bolivia). This interesting sketch gives a general history of the Gran Chaco beginning at the discovery of the Alto Peru until 1810, the year of the declaration of independence of Paraguay.

The same author has also written an article on the saladero industry of Paraguay, published in the "*Paraguay-Rundschau*" for March 15, 1905. This article is a sequel to a similar one printed in No. 9 of the "*Monatschrift des Deutsch-Brasilianischen Vereins*." What immense strides this industry has made is shown by figures comparing the exports of jerked beef, which forms the principal part of the saladero trade, for the last four years—that is to say, from 1900 to 1903. The exports of jerked beef in 1900 amounted to 157,636 kilograms, valued at \$15,922; in 1901 they were 774,927 kilograms, valued at \$76,494; in 1902 they were 932,214 kilograms, valued at \$82,405, and in 1903 they were 2,657,053 kilograms, valued at \$257,058. These figures indicate a steady increase during the years under review.

"*Kautschukgewinnung und Kautschukhandel am Amazonenstrom*" (Rubber Extraction and Trade on the Amazon), by E. ULE, forms the contents of the supplement to the "*Tropenpflanzer*" for January, 1905. It is a paper of some 70 pages, with illustrations and a map showing the range of the different species of *Hevea*. A lengthy sojourn in the rubber district proper made it possible for the author to gather information at first hand, making it exceedingly valuable. "The rubber industry has undoubtedly a great future," to quote the author, "and its value in the world's commerce should not be underestimated, the annual rubber production of the world being 60,000 tons, of which the Amazone district furnishes nearly half. Whereas the rubber production of Asia and Africa is gradually decreasing, Brazil is far from showing any signs of exhaustion and, in fact, the rubber from *Hevea brasiliensis* has not only never been surpassed in quality but its quantity is also steadily improving."

"The Scottish Geographical Journal" of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society publishes an interesting account in its May number of a journey in Bolivia and Peru around Lake Titicaca made by Mr. ARTHUR HILL, M. A., in the spring of 1903. This lake is about 160 miles long and from 60 to 80 miles in breadth, and in some places the outlook is so vast that one seems to be out at sea. During the voyage from Puno to Chililaya the island of Titicaca is passed. It is sacred to the sun, and is the spot whence the civilization and establishment of the Inca dynasty spread. Many interesting ruins of temples and palaces are to be found on the island, as well as on that of Coati, which is sacred to the moon. Details of the climatic and floral features of the region visited are supplied, and the characteristic habits of the natives are described.

The issues for February and April, 1905, of "*Der Tropenpflanzer*" contain two articles by Mr. C. WERKLÉ, one devoted to the maize culture and the other to the live stock industry of the Republic of Costa Rica. In connection with the maize culture, the author states that, given similar conditions, the maize cultivated in Costa Rica will surpass that of the United States in quality. Mr. WERKLÉ, in the April issue, gives an interesting account of the live stock industry of the Republic, dwelling especially on the methods adopted by the natives for curing animal diseases. It has also been proven that domestic animals thrive quite as well in Costa Rica as they do in Europe.

The "Geographical Journal," of the Royal Geographical Society of London, contains in its issue for May, 1905, a paper presented to the society on December 12, 1904, concerning explorations made in Bolivia by Dr. H. HOEK. The features mainly considered by the explorer covered the geological structure of the country, and resulted, in his opinion, in the discovery of undoubted evidences of former glaciation, three phases being established which correspond exactly to those of the Alps and Northern Europe.

## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1905.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- =Araújo, Orestes. Gobernantes del Uruguay [por] Orestes Araújo. Montevideo, Imprenta de Dornaleche y Reyes, 1903. port., 238 p. 12°.
- =Associação dos Empregados no Commercio de Porto Alegre. Relatorio da Associação dos Empregados no Commercio de Porto Alegre. Administração de 1904. Porto Alegre, Typ. do Globo, 1905. 50 p. obl. 8°.
- =Cámara de Comercio de La Paz. Vigésima tercera memoria que el directorio presenta á la Junta General de 4 de marzo de 1905. La Paz, Imprenta Velarde, 1905. 16, xxxvii p. table. 8°.
- =Field Columbian Museum. Annual report of the director to the board of trustees for the year 1903-1904. Chicago, October, 1904. pp. 249-330. plates xlvii-lx. (Report series, v. 2, no. 4.)
- Fletcher, W. I., and Bowker, R. R. The annual literary index, 1904 . . . Edited . . . by W. I. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker. New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1905. x, 295 p. 4°.
- =Geographical Society of Baltimore. The Bahama Islands, edited by George Burbank Shattuck. New York, The Macmillan company, 1905. xxxii, 630 p. maps, illus. 4°.
- =Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Charter, by-laws, list of members. February, 1905. Philadelphia, The Franklin printing company [1905]. 34 p. 8°.
- =Hawaiian Historical Society. Twelfth annual report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the year ending December 31, 1904. With a paper by Mr. Ed Towse on the "Voyage of the Tetautua." Honolulu, The Mercantile printing company, 1905. 2 illus., 36 p. 8°.
- =International Bureau of the American Republics. Monthly Bulletin, March, 1905, v. 19, no. 3. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905, pp. 505-727. [Index to v. 19].

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Death of Señor Don Mannel de Azpíroz.

Inaugural address of President Roosevelt.

Argentine Republic. New valuation tariff; foreign commerce in 1904; railway movement in 1904; exports to the United States, last quarter of 1904; shipments of wheat to Great Britain; financial statistics for 1904; port movements during October and November, 1904; immigration movement in 1904; postal statistics, 1904; analysis of Argentine rice.

Bolivia. Budget for 1905.

Brazil. Customs receipts for December and for the year 1904; budget for 1905; exports of rubber; exports from Pernambuco, December, 1904; tariff modifications; sugar and cotton entries during the first four months of 1904.

Chile. Customs revenue, calendar year 1904; conversion bill; development of the Magellan district.

Colombia. Increase of import duties.

Costa Rica. Banana industry.

Cuba. Treaty of extradition with the United States; law relating to patent medicines; cultivation of sisal hemp; customs decisions; imports from the United States, 1904.

Dominican Republic. Reduction of import duties on sugar and sugared products.

Ecuador. Tariff modifications.

Guatemala. Guatemala Northern Railroad.

Honduras. Foreign commerce, 1903-4.

**Mexico.** Foreign commerce in November, 1904; customs receipts, November, 1904; customs receipts, December, 1904; free importation of household goods; Mexico City-St. Louis express train; development of the cotton industry; tax on mines; lead production in 1904; amendments to dynamite concession; postal convention with the Dominion of Canada.

**Paraguay.** Election of new President and cabinet; exports of quebracho, June to November, 1904.

**Peru.** Industrial development in the Republic; boundary treaty with Brazil; duties on electric and gas equipments; railroads in the Republic; automobile freight line.

**Salvador.** Exports, first quarter of 1904.

**United States.** Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce, January, 1905; exports of manufactures in 1904; exports of farm products, 1904; budget for 1905-6; consumption of coffee in 1904; production of pig iron in 1904; patents and trademarks in the Panama Canal Zone; railway statistics for 1904; growth of rubber exports; imports of tropical products, 1904; drawback decisions by Secretary of the Treasury; Panama water supply.

**Uruguay.** Customs receipts for December and for 1904; commercial intercourse with the United States; movement of the port of Montevideo, November, 1904.

**Venezuela.** Importation of cigarette paper prohibited; cattle exports.

Tin production of the world.

The world's cocoa production.

World's lead output.

Trade opportunities in Latin America.

Book notes.

Library accessions and files.

**Keltie, J. Scott.** *The Statesman's Yearbook. Statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1905*, edited by J. Scott Keltie . . . 42d annual publication. London, Macmillan and co., 1905. iv, 1424, 24 p. 7 maps. 12°.

**Lorini, Eteocle.** *La Repubblica Argentina e i suoi maggiori problemi di economia e di finanza. Monografia fatta per incarico del r. governo. Volume II, Il debito pubblico.* Roma, Ermanno Loescher & co., 1904. xix, 371 p. 4°.

**Mulhall, Michael G.** *The dictionary of statistics by Michael G. Mulhall. Fourth edition, revised to November, 1898. Reimpression, 1903.* London, George Routledge and Sons, 1903. (5), 853 p. 4°.

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**Pan-American Railway.** Remarks of the chairman, Hon. H. G. Davis, the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics, and others, at the dinner given to the committee in Washington, March 15, 1905. Views of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In English and Spanish. Washington, Gibson Brothers, 1905. 97, (4) p. 8°.

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### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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### CHILE.

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Comisión de higiene especial. Memoria de la Comisión de higiene especial de la isla de Cuba. 1904. Habana, Imprenta de Ruiz y Hermano, 1905. illus. 154 p. 8°.

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### PARAGUAY.

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- Lessons from the grain-rust epidemic of 1904**, by Mark Alfred Carleton. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 219.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 24 p. 8°.
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

**Bureau of the Census.** Census of the Philippine Islands taken under the direction of the Philippine Commission in the year 1903. In four volumes. Compiled and published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 4 v. 8°.

- V. 1. Geography, history, and population.
- V. 2. Population.
- V. 3. Mortality, defective classes, education, families and dwellings.
- V. 4. Agriculture, social and industrial statistics.

——— **Special reports.** Street and electric railways. 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. xi, 439 p. illus. 4°.

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**Copyright in Congress.** 1789–1904. A bibliography and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright from April 15, 1789, to April 28, 1904, First Congress, first session, to Fifty-eighth Congress, second session. Prepared by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights. Copyright office bull. no. 8. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 468 p. 4°.

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**Department of the Interior.** Negritos of Zambales, by William Allen Reed. Manila, Bureau of Public Printing, 1904. maps, illus. 90 p. 4°. (Ethnological survey publications, vol. 2, pt. 1.)

**First annual report of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood**, U. S. Army, Governor of the Moro Province. Zamboanga, Mindanao, 1904. 131 p. 8°.

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**List of books, pamphlets, and maps received at the library of the Department of State . . . during the period from July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1904 . . . New series, no. 30.** [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905.] 64 p. 8°.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

**Annual reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.** v. 1–4. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 4 v. 8°.

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**URUGUAY.**

Mensaje del Presidente de la República . . . á la H. Asamblea General al inaugurarse el 1<sup>er</sup> período de la xxii legislatura. Febrero 15 de 1905. Montevideo, "El Siglo Ilustrado," 1905. 87 p. 8°.

Oficina de Crédito Público. Deuda pública de la República O. del Uruguay. 1904. Montevideo, Imp. Diario Nuevo, 1904. [8 p.] obl. 8°.

**ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING APRIL.**

Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 \* Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Aires. Daily and weekly.  
 \* El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Aires.  
 Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
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### BELGIUM.

\* La Revue Américaine. Brussels.

### BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Irregular.  
 El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
 \* El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
 \* El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.  
 \* Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

### BRAZIL.

Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.  
 Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.



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Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.

\* Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.

\* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.

\* Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.

Diario Popular. São Paulo. Daily.

\* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

\* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.

Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.

Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.

Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.

Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.

\* Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

\* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.

Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

\* Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

### CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

### CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.

Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.

Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.

El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.

El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.

\* Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

### COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.

Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

### COSTA RICA.

\* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.

La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

### CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.

Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

\* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

### ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.

Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

## FRANCE.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.  
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.  
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.  
 \*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

## GERMANY.

\*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.  
 The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## GUATEMALA.

\*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 \*La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.  
 \*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.  
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti.  
 Biweekly.  
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 \*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 \*El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.  
 Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras.  
 Monthly.

## 500 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

### ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

### MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.
- \* Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
- Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
- Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
- Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
- El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
- El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
- El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
- Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
- Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
- Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
- Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
- \* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
- \* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.
- Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.
- \* El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
- El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
- Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

### NICARAGUA. )

El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

### PANAMA.

- \* La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly. <sup>1</sup>
- \* Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.
- La República. Panamá. Weekly.

### PARAGUAY.

- Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.
- Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
- \* Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
- Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
- Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
- \* Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.
- Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

### PERÚ.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Bi-weekly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly. )
- Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
- El Comercio. Cuzco. Bi-weekly.
- \* El Comercio. Lima. Daily.

\*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 \*El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semi-annual.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.  
 Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina, Manila. Monthly.  
 Far Eastern Review, Manila. Monthly.  
 Gaceta Oficial, Manila, Philippine Islands. Weekly. (Issued in Spanish and English.)  
 El Mercantil. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.

PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 \*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.  
 American Druggist. New York, N. Y. Semimonthly.  
 American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 \*American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 \*El Americano. New York, N. Y. Published every ten days.  
 \*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 \*Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.

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Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
\* Manufacturer and Exporter. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.  
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
The Technical World. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly  
World To-day (The). Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

### URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

### VENEZUELA.

El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
\* Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.  
\* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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## CURSO NA UNIVERSIDADE DE COLUMBIA PARA O ESTUDO DOS PAIZES LATINO- AMERICANOS.

O Sr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Presidente da Universidade de Columbia, officiou ao Secretario TAFT, communicando-lhe que naquella Universidade acaba de estabelecer-se um curso especial com o fim de formar moços para desempenharem efficaz e intelligentemente cargos na administração publica ou desenvolvimento dos paizes da America Central e do Sul e do Oriente.

Os seguintes officios relativos ao assumpto foram fornecidos á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas pelo Departamento de Estado.

UNIVERSIDADE DE COLUMBIA, GABINETE DO PRESIDENTE,  
*Cidade de Nova York, 25 de Abril de 1905.*

Honrado WILLIAM H. TAFT,

*Secretario da Guerra, Washington, D. C.*

ESTIMADO SENHOR: Estou certo de que tereis interesse em saber que é o proposito e o desejo desta Universidade estabelecer e desenvolver, em quanto os fundos lhe permittam, cursos de instrucção e investigação em assumptos que têm relação especial com os interesses das nossas dependencias e possessões insulares. Estamos promptos para fazer tudo quanto esteja em nosso poder para promover a instrucção na lingua castelhana e na historia, geographia, commercio e recursos naturaes dos paizes da America Central e do Sul. Desejamos fazer o mesmo quanto ás Ilhas Philippinas. Já temos estabelecido cursos nas linguas chineza e russa, e esperamos não só alargar a instrucção nestas linguas, mas tambem dar ensino na lingua japoneza.

Levo estes factos ao vosso conhecimento para que saibais que a Universidade de Columbia deseja auxiliar-vos e vossos collegas, dis-

seminando conhecimentos das linguas e civilizações dos paizes sul-americanos e orientaes com que estamos hoje intimamente associados, e formando moços para desempenharem efficaz e intelligentemente cargos que tem relação com a administração ou desenvolvimento desses paizes.

Subscrevo-me com alto apreço e consideração.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

26 DE ABRIL DE 1905.

ESTIMADO SENHOR PRESIDENTE: Tenho presente vosso officio de 25 de Abril no qual me informais que fareis tudo quanto esteja em vosso poder para promover a instrução na lingua castelhana e na historia, geographia, commercio e recursos naturaes da America Central e do Sul, assim como das Ilhas Philippinas; que cursos nas linguas chinesa e russa já foram estabelecidos e que esperais não só alargar a instrução nestes assumptos, mas tambem proporcionar ensino na lingua japoneza; que vosso fim, levando estes factos ao meu conhecimento, é que eu posso saber que a Universidade de Columbia deseja cooperar com o Governo, disseminando conhecimentos das linguas e civilizações dos paizes da America do Sul e do Oriente com que estamos hoje intimamente associados, e preparando moços para desempenharem efficaz e intelligentemente cargos na administração publica ou desenvolvimento desses paizes.

Recebo com acolhimento vosso plano porque o considero da maior importancia que moços que têm gosto para a vida no Oriente ou na America do Sul possam receber uma educação que os prepará para o serviço publico nestes paizes, quer sob os auspicios dos Governos dos paizes, quer sob os auspicios deste Governo.

Podeis contar com meu apoio em vosso utilissimo plano.

Sou com todo respeito e consideração.

WM. H. TAFT.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM JANEIRO DE 1905.

O "Handels-Zeitung," de Buenos Aires, publica os seguintes algarismos, mostrando o movimento dos diversos portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Janeiro de 1905:

| Portos, paizes e artigos.   | Quantidade. | Portos, paizes e artigos.           | Quantidade. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| BUENOS AIRES.               |             | BUENOS AIRES—continúa.              |             |
| Allemanha:                  |             | Allemanha—Continúa.                 |             |
| Trigo.....toneladas.        | 1,686       | Pelles de carneiro ....toneladas..  | 501         |
| Milho.....id....            | 5,678       | Couros de boi secos.....id....      | 123         |
| Linho.....id....            | 2,437       | Couros de boi salgados.....id....   | 954         |
| Farinha de trigo.....id.... | 28          | Couros de cavallo salgados...id.... | 10          |
| La.....id....               | 11,021      | Couros de cavallo secos.....id....  | 156         |

| Portos, paizes e artigos.     | Quantidade.     | Portos, paizes e artigos.              | Quantidade.     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| BUENOS AIRES—continúa.        |                 | BUENOS AIRES—continúa.                 |                 |
| Allemanha—Continda.           |                 | Inglaterra—Continda.                   |                 |
| Couros diversos .....         | toneladas 155   | Couros de boi salgados .....           | toneladas 67    |
| Crina .....                   | id. 17          | Couros diversos .....                  | id. 3           |
| Chifres .....                 | id. 8           | Crina .....                            | id. 10          |
| Sebo .....                    | id. 172         | Carneiros gelados .....                | id. 1,350       |
| Farelo .....                  | id. 1,912       | Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... | toneladas 1,880 |
| Sementes de nabo .....        | id. 242         | Carne gelada .....                     | id. 140         |
| Sementes .....                | id. 129         | Carne em conserva .....                | id. 16          |
| Massa de linhaça .....        | id. 685         | Linguas conservadas .....              | id. 9           |
| Cevada fermentada .....       | id. 90          | Ossos e cinzas de ossos .....          | id. 2,266       |
| Guano .....                   | id. 9           | Chifres .....                          | id. 20          |
| Cascina .....                 | id. 68          | Sebo .....                             | id. 791         |
| Assucar .....                 | id. 376         | Xarque .....                           | id. 122         |
| Extracto de quebracho .....   | id. 267         | Feno .....                             | id. 77          |
| Mineraes .....                | id. 14          | Avela .....                            | id. 339         |
| Pennas .....                  | kilos 15        | Cevada .....                           | id. 32          |
| Belgica:                      |                 | Farelo .....                           | id. 902         |
| Trigo .....                   | toneladas 7,569 | Sementes de nabo .....                 | id. 10          |
| Milho .....                   | id. 8,337       | Sementes .....                         | id. 403         |
| Linho .....                   | id. 6,538       | Sementes para passaros .....           | id. 268         |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | id. 415         | Massa de linhaça .....                 | id. 50          |
| LA .....                      | id. 1,620       | Guano .....                            | id. 384         |
| Pelless de carneiro .....     | id. 3           | Gado .....                             | cabecas 310     |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | id. 63          | Manteiga .....                         | toneladas 489   |
| Couros de boi salgados .....  | id. 552         | Cascina .....                          | id. 217         |
| Couros diversos .....         | id. 1           | Extracto de quebracho .....            | id. 180         |
| Crina .....                   | id. 42          | Mineraes .....                         | id. 37          |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... | id. 247         | Italia:                                |                 |
| Chifres .....                 | id. 71          | Trigo .....                            | id. 307         |
| Sebo .....                    | id. 19          | Milho .....                            | id. 1,839       |
| Graxa .....                   | id. 29,570      | Linho .....                            | id. 129         |
| Feno .....                    | id. 598         | LA .....                               | id. 101         |
| Avela .....                   | id. 119         | Pelless de carneiro .....              | id. 219         |
| Farelo .....                  | id. 2,065       | Couros de boi secos .....              | id. 426         |
| Sementes de nabo .....        | id. 26          | Couros de boi salgados .....           | id. 16          |
| Carneiros .....               | cabecas 9,402   | Couros diversos .....                  | id. 9           |
| Cascina .....                 | toneladas 10    | Crina .....                            | id. 45          |
| Extracto de quebracho .....   | id. 35          | Chifres .....                          | id. 18          |
| Francia:                      |                 | Sebo .....                             | id. 819         |
| Trigo .....                   | id. 1,009       | Avela .....                            | id. 88          |
| Milho .....                   | id. 8,146       | Sementes para passaros .....           | id. 131         |
| Linho .....                   | id. 2,706       | Extracto de quebracho .....            | id. 108         |
| LA .....                      | id. 10,255      | Brazil:                                |                 |
| Pelless de carneiro .....     | id. 1,577       | Trigo .....                            | id. 1,661       |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | id. 73          | Milho .....                            | id. 1,002       |
| Couros de boi salgados .....  | id. 207         | Farinha de trigo .....                 | id. 6,771       |
| Couros diversos .....         | id. 70          | Pelless de carneiro .....              | id. 6           |
| Crina .....                   | id. 4           | Sebo .....                             | id. 66          |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... | id. 178         | Xarque .....                           | id. 1,286       |
| Chifres .....                 | id. 19          | Oleo e graxa .....                     | id. 288         |
| Sebo .....                    | id. 30          | Feno .....                             | id. 773         |
| Xarque .....                  | id. 131         | Cevada .....                           | id. 7           |
| Oleo e graxa .....            | id. 1,200       | Farelo .....                           | id. 197         |
| Farelo .....                  | id. 845         | Sementes .....                         | id. 1           |
| Sementes .....                | id. 62          | Sementes para passaros .....           | id. 89          |
| Sementes para passaros .....  | id. 123         | Gado ovelhum .....                     | cabecas 200     |
| Massa de linhaça .....        | id. 17          | Gado vaccum .....                      | id. 546         |
| Guano .....                   | id. 20          | Gado cavallar .....                    | id. 2           |
| Rolos de quebracho .....      | id. 107         | Africa do Sul:                         |                 |
| Extracto de quebracho .....   | id. 26          | Trigo .....                            | toneladas 1,329 |
| Pennas .....                  | kilos 1,324     | Milho .....                            | id. 150         |
| Hollanda:                     |                 | Linho .....                            | id. 54          |
| Linho .....                   | toneladas 483   | Feno .....                             | id. 671         |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | id. 252         | Farelo .....                           | id. 4           |
| Sebo .....                    | id. 40          | Sementes para passaros .....           | id. 20          |
| Cascina .....                 | id. 10          | Gado cavallar .....                    | cabecas 260     |
| Hespanha:                     |                 | Gado muar .....                        | id. 30          |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | id. 21          | Manteiga .....                         | toneladas 203   |
| LA .....                      | id. 48          | Estados Unidos:                        |                 |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | id. 273         | LA .....                               | id. 3,984       |
| Couros de boi salgados .....  | id. 8           | Pelless de carneiro .....              | id. 98          |
| Crina .....                   | id. 3           | Couros de boi secos .....              | id. 982         |
| Chifres .....                 | id. 6           | Couros de cavallo secos .....          | id. 5           |
| Sebo .....                    | id. 191         | Couros diversos .....                  | id. 155         |
| Xarque .....                  | id. 38          | Crina .....                            | id. 7           |
| Inglaterra:                   |                 | Sangue secco .....                     | id. 20          |
| Trigo .....                   | id. 5,342       | Ossos e cinzas de ossos .....          | id. 113         |
| Milho .....                   | id. 5,240       | Tripas .....                           | id. 21          |
| Linho .....                   | id. 2,874       | Guano .....                            | id. 30          |
| Farinha de trigo .....        | id. 1,201       | Assucar .....                          | id. 146         |
| LA .....                      | id. 2,326       | Rolos de quebracho .....               | id. 2,813       |
| Pelless de carneiro .....     | id. 43          | Extracto de quebracho .....            | id. 1,534       |
| Couros de boi secos .....     | id. 69          |                                        |                 |





| Portos, paizes e artigos.          | Quantidade. | Portos, paizes e artigos. | Quantidade. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| ZARATE—continúa.                   |             | SANTA FÉ.                 |             |
| À ordem:                           |             | Inglaterra:               |             |
| Milho.....toneladas..              | 2,542       | Quebracho.....toneladas.. | 1,471       |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 405         | França:                   |             |
| Linho.....id.....                  | 630         | Borato de cal.....id..... | 364         |
| VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.                |             | À ordem:                  |             |
| Hollanda:                          |             | Quebracho.....id.....     | 19,117      |
| Milho.....toneladas..              | 815         | Trigo.....id.....         | 14,241      |
| Linho.....id.....                  | 327         | Linho.....id.....         | 8,197       |
| Belgica:                           |             | SAN PEDRO.                |             |
| Milho.....id.....                  | 250         | À ordem:                  |             |
| Linho.....id.....                  | 922         | Milho.....toneladas..     | 2,919       |
| Allemanha:                         |             | Linho.....id.....         | 1,556       |
| Milho.....id.....                  | 221         | RAMALLO.                  |             |
| Linho.....id.....                  | 1,295       | À ordem:                  |             |
| Sementes para passaros.....id..... | 60          | Milho.....toneladas..     | 3,158       |
| Brazil:                            |             | Linho.....id.....         | 158         |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 973         | PARANÁ.                   |             |
| À ordem:                           |             | Hollanda:                 |             |
| Milho.....id.....                  | 5,886       | Trigo.....toneladas..     | 801         |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 3,360       | Linho.....id.....         | 421         |

### EXPORTAÇÃO NOS PRIMEIROS DOUS MEZES DE 1905.

Os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os primeiros dous mezes de 1905, comparados com os do periodo correspondente dos dous annos anteriores, foram os seguintes:

|                                        | 1905.   | 1904.   | 1903.   |
|----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Couros de boi seccos.....numero..      | 498,046 | 355,648 | 594,194 |
| Couros de boi salgados.....id.....     | 208,342 | 176,556 | 154,040 |
| Couros de cavallo seccos.....id.....   | 20,453  | 9,937   | 35,138  |
| Couros de cavallo salgados.....id..... | 16,565  | 28,414  | 30,701  |
| Pelless de carneiro.....fardos.....    | 12,195  | 13,301  | 15,471  |
| Crina.....id.....                      | 463     | 665     | 738     |
| Sebo.....pipas.....                    | 6,513   | 2,894   | 2,774   |
| Id.....cascos.....                     | 16,056  | 5,373   | 14,087  |
| Id.....toneis.....                     | 2,602   | 3,092   | 4,990   |
| Pelless de cabra.....numero.....       | 4,689   | 1,151   | 481     |
| Id.....fardos.....                     | 167,316 | 117,487 | 176,946 |
| Trigo.....toneladas.....               | 498,823 | 529,585 | 268,112 |
| Milho.....id.....                      | 198,882 | 161,538 | 27,245  |
| Linho.....id.....                      | 170,065 | 247,857 | 149,389 |
| Farinha de trigo.....id.....           | 22,309  | 10,646  | 5,840   |
| Farelo.....id.....                     | 17,981  | 9,749   | 21,469  |
| Farelo grosso.....saccos.....          | 43,348  | 24,990  | 31,669  |
| Bagas de mamona.....id.....            | 30,719  | 20,327  | 40,319  |
| Feno.....fardos.....                   | 144,861 | 50,171  | 160,131 |
| Quebracho.....toneladas.....           | 49,214  | 35,147  | 54,687  |
| Tabaco.....fardos.....                 | 1,579   | 1,841   | 224     |
| Manteiga.....caixas.....               | 49,888  | 50,417  | 55,466  |
| Assucar.....toneladas.....             | 10,426  | 3,473   | 994     |
| Carneiros congelados.....numero.....   | 558,626 | 529,037 | 576,375 |
| Quartos de vacca.....numero.....       | 256,008 | 154,755 | 135,737 |

### EXPORTAÇÃO DE QUEBRACHO.

As seguintes estatisticas relativas á exportação de quebracho e extracto de quebracho argentino foram extrahidas de um artigo publicado no "Standard" de Buenos Aires, de 19 de Março, 1905, expondo a posição do quebracho argentino na tarifa da Allemanha.

Na opinião do Sr. RICARDO PILLADO, Director da Divisão de Commercio Exterior do Ministerio da Agricultura da Republica, os exportadores deste artigo foram indevida e prematuramente alarmados em consequencia da resolução do Governo Allemão de augmentar consideravelmente os direitos de importação sobre este artigo. Com effeito a imposição de certos direitos de importação ficou autorizada, mas sua applicação ainda não se torna effectiva em virtude de certos tratados existentes. A nova lei de tarifa da Allemanha applica aos demais pãos de cortir o mesmo direito que se prescreve para o quebracho e isto permittiria a importação de uma casca proveniente da Australia que se diz ser duas vezes mais rica em tannino do que o quebracho.

Em 1894 a exportação de quebracho em toros foi de 74,358 toneladas, subindo a 239,836 toneladas em 1900, e a 254,723 toneladas em 1902. Em 1903 a exportação baixou a 200,201 toneladas, mas em 1904 subiu a 252,723 toneladas. Da exportação total em 1903 a quantidade enviada para a Allemanha foi de só 4,322 toneladas, ou 15,877 toneladas menos que em 1902, ao passo que os Estados Unidos receberam 23,511 toneladas; o Portugal recebeu 30,893 toneladas, e 130,747 toneladas (11,332 toneladas menos que em 1902) foram despachadas á ordem por conta da Inglaterra. É provavel que a Allemanha recebeu grande parte desta.

A quantidade total de extracto de quebracho exportada em 1895 foi de 402 toneladas; em 1900 subiu a 5,957 toneladas, e em 1903 a 12,040 toneladas, attingindo a 20,111 toneladas em 1904.

Em 1903 a Allemanha recebeu 2,812 toneladas (409 toneladas mais que em 1902), os Estados Unidos 6,352 toneladas, e o Reino Unido sómente 1,214 toneladas, e mais 200 toneladas á ordem.

Segundo a Repartição da Estatistica, o valor do extracto de quebracho em Buenos Aires é de \$100 ouro por tonelada, e o dos toros de quebracho, \$10 ouro por tonelada.

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## CHILE.

### RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS EM FEVEREIRO DE 1905.

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica do Chile durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1905 foram de \$7,194,667, correspondendo \$4,521,008 aos direitos de exportação e \$2,673,659 aos direitos de importação, comparadas com \$6,877,266 em igual mez do anno anterior, sendo \$3,975,948 o producto dos direitos de exportação e \$2,901,318 o dos direitos de importação.

As rendas foram discriminadas assim:

|                                | 1904.     | 1905.     |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Direitos de exportação.</i> |           |           |
| Pisagua.....                   | \$604,921 | \$592,912 |
| Iquique.....                   | 2,170,047 | 2,166,572 |
| Tocopilla.....                 | 549,335   | 817,304   |
| Antofagasta.....               | 282,609   | 307,850   |
| Taltal.....                    | 369,036   | 636,370   |
| Total.....                     | 3,975,948 | 4,521,008 |
| <i>Direitos de importação.</i> |           |           |
| Pisagua.....                   | 25,023    | 19,080    |
| Iquique.....                   | 239,149   | 167,116   |
| Tocopilla.....                 | 8,687     | 10,136    |
| Antofagasta.....               | 43,555    | 38,183    |
| Taltal.....                    | 38,549    | 20,688    |
| Caldera.....                   | 10,906    | 14,111    |
| Carrisal Bajo.....             | 945       | .....     |
| Coquimbo.....                  | 61,097    | 54,953    |
| Valparaíso.....                | 1,829,769 | 1,763,791 |
| Talcahuano.....                | 469,055   | 396,528   |
| Coronel.....                   | 36,497    | 25,406    |
| Valdivia.....                  | 23,721    | 36,850    |
| Puerto Montt.....              | 4,662     | 7,452     |
| Frontera.....                  | 109,713   | 119,365   |
| Total.....                     | 2,901,318 | 2,673,659 |

#### MUSEU COMMERCIAL EM SANTIAGO.

A Sociedade de Fomento Fabril acaba de publicar o primeiro catalogo do Museu Commercial Permanente estabelecido em Santiago, de que extrahimos as seguintes informações:

Pode-se obter espaço no Museu dirigindo-se ao Director, Senhor J. TADEO LASO, "Exposición Permanente y Museo Industrial de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, Santiago," consignando as seguintes particularidades: (1) espaço desejado; (2) nome e posição commercial do expositor; (3) domicilio do expositor; (4) nome e endereço do seu agente no Chile; (5) marca de fabrica, mencionando si tem sido ou não registrada no Chile; (6) outros pormenores que o expositor julgar necessários.

A direcção do Museu fornecerá aos expositores os necessarios estantes e mostradores, mas não pode prover installações especiaes, salvo a custo dos expositores.

Segundo um despacho recebido do Ministro da Belgica no Chile e publicado no "Bulletin Commercial" de 8 de Abril de 1905, os fabricantes estrangeiros gozarão dos mesmos privilegios como os nacionaes. As amostras estarão isentas de direitos de importação e serão expostas sem despeza alguma.

## EQUADOR.

### CONSTRUÇÃO DE UM NOVO CAMINHO DE FERRO.

O Governo do Equador resolveu construir um caminho de ferro de cerca de 160 milhas de extensão que se estenderá de Ambato, um ponto na projectada estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito, até o rio Curaray. O rio Curaray é um tributario do Amazonas, e desagua naquelle rio perto de Iquitos, que é o ponto terminal da navegação. Diz-se que o districto abunda em borracha que hoje se exporta por via do Amazonas para os Estados Unidos e a Europa.

Essa estrada de ferro tem por objecto pôr este districto em communicação directa com Guayaquil para que sua borracha e outros productos possam ser exportados por este porto. Espera-se que o estudo da nova linha será concluido dentro de um anno, prazo fixo para a conclusão da estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito até Ambato, que é o ponto de partida da nova linha. O traçado fica em quasi toda sua extensão á leste dos Andes, sendo Ambato no centro daquella serra á altura de cerca de 7,000 pés acima do nível do mar.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 436 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por consequinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM MARÇO, 1905.

As estatisticas preliminares da importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos no mez de Março e durante os nove mezes que terminaram em 31 de Março, mostram augmentos tanto na importação como na expor-

tação de mercadorias comparadas com as de Março de 1904, e um enorme augmento na importação, mas uma diminuição na exportação para os nove mezes, comparadas com a importação e exportação de igual periodo de 1904. A importação de mercadorias no mez de Março, 1905, foi por valor de \$110,463,399, contra \$91,347,909 em Março de 1904, e \$96,230,457 em Março de 1903. Os generos que entraram gravados com direitos no mez de Março foram por valor de \$62,586,905, e os livres de direitos foram por valor de \$47,876,494.

O valor total das mercadorias importadas durante os nove mezes foi de \$839,478,933, contra \$745,710,093 em igual periodo de 1904, e \$777,002,217 em 1903. O augmento total nas importações realizadas durante os nove mezes foi de \$93,768,840, correspondendo \$43,584,568 ao augmento havido nas importações sujeitas a direitos, e \$50,184,272 ao das importações livres de direitos. O valor total das exportações dos Estados Unidos no mez de Março foi de \$137,542,677, contra \$119,888,449 em igual mez de 1904, e \$132,098,964 em Março de 1903.

As exportações excederam ás importações por \$27,079,278, ao passo que em Março de 1904, as importações excederam ás exportações por \$28,540,540. Durante os nove mezes em revista o valor total das exportações foi de \$1,145,604,050, contra \$1,167,835,075 no periodo correspondente de 1904, e \$1,114,162,027 no de 1903. O valor total das exportações para os nove mezes, comparado com o de igual periodo de 1904, mostra uma diminuição de \$22,231,025. Durante os nove mezes as exportações excederam ás importações por \$306,125,117.

Durante os doze mezes findos em 31 de Março o valor total das importações foi de \$1,084,856,211, e o valor das exportações foi de \$1,438,566,246, o que mostra um excesso das exportações sobre as importações para os doze mezes de \$353,710,035. Nos doze mezes anteriores o valor total das importações de mercadorias foi de \$994,427,113, e o das exportações foi de \$1,473,814,727, o que mostra um excesso das exportações sobre as importações de \$479,387,614.

As importações de ouro em Março foram por valor de \$5,133,592, e as exportações deste metal por valor de \$2,391,884, o que mostra um excesso das importações de \$2,741,708. As importações e exportações de ouro em Março de 1904 foram por valor de \$8,855,162 e \$3,963,458, respectivamente. Durante os nove mezes as importações de ouro montaram a \$46,261,710, e as exportações a \$86,776,798. Durante os nove mezes do anno anterior as importações de ouro montaram a \$73,406,684 e as exportações a \$17,398,232.

As importações de prata durante os doze mezes em revista foram por valor de \$25,777,995, ao passo que as exportações de prata attingiram a \$49,701,403, ou \$23,923,408 mais que as importações. Em igual periodo do anno anterior as importações de prata montaram a \$26,138,577, e as exportações a \$42,527,591, o que mostra um excesso de exportações de \$16,398,014.

As importações de prata no mez de Março de 1905 foram por valor de \$2,531,796, e as exportações por valor de \$4,191,632. As importações e exportações de prata em igual mez do anno anterior foram de \$2,108,356 e \$4,098,823, respectivamente. Durante os nove mezes as importações de prata foram por valor de \$18,826,798, e as exportações, por valor de \$36,359,998. Durante os nove mezes de 1904 as importações montaram a \$20,817,617, e as exportações a \$36,131,297.

#### COLHEITA DE ALGODÃO EM 1904.

A Repartição do Recenseamento acaba de publicar o relatorio definitivo sobre a colheita de algodão de 1904, o que mostra uma produção total de 13,584,457 fardos de 500 libras cada um. A colheita excede á de 1903 em 3,491,386 fardos, ou seja 35 por cento. A maior colheita produzida nos Estados Unidos anteriormente a 1904 foi a de 1898, que attingiu a 11,235,000 fardos, ou seja 16 por cento menos que a colheita de 1904. A colheita media durante os cinco annos que terminaram em 1903 foi de 9,892,047 fardos, ou seja 26 por cento menos que a colheita de 1904.

Entre os Estados productores de algodão Texas tem occupado o primeiro lugar durante vinte annos. A produção deste Estado em 1904 foi de 3,134,677 fardos. O Estado de Georgia, com uma produção de 1,960,151 fardos, occupa o segundo lugar, tendo ultrapassado Mississippi, que occupou o segundo lugar em 1903. Seguem-lhe Mississippi e Alabama. Com a excepção de Kansas, Arkansas e Texas, todos os Estados productores de algodão mostram maiores colheitas em 1904 que em qualquer anno anterior. Os Estados que mostram os mais notaveis augmentos, comparadas as colheitas com as de 1903, são Alabama, Georgia e Carolina do Sul, o maior augmento verificado correspondendo ao Estado de Georgia, onde a colheita excedeu á de 1903 por 612,380 fardos, ou seja 48 por cento. O augmento havido na colheita de Alabama foi de 46 por cento, sendo de 45 por cento e 27 por cento respectivamente, os augmentos havidos nas colheitas da Carolina do Sul e de Texas. A produção combinada de Oklahoma e o Territorio Indio em 1904 foi superior á de 1903 por 72 por cento. O relatorio mostra que as fabricas para a preparação de caroços de algodão augmentou de 357 em 1900 a 715 em 1904.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE COURO.

As exportações de couro e suas manufacturas realizadas pelos Estados Unidos durante o anno civil de 1904 foram por valor de \$35,800,000, contra \$23,000,000 que representam as exportações de couro do Reino Unido, e durante o primeiro quartel do corrente anno as exportações desta classe realizadas pelos Estados Unidos foram por valor de \$9,128,837, contra \$6,425,911 que representam as do Reino

Unido durante o mesmo periodo. Conforme as estatisticas que acaba de organizar a Repartição da Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos relativamente ás exportações de couro dos Estados Unidos e o Reino Unido durante os ultimos dez annos, os Estados Unidos exportam couro e manufacturas de couro por valor de \$36,000,000 por anno, contra \$23,000,000 que representam o valor das exportações de couro do Reino Unido. Das exportações de couro realizadas pelo Reino Unido durante o anno passado, no valor de \$23,146,383, a maior parcella, ou seja \$8,320,000, corresponde ao couro cortido ou surrado não lavrado, seguindo-lhe em importancia o calçado, no valor de \$7,689,000; varias manufacturas de couro no valor de \$4,790,000, dos quaes \$3,655,000 representam o valor das luvas exportadas, e arreios e obras de selleiro, \$2,320,000.

Das exportações de couro dos Estados Unidos em 1904, os principaes itens são: couro de gaspea, \$18,025,204; sola, \$8,685,190; calçado, \$7,319,775 e manufacturas diversas, \$1,794,323.

As exportações de calçado do Reino Unido vão em sua maior parte para suas colonias, isto é, Africa do Sul, Nova Zelandia, as Indias Orientaes Inglezas, Australia e as Indias Occidentaes Inglezas, sendo enviada uma porção relativamente pequena para outros paizes. Durante o anno de 1904 o Reino Unido exportou para a Africa do Sul calçado por valor de \$3,887,000, que é menos por \$1,695,000 que a exportação de 1903, quando attingiu a \$5,582,000, e menos por \$2,133,000 que em 1902, anno em que a exportação subiu a \$6,020,000. As exportações de couro da Grã Bretanha para Nova Zelandia mostram um augmento constante, sendo de \$338,000 em 1902, de \$436,000 em 1903 e de \$528,000 em 1904. Nota-se tambem um augmento nas exportações de calçado de Grã Bretanha para as Indias Orientaes, sendo do valor de \$630,879 em 1902, de \$739,017 em 1903 e de \$876,058 em 1904. Houve pouco augmento, porem, nas exportações de calçado para Australia, sendo de \$592,774 o valor dessa exportação em 1904, contra \$585,775 no anno anterior, ao passo que em 1902 foi por valor de \$703,243. As exportações totaes mostram uma diminuição constante, sendo do valor de \$9,229,823 em 1902, de \$8,980,542 em 1903, e de \$7,692,019 em 1904.

Os Estados Unidos exportam calçado para todas as partes do mundo, recebendo a America do Norte a metade da exportação total, a Europa um terço do total e a Australia e as Philippinas cerca de 10 por cento, sendo o restante enviado para a America do Sul, Africa, Asia e outros paizes. Os principaes mercados para o calçado norte-americano são o Reino Unido e as possessões britannicas. As exportações de calçado norte-americano para o Reino Unido em 1904 foram por valor de \$1,757,724; para as Antilhas, \$1,585,909; para a Australasia Britannica, \$644,270, e para a Africa Britannica, \$229,841. O Mexico occupa o quarto lugar como mercado para calçado norte-americano, e as exportações para aquelle paiz mostram um constante augmento,



tendo sido de \$78,535 em 1904, contra \$689,331 em 1903 e \$380,607 em 1902. O Canadá e as outras provincias da America Britannica offerecem excellentes mercados para o calçado norte-americano, tendo sido as exportações para esta parte do Hemispherio Occidental no valor de \$944,247 em 1904, contra \$744,290 em 1903 e \$591,829 em 1902. As exportações totaes de calçado norte-americano tem augmentado de \$880,179 em 1894 a \$6,470,412 em 1902, a \$7,244,726 em 1903 e a \$7,319,775 em 1904.

As exportações de calçado da Allemanha são por valor de mais de \$2,000,000 por anno, as da França por valor de \$3,333,000, as da Hespanha por valor de \$3,000,000, as do Reino Unido por valor de \$7,666,000 e as dos Estados Unidos por valor de \$7,333,000. Durante o mez de Março de 1905, que é o ultimo mez de que ha estatistica, as exportações de calçado dos Estados Unidos excederam ás do Reino Unido, sendo no valor de \$802,361, ao passo que as do Reino Unido foram por valor de \$756,892, occupando assim o primeiro lugar entre os paizes exportadores de calçado. Em 1893 as exportações de calçado norte-americano foram por valor de \$750,000, ou menos que as exportações realizadas durante os primeiros tres mezes do corrente anno, ao passo que no anno proximo passado foram por valor de \$7,319,775.

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## MEXICO.

### COMPRA DE BARRAS DE PRATA.

Um decreto executivo promulgado pelo Presidente DIAZ no dia 11 de Abril de 1905 estabelece o seguinte:

“ARTIGO 1º. Estabelece-se um serviço publico, que estará a cargo da Direcção das Casas de Moeda, com objecto de adiantar fundos ás pessoas que o solicitarem sobre as barras de prata que entreguem na Republica para serem vendidas no estrangeiro, e vender as ditas barras por conta dos interessados nas melhores condições possiveis, sem cobrar commissão alguma em beneficio do Governo, mas sem que resulte destas operações prejuizo algum para o Thesouro.

“ART. 2º. A Secretaria da Fazenda determinará no regulamento respectivo, as condições em que devam fazer-se os adeantamentos aos donos de barras de prata e os requisitos e tramites que deverão satisfazer-se em todas as operações consequentes, até a liquidação final da conta de venda das barras e o pagamento do saldo que a dita liquidação accusar em favor dos mencionados donos.

“ART. 3º. A propria Secretaria celebrará os contractos necessarios para a venda no estrangeiro das barras pertencentes a particulares que cesejarem utilizar o serviço de que se trata; sendo entendido que todos

os gastos que por virtude desses contractos, assim como por fretes, seguro, afinação ou outros conceitos pagarem as barras de prata, serão a cargo dos interessados, e deverão portanto deduzir-se do producto das vendas.

“ART. 4º. O serviço a que esta lei se refere começará a fazer-se na Casa de Moeda de Mexico o dia 1º de Maio de 1905, e nas officinas de ensaio estabelecidas fora da Capital, nos dias que assignalar a Secretaria da Fazenda, a medida que o permittam as circumstancias. O dito serviço cessará, nas officinas onde se apresentarem poucas barras, quando assim o determinar o Executivo da União por meio de decreto.”

#### SERVIÇO POSTAL EM JANEIRO DE 1905.

Segundo informa o Director-Geral dos Correios da Republica do Mexico, o movimento do serviço postal daquela Republica no mez de Janeiro de 1905, comparado com o do mez correspondente de 1904, foi o seguinte:

|                                         | Janeiro de—  |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                         | 1905.        | 1904.        |
| Vendas de sellos postaes .....          | \$251,253.01 | \$228,720.48 |
| Aluguels de caixas postaes .....        | 22,092.00    | 19,780.00    |
| Multas, etc. ....                       | 3,349.31     | 2,697.80     |
| Premios sobre vales postaes:            |              |              |
| Interior .....                          | 25,361.58    | 23,643.41    |
| Internacional .....                     | 686.90       | 356.25       |
| Premios sobre vales de redactores ..... | 2,216.01     | 1,761.01     |

Estes algarismos accusam um augmento para o mez de Janeiro, 1905, de 10.09 por cento.

#### SERVIÇO POSTAL EM FEVEREIRO DE 1905.

As operações do serviço postal mexicano durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1905, comparadas com as de egual mez do exercicio anterior, segundo informa o Director Geral dos Correios da Republica, foram as seguintes:

|                                                 | Fevereiro de— |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                                                 | 1904.         | 1905.        |
| Vendas de sellos postaes .....                  | \$206,534.21  | \$226,280.87 |
| Aluguels de caixas postaes .....                | 828.00        | 774.00       |
| Multas, etc. ....                               | 2,259.24      | 1,309.01     |
| Premios sobre vales postaes:                    |               |              |
| Interior .....                                  | 23,585.66     | 23,181.53    |
| Internacional .....                             | 2,421.70      | 3,621.74     |
| Premios sobre vales postaes de redactores ..... | 2,646.24      | 3,093.88     |

Estes algarismos mostram uma renda total em Fevereiro de 1905, de \$236,274.11, contra \$255,260.97 no mez correspondente do anno anterior, ou seja um augmento a favor de Fevereiro de 1905, de \$18,986.86, ou 8.04 por cento.

As rendas totaes do serviço postal nos oito mezes do corrente exercicio (Julho-Fevereiro) foram de \$2,176,408.44, contra \$2,007,838.89 em igual periodo de 1903-4.

#### CLAUSURA DAS CASAS DE MOEDA DE CULIACAN E ZACATECAS.

O seguinte decreto foi publicado no dia 31 de Março de 1905, de conformidade com a lei sobre o regimen monetario:

“PORFIRIO DIAZ, Presidente Constitucional dos Estados Mexicanos, usando da autorisação concedida pelo artigo 2 da lei de 9 Dezembro de 1904, decreta o seguinte:

“ARTIGO 1º. As casas de moeda de Culiacán e Zacatecas se fecharão o dia 31 de Maio do anno em curso.

“ART. 2º. A Secretaria da Fazenda dictará as disposições administrativas que forem necessarias para que o encerramento se verifique com as devidas formalidades e determinará, de conformidade com a lei de 25 do corrente, as operações que poderão realizar as referidas casas desde a presente data até o 31 de Maio do anno em curso.

“Portanto, mando que se imprima, publique, circule e se lhe dê o devido cumprimento.

“Dado no Palacio do Poder Executivo Federal, em Mexico, a 31 de Março de 1905.

“PORFIRIO DIAZ.”

## NICARAGUA.

### MINERAÇÃO DE OURO EM 1903-4.

Segundo o relatorio que o Consul inglez em Nicaragua dirigiu ao seu Governo sobre as condições deste paiz no anno de 1903-4, o ouro exportado em 1903 foi por valor de £114,366, sendo extrahido em sua maior parte da serra de montanhas que atravessa Nicaragua de norte a sul. Do valor total do ouro exportado conforme as estatisticas aduaneiras, apenas £5,200 representam o ouro extrahido do lado de oeste das montanhas, e £109,600 o ouro extrahido do lado de leste, sendo £104,800 embarcado pelo porto de Bluefields, e £4,800 por Cabo Gracias a Dios.

Ainda que as minas de ouro no lado de oeste da Cordilheira tem sido exploradas por muitos annos, é sómente dentro dos ultimos 20 annos que esta industria tem sido explorada em escala consideravel no lado de leste. Consideravel como é a quantidade de ouro que hoje se exporta deste districto, relativamente poucos minas tem sido abertas, ainda que é certo que todo o lado de leste da Cordilheira abunda em

mineraes, e terá no porvir grande desenvolvimento. A principio a extracção do ouro neste districto foi muito difficil devido á resistencia do minerio, mas esta difficuldade tem sido ultimamente vencida pela adopção de methodos modernos e scientificos de mineração. A falta de braços e de agua na estação secca, assim como de communicações tambem operam contra o desenvolvimento desta importante industria. As provisões de bocca e peças pesadas de machinas tem de ser levadas rio acima em canoas abertas por uma grande distancia e depois transportadas á costa de mulos.

#### AUGMENTO NOS DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE O FUMO.

Promulgou-se ultimamente um decreto Presidencial augmentando os direitos de importação sobre o fumo em rama e fumo manufacturado a quatro e oito dollars, respectivamente, por kilogramma.

Estes direitos na costa do Atlantico da Republica de Nicaragua deverão ser pagos em prata, e nas demais alfandegas da Republica, em ouro ou papel-moeda nacional, de accordo com a lei de 14 de Maio de 1904.

Este decreto entrou em vigor em 12 de Fevereiro de 1905.

## PERU.

#### BANCOS E OPERAÇÕES BANCARIAS.

Um relatorio que o Secretario da Legação dos Estados Unidos em Lima, Peru, dirigiu ao Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, diz que os estabelecimentos bancarios do Peru, que em 1895 representaram um capital total de £300,000, são hoje capitalizados assim:

| Bancos.                         | Libras esterlinas. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bank of Peru and London .....   | 200,000            |
| Italian Bank .....              | 100,000            |
| International Bank .....        | 100,000            |
| Popular Bank .....              | 72,000             |
| Mortgage Bank .....             | 100,000            |
| La Colmena .....                | 100,000            |
| Credito Urbano (Lima) .....     | 10,000             |
| Credito Urbano (Arequipa) ..... | 20,000             |
| La Dotal .....                  | 5,000              |
| Property Banking Society .....  | 50,000             |
| La Acumulative .....            | 80,000             |
| Total .....                     | 777,000            |

O capital empregado em operações bancarias tem augmentado de mais de 150 por cento nos ultimos nove annos, o que é prova sufficiente do desenvolvimento financeiro, commercial e industrial do paiz.

Das instituições acima mencionadas, as que limitam seus negocios estricktamente a operações de credito obtiveram os seguintes lucros:

*Lucros de bancos do Peru em 1902 e 1903.*

| Bancos.                       | 1902.   | 1903.   | Ultimo dividendo declarado. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
|                               |         |         | <i>Por cento.</i>           |
| Bank of Peru and London ..... | 57, 423 | 68, 709 | 16                          |
| Italian Bank .....            | 18, 779 | 20, 000 | 16                          |
| International Bank .....      | 14, 868 | 16, 310 | 14                          |
| Popular Bank .....            | 9, 818  | 10, 396 | 12                          |
| Savings Bank .....            | 4, 016  | 4, 954  | .....                       |
| Credito Urbano .....          | 2, 659  | 6, 282  | 16                          |

Este bom resultado tem dado lugar a grande numero de pedidos de informações sobre as apolices dessas instituições, algumas das quaes estão hoje cotadas a 100 por cento acima do par, como, por exemplo, as do Bank of Peru and London, cujo valor ao par é de £10, ao passo que seu valor no mercado hoje é de £19.5, e as apolices do Italian Bank, cuja cotação no mercado é quasi a mesma que a das apolices do Bank of Peru and London.

É de interesse tambem confrontar os algarismos mostrando a situação dos bancos dez annos atraz e hoje. Por exemplo, os tres bancos existentes em 1894 tinham em caixa £355,245, ao passo que hoje tem £532,479; em 1894, a conta de depositos foi de £890,527, ao passo que hoje é de £2,875,072. Por conseguinte é evidente que em dez annos as operações bancarias tem augmentado de 210 por cento.

O unico banco que tem caixas filiaes fora de Lima, é o Bank of Peru and London que as tem em alguns dos principaes centros commerciaes.

No Peru não existe uma lei especial relativa aos bancos, quer nacionaes, quer estrangeiros, salvo que não lhes é permittido emittir notas. As taxas a que os bancos estão sujeitas são as seguintes: licença para estabelecer um banco, de £10 a £20; um imposto de propriedade de 4 por cento sobre os lucros liquidos, e um imposto municipal de 5 por cento sobre os lucros liquidos. Ha um imposto especial sobre hypothecas de propriedades dadas aos bancos, pelas quaes esses estabelecimentos teem direito a serem pagos com preferencia a outros credores no caso da venda da propriedade hypothecada. Cada cheque paga um imposto de sello de dous centavos, que é cobrado pelos bancos das pessoas que solicitam livros de cheques.

## URUGUAY.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM FEVEREIRO, 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica do Uruguay no mez de Fevereiro, 1905, foram superiores ás de igual mez dos annos de 1897-1903, e inferiores ás de Fevereiro dos annos de

1894-1896. Os diferentes ramos do serviço foram representados assim:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Importação .....    | \$707,057. 93 |
| Exportação .....    | 92,720. 24    |
| Departamentos ..... | 87,000. 00    |
| Total .....         | 886,778. 17   |

As rendas no mesmo mez de annos anteriores foram: \$544,620 em 1904, \$802,792 em 1903, \$809,404 em 1902, \$759,883 em 1901, \$710,102 em 1900, \$717,428 em 1899, \$842,165 em 1898, \$788,937 em 1897, \$964,079 em 1896, \$902,222 em 1895 e \$913,523 em 1894.

### EXPORTAÇÃO DE LÃ EM 1904.

Conforme os algarismos publicados no "Board of Trade Journal" de 20 de Abril de 1905, a exportação total de lã pelo porto de Montevideo durante a safra que começou o 1º de Agosto de 1904 e terminou em 28 de Fevereiro de 1905, foi de 10,810 fardos, contra 12,980 fardos no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

A exportação foi distribuida assim:

| Paizes de destino. | 1903.          | 1904.          |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                    | <i>Fardos.</i> | <i>Fardos.</i> |
| Genova .....       | 61             | 568            |
| Bordeaux .....     | 5,055          | 4,887          |
| Marselha .....     | 4,528          | 4,787          |
| Liverpool .....    | 866            | 63             |
| Hamburgo .....     | 2,470          | 334            |
| Dunkirk .....      |                | 131            |
| Antuerpia .....    |                | 60             |
| Total .....        | 12,980         | 10,810         |

### PRODUÇÃO MUNDIAL DE MINERAES EM 1904.

O "Mexican Investor," em sua edição de 8 de Abril de 1905, publica as estatisticas da produção de cobre e ouro no anno de 1904, comparadas com as do anno anterior. A produção de cobre em 1904 foi por valor de \$181,039,000, e a do ouro por valor de \$355,673,000, contra respectivamente \$170,338,000 e \$337,677,000 no anno de 1903.

O quadro abaixo dá a produção de cobre dos diversos paizes nos dous annos em revista:

|                      | 1903.        | 1904.         |                     | 1903.       | 1904.       |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Estados Unidos.....  | \$91,506,000 | \$100,004,000 | Peru .....          | \$2,321,000 | \$2,009,000 |
| Mexico .....         | 13,275,000   | 15,068,000    | Noruega .....       | 1,745,000   | 1,722,000   |
| Hespanha e Portugal. | 14,750,000   | 14,350,000    | Italia .....        | 915,000     | 944,000     |
| Chile .....          | 9,150,000    | 9,471,000     | Terra Nova .....    | 608,000     | 574,000     |
| Japão .....          | 9,260,000    | 9,184,000     | Bolivia .....       | 590,000     | 574,000     |
| Australia .....      | 8,555,000    | 8,610,000     | Austria .....       | 409,000     | 431,000     |
| Allemanha .....      | 6,252,000    | 6,171,000     | Turquia .....       | 413,000     | 431,000     |
| Canada .....         | 5,694,000    | 6,171,000     | Outros paizes ..... | 322,000     | 373,000     |
| Russia .....         | 3,039,000    | 2,870,000     |                     |             |             |
| Colonia de Cabo..... | 1,534,000    | 2,082,000     | Total.....          | 170,338,000 | 181,039,000 |

Os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar na produção de cobre, vindo em segundo lugar o Mexico. Dos paizes mencionados sete mostram uma diminuição na produção de 1904, sendo a do Peru a maior, na importancia de \$312,000.

Todos os paizes, com excepção da Russia e Canadá, mostram um augmento na produção de ouro em 1904. A produção da Russia accusa uma diminuição de \$2,480,000. A produção por paizes foi a seguinte:

|                     | 1903.        | 1904.        |                     | 1903.        | 1904.        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australia.....      | \$89,207,000 | \$86,977,000 | Mexico .....        | \$11,600,000 | \$15,300,000 |
| Estados Unidos..... | 73,592,000   | 84,561,000   | Rhodesia .....      | 4,065,000    | 5,534,000    |
| Transvaal .....     | 61,259,000   | 77,125,000   | Outros paizes ..... | 33,000,000   | 85,000,000   |
| Russia .....        | 24,980,000   | 22,500,000   |                     |              |              |
| Canadá .....        | 18,834,000   | 17,410,000   | Total.....          | 327,677,000  | 356,673,000  |
| India Inglesa ..... | 11,140,000   | 11,446,000   |                     |              |              |

A Australia occupa o primeiro lugar na produção de ouro. Vêm em segundo lugar os Estados Unidos e em setimo lugar o Mexico.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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## DISPOSITIONS PRISES PAR L'UNIVERSITÉ DE COLOMBIE POUR L'ÉTUDE DES PAYS ORIENTAUX ET CEUX DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

M. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Président de l'Université de Colombie, a écrit à M. TAFT, Ministre de la Guerre, pour lui faire savoir que l'Université a commencé un cours spécial d'instruction pour préparer les jeunes gens à remplir d'une manière intelligente et effective les postes qui pourraient leur être confiés par les Etats-Unis dans les pays orientaux ou par les gouvernements de l'Amérique latine dans leurs pays respectifs.

La correspondance suivante à ce sujet a été transmise au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères:

Université de Colombie, New York.

BUREAU DU PRÉSIDENT.

Monsieur W. H. TAFT,

*Ministre de la Guerre.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Je suis sûr que vous serez heureux d'apprendre que l'Université s'est fait un devoir et un plaisir, autant que ses fonds lui permettront de le faire, d'établir des cours d'instruction et de recherche pouvant être utiles aux intérêts de nos possessions d'outre-mer.

Nous sommes prêts à faire tout notre possible pour instruire les jeunes gens dans la langue espagnole, leur apprendre l'histoire, la géographie, le commerce de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud et leur en faire connaître les ressources physiques.

Nous désirons faire de même pour les Îles Philippines. Nous avons déjà commencé l'enseignement du chinois et du russe et nous



espérons non seulement poursuivre l'étude de ces deux langues mais y ajouter bientôt le japonais.

J'attire votre attention sur ces faits afin que vous puissiez savoir que l'Université de Colombie désire vous aider, ainsi que vos collègues, dans toute la mesure du possible en répandant la connaissance des langues, des mœurs et des coutumes des pays orientaux et de l'Amérique latine, avec lesquels nos relations augmentent constamment. Ce sera, je le pense, le meilleur moyen de préparer nos jeunes gens à occuper d'une manière intelligente et pratique les postes que les Etats-Unis ou ces autres pays peuvent être appelés à leur confier.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux et dévoués.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

LE 26 AVRIL 1905.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT: J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 25 avril, dans laquelle vous me faites savoir que vous êtes prêt à faire tout votre possible pour instruire les jeunes gens dans la langue espagnole, leur apprendre l'histoire, la géographie, le commerce de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud et leur en faire connaître les ressources physiques. Vous désirez aussi, dites-vous, en faire de même pour les Philippines. Vous avez déjà commencé l'enseignement du chinois et du russe et vous espérez non seulement poursuivre l'étude de ces deux langues, mais y ajouter bientôt le japonais.

Votre but, en attirant mon attention sur ces faits est de me montrer que l'Université de Colombie désire autant qu'il lui est possible de le faire, aider le Gouvernement en répandant la connaissance des langues, des mœurs et des coutumes des pays orientaux et de l'Amérique latine, avec lesquels nos relations augmentent constamment.

Ce sera, en effet, le meilleur moyen de préparer nos jeunes gens à occuper d'une manière intelligente et pratique les postes que les Etats-Unis ou ces autres pays peuvent être appelés à leur confier.

Je suis heureux de connaître vos intentions à ce sujet parce qu'à mon avis il est de la plus haute importance que les hommes ayant un goût spécial pour la vie des pays orientaux ou de l'Amérique latine ou ceux qui s'intéressent au développement de ces pays à moitié civilisés puissent recevoir une éducation en rapport avec les services qu'ils sont appelés à remplir soit sous les auspices des gouvernements des pays eux-mêmes, soit sous ceux de ce gouvernement. Vous pouvez compter sur mon aide et mon appui dans l'accomplissement d'un projet si utile.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

W. H. TAFT.

A Monsieur Nicolas Murray Butler, Président de l'Université de Colombie, New York.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

## MOUVEMENTS DES PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1905.

Le "Handels Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial de Buenos Aires) publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir les exportations des différents ports de la République Argentine pendant le mois de janvier 1905:

| Ports, pays et articles.          | Quantité. | Ports, pays et articles.                   | Quantité. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>BUENOS AYRES.</b>              |           | <b>BUENOS AYRES—suite.</b>                 |           |
| <b>Allemagne:</b>                 |           | <b>France—Suite.</b>                       |           |
| Blé.....tonnes..                  | 1,686     | Tourteaux de lin.....tonnes..              | 17        |
| Maïs.....id.....                  | 5,678     | Guano.....id.....                          | 20        |
| Graine de lin.....id.....         | 2,437     | Rouleaux de quebracho.....id.....          | 107       |
| Farine.....id.....                | 28        | Extrait de quebracho.....id.....           | 26        |
| Laine.....id.....                 | 11,021    | Plumes d'autruche.....kilos..              | 1,324     |
| Peaux de mouton.....id.....       | 501       | <b>Hollande:</b>                           |           |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....    | 123       | Graine de lin.....tonnes..                 | 483       |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....   | 954       | Farine.....id.....                         | 252       |
| Cuir de cheval, salés.....id..... | 10        | Suif.....id.....                           | 40        |
| Cuir de cheval, secs.....id.....  | 156       | Caséine.....id.....                        | 10        |
| Cuir divers.....id.....           | 155       | <b>Espagne:</b>                            |           |
| Crin.....id.....                  | 17        | Farine.....id.....                         | 21        |
| Cornes.....id.....                | 8         | Laine.....id.....                          | 45        |
| Suif.....id.....                  | 172       | Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....             | 273       |
| Son.....id.....                   | 1,912     | Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....            | 8         |
| Semences de navets.....id.....    | 242       | Crin.....id.....                           | 8         |
| Semences.....id.....              | 129       | Cornes.....id.....                         | 6         |
| Tourteaux de lin.....id.....      | 535       | Suif.....id.....                           | 191       |
| Houblon.....id.....               | 90        | Tasajo.....id.....                         | 38        |
| Guano.....id.....                 | 9         | <b>Angleterre:</b>                         |           |
| Caséine.....id.....               | 68        | Blé.....id.....                            | 5,342     |
| Sucre.....id.....                 | 376       | Maïs.....id.....                           | 5,240     |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id.....  | 267       | Graine de lin.....id.....                  | 2,874     |
| Minéraux.....id.....              | 14        | Farine.....id.....                         | 1,201     |
| Plumes d'autruche.....kilos..     | 15        | Laine.....id.....                          | 2,326     |
| <b>Belgique:</b>                  |           | Peaux de mouton.....id.....                | 43        |
| Blé.....tonnes..                  | 7,569     | Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....             | 69        |
| Maïs.....id.....                  | 8,337     | Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....            | 67        |
| Graine de lin.....id.....         | 6,538     | Cuir divers.....id.....                    | 3         |
| Farine.....id.....                | 415       | Crin.....id.....                           | 10        |
| Laine.....id.....                 | 1,620     | Mouton frigorifié.....id.....              | 1,350     |
| Peaux de mouton.....id.....       | 3         | Quartiers de bœuf, frigorifiés.....id..... | 1,880     |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....    | 63        | Viande frigorifiée.....id.....             | 149       |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....   | 552       | Viande en conserve.....id.....             | 16        |
| Cuir divers.....id.....           | 1         | Langues en conserve.....id.....            | 9         |
| Crin.....id.....                  | 42        | Os et cendres d'os.....id.....             | 2,266     |
| Os et cendres d'os.....id.....    | 247       | Cornes.....id.....                         | 20        |
| Cornes.....id.....                | 71        | Suif.....id.....                           | 791       |
| Suif.....id.....                  | 19        | Tasajo.....id.....                         | 122       |
| Hulle et graisse.....id.....      | 29,570    | Foin.....id.....                           | 77        |
| Foin.....id.....                  | 598       | Avoine.....id.....                         | 339       |
| Avoine.....id.....                | 119       | Orge.....id.....                           | 32        |
| Son.....id.....                   | 2,065     | Son.....id.....                            | 902       |
| Semences de navets.....id.....    | 26        | Semences de navets.....id.....             | 10        |
| Moutons.....têtes..               | 9,402     | Semences.....id.....                       | 403       |
| Caséine.....tonnes..              | 10        | Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....           | 268       |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id.....  | 35        | Tourteaux de lin.....id.....               | 50        |
| <b>France:</b>                    |           | Guano.....id.....                          | 384       |
| Blé.....id.....                   | 1,009     | Bétail.....têtes..                         | 310       |
| Maïs.....id.....                  | 8,146     | Beurre.....tonnes..                        | 489       |
| Graine de lin.....id.....         | 2,706     | Caséine.....id.....                        | 217       |
| Laine.....id.....                 | 10,255    | Extrait de quebracho.....id.....           | 180       |
| Peaux de mouton.....id.....       | 1,577     | Minéraux.....id.....                       | 37        |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....    | 73        | <b>Italie:</b>                             |           |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....   | 207       | Blé.....id.....                            | 307       |
| Cuir.....id.....                  | 70        | Maïs.....id.....                           | 1,839     |
| Crin.....id.....                  | 4         | Graine de lin.....id.....                  | 129       |
| Os et cendre d'os.....id.....     | 178       | Laine.....id.....                          | 101       |
| Cornes.....id.....                | 19        | Peaux de mouton.....id.....                | 219       |
| Suif.....id.....                  | 30        | Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id.....             | 426       |
| Tasajo.....id.....                | 131       | Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id.....            | 16        |
| Hulle et graisse.....id.....      | 1,200     | Cuir divers.....id.....                    | 9         |
| Son.....id.....                   | 845       | Crin.....id.....                           | 45        |
| Semences.....id.....              | 62        | Cornes.....id.....                         | 18        |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....  | 123       | Suif.....id.....                           | 819       |

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| Ports, pays et articles.       | Quantité.    | Ports, pays et articles.       | Quantité.   |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| BUENOS AYRES—suite.            |              | LA PLATA—suite.                |             |
| Italie—Suite.                  |              | Commandes—Suite.               |             |
| Avoine.....tonnes..            | 88           | Son.....kilos..                | 78, 110     |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 131          | Bœuf frigorifié.....id..       | 2, 784, 506 |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id..  | 108          | Vlande frigorifiée.....id..    | 636, 832    |
| Bésil:                         |              | Sulf.....id..                  | 257, 864    |
| Blé.....id..                   | 1, 661       | Os.....id..                    | 45, 074     |
| Maïs.....id..                  | 1, 002       | Griffes.....id..               | 1, 927      |
| Farine.....id..                | 6, 771       | Sabots.....id..                | 2, 809      |
| Peaux de mouton.....id..       | 6            | Cuir, salés.....id..           | 258, 002    |
| Sulf.....id..                  | 66           | Sang séché.....id..            | 26, 407     |
| Tasajo.....id..                | 1, 296       | Guano, artificiel.....id..     | 210, 460    |
| Huile et graisse.....id..      | 288          | Laine.....id..                 | 50, 484     |
| Foin.....id..                  | 773          | Extrait de viande.....id..     | 1, 254      |
| Orge.....id..                  | 7            | Cornes.....id..                | 6, 264      |
| Son.....id..                   | 197          | Beurre.....id..                | 40, 075     |
| Semences.....id..              | 1            | Tasajo.....id..                | 71, 115     |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 89           | Boyaux.....id..                | 240         |
| Mouton.....têtes..             | 200          | Pommes de terre.....id..       | 13, 500     |
| Bétail.....id..                | 546          | Huile de pied de bœuf.....id.. | 4, 275      |
| Chevaux.....id..               | 2            | Chevaux.....têtes..            | 32          |
| Afrique du Sud:                |              | ROSARIO.                       |             |
| Blé.....tonnes..               | 1, 329       | Allemagne:                     |             |
| Maïs.....id..                  | 150          | Graine de lin.....tonnes..     | 997         |
| Graine de lin.....id..         | 54           | Son.....id..                   | 592         |
| Foin.....id..                  | 671          | Laine.....id..                 | 59          |
| Son.....id..                   | 4            | Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id..   | 614         |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 20           | Quebracho.....id..             | 1, 177      |
| Chevaux.....têtes..            | 260          | Crin.....id..                  | 7           |
| Mulets.....id..                | 80           | Minéraux.....id..              | 12          |
| Beurre.....tonnes..            | 203          | Angleterre:                    |             |
| Etats-Unis:                    |              | Graine de lin.....id..         | 1, 588      |
| Laine.....id..                 | 8, 984       | Blé.....id..                   | 2, 025      |
| Peaux de mouton.....id..       | 98           | Maïs.....id..                  | 477         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id..    | 932          | Son.....id..                   | 26          |
| Cuir de cheval, secs.....id..  | 5            | Laine.....id..                 | 38          |
| Cuir divers.....id..           | 155          | Sucre.....id..                 | 248         |
| Crin.....id..                  | 7            | Minéraux.....id..              | 36          |
| Sang, séché.....id..           | 20           | Belgique:                      |             |
| Os et cendres d'os.....id..    | 113          | Graine de lin.....id..         | 871         |
| Boyaux.....id..                | 21           | Maïs.....id..                  | 4, 641      |
| Guano.....id..                 | 30           | Son.....id..                   | 551         |
| Sucre.....id..                 | 146          | Semences pour oiseaux.....id.. | 36          |
| Rouleaux de quebracho.....id.. | 2, 813       | Semences de navets.....id..    | 188         |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id..  | 1, 534       | Bésil:                         |             |
| Autres pays:                   |              | Blé.....id..                   | 9, 179      |
| Maïs.....id..                  | 1, 299       | Maïs.....id..                  | 188         |
| Farine.....id..                | 129          | Son.....id..                   | 118         |
| Laine.....id..                 | 11           | Semences pour oiseaux.....id.. | 14          |
| Peaux de mouton.....id..       | 14           | Farine.....id..                | 744         |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id..    | 5            | Foin.....id..                  | 1, 766      |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés.....id..   | 5            | Peaux de mouton.....kilos..    | 900         |
| Sulf.....id..                  | 4            | Hollande:                      |             |
| Foin.....id..                  | 758          | Graine de lin.....tonnes..     | 1, 041      |
| Orge.....id..                  | 3            | Afrique du Sud:                |             |
| Son.....id..                   | 111          | Foin.....id..                  | 489         |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 17           | Autres pays:                   |             |
| Mouton.....têtes..             | 109          | Sucre.....id..                 | 164         |
| Bétail.....tonnes..            | 4            | Commandes:                     |             |
| Chevaux.....id..               | 7            | Graine de lin.....id..         | 12, 494     |
| Mulets.....id..                | 1, 390       | Blé.....id..                   | 57, 463     |
| Beurre.....id..                | 1            | Maïs.....id..                  | 373         |
| Sucre.....id..                 | 648          | Semences de navets.....id..    | 8           |
| Rouleaux de quebracho.....id.. | 170          | SAN NICOLÁS.                   |             |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id..  | 11           | Allemagne:                     |             |
| Plumes d'autruche.....kilos..  | 520          | Maïs.....id..                  | 1, 992      |
| Tabac.....id..                 | 529          | Blé.....id..                   | 463         |
| Commandes:                     |              | Graine de lin.....id..         | 611         |
| Blé.....tonnes..               | 7, 895       | Laine.....id..                 | 411         |
| Maïs.....id..                  | 38, 935      | Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 49          |
| Graine de lin.....id..         | 1, 821       | Peaux de veaux salés.....id..  | 47          |
| Farine.....id..                | 11           | Cuir de bœuf, secs.....id..    | 11          |
| Foin.....id..                  | 20           | Angleterre:                    |             |
| Orge.....id..                  | 8            | Maïs.....id..                  | 1, 681      |
| Son.....id..                   | 426          | Graine de lin.....id..         | 396         |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id..  | 1            | France:                        |             |
| LA PLATA.                      |              | Maïs.....id..                  | 1, 035      |
| Commandes:                     |              | Graine de lin.....id..         | 2, 016      |
| Maïs.....kilos..               | 19, 189, 365 | Laine.....id..                 | 915         |
| Blé.....id..                   | 6, 385, 687  | Autres pays:                   |             |
| Graine de lin.....id..         | 49, 000      | Maïs.....id..                  | 98          |
| Foin.....id..                  | 40, 940      | Blé.....id..                   | 388         |

| Ports, pays et articles.                  | Quantité. | Ports, pays et articles.          | Quantité. |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>SAN NICOLÁS—suite.</b>                 |           | <b>VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.</b>        |           |
| Commandes:                                |           | Hollande:                         |           |
| Mais .....tonnes..                        | 13,316    | Mais .....tonnes..                | 815       |
| Blé .....id.....                          | 30        | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 327       |
| Graines de lin .....id.....               | 2,398     | Belgique:                         |           |
| Son .....id.....                          | 107       | Mais .....id.....                 | 250       |
|                                           |           | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 922       |
| <b>BAHÍA BLANCA.</b>                      |           | Allemagne:                        |           |
| Belgique:                                 |           | Mais .....id.....                 | 221       |
| Laine .....tonnes..                       | 431       | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 1,295     |
| Allemagne:                                |           | Graines pour oiseaux .....id..... | 60        |
| Laine .....id.....                        | 719       | Brazil:                           |           |
| Peaux de mouton .....id.....              | 28        | Blé .....id.....                  | 973       |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs .....id.....           | 7         | Commandes:                        |           |
| Mais .....id.....                         | 1,109     | Mais .....id.....                 | 5,886     |
| Son .....id.....                          | 211       | Blé .....id.....                  | 3,360     |
| France:                                   |           |                                   |           |
| Laine .....id.....                        | 1,913     | <b>SANTA FÉ.</b>                  |           |
| Mais .....id.....                         | 1,530     | Angleterre:                       |           |
| Angleterre:                               |           | Quebracho .....tonnes..           | 1,471     |
| Laine .....id.....                        | 101       | France:                           |           |
| Blé .....id.....                          | 406       | Chaux borique .....id.....        | 364       |
| Avoine .....id.....                       | 435       | Commandes:                        |           |
| Viande frigorifiée .....id.....           | 43        | Quebracho .....id.....            | 19,117    |
| Mouton frigorifié .....id.....            | 692       | Blé .....id.....                  | 14,241    |
| Sulf. ....id.....                         | 120       | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 8,197     |
| <b>ZARATE.</b>                            |           |                                   |           |
| Angleterre:                               |           | <b>SAN PEDRO.</b>                 |           |
| Mouton frigorifié .....tonnes..           | 1,725     | Commandes:                        |           |
| Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié .....id..... | 1,728     | Mais .....tonnes..                | 2,919     |
| Viande frigorifiée .....id.....           | 138       | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 1,556     |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés .....id.....          | 58        |                                   |           |
| Peaux de mouton .....id.....              | 12        | <b>RAMALLO.</b>                   |           |
| Boyaux .....id.....                       | 22        | Commandes:                        |           |
| Viande en conserve .....id.....           | 21        | Mais .....tonnes..                | 3,158     |
| Sulf. ....id.....                         | 202       | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 158       |
| Huiles et graisse .....id.....            | 5         |                                   |           |
| Or .....id.....                           | 15        | <b>PARANÁ.</b>                    |           |
| Afrique du Sud:                           |           | Hollande:                         |           |
| Mouton frigorifié .....id.....            | 457       | Blé .....tonnes..                 | 801       |
| Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié .....id..... | 792       | Graine de lin .....id.....        | 421       |
| Viande frigorifiée .....id.....           | 21        |                                   |           |
| Commandes:                                |           |                                   |           |
| Mais .....id.....                         | 2,542     |                                   |           |
| Blé .....id.....                          | 405       |                                   |           |
| Graine de lin .....id.....                | 630       |                                   |           |

**EXPORTATIONS DE QUEBRACHO.**

Les chiffres suivants ayant trait à l'exportation du bois et de l'extrait de quebracho ont paru dans le "Standard" de Buenos-Ayres du 19 mars 1905, à la suite d'un rapport sur la modification des tarifs allemands au sujet du quebracho argentin.

Suivant l'opinion de M. RICARDO PILLADO, Directeur de la Division du Commerce Extérieur au Ministère de l'Agriculture, les exportateurs de cet article se sont alarmés sans raison à la nouvelle que le gouvernement allemand était sur le point d'augmenter considérablement les droits de douane sur ce produit qui est actuellement admis en franchise. On a autorisé l'imposition de certains droits d'importation, mais leur mise en vigueur n'a pas encore eu lieu à cause de certains droits de traités existants. Le nouveau tarif allemand projeté atteindrait d'autres bois de tannage aussi bien que le quebracho et ceci permettrait d'importer en payant les mêmes droits, une écorce australienne

qui est, dit-on, deux fois plus riche en tannin que le quebracho et, si elle est en poudre, elle peut entrer en franchise de droits.

Le poids du quebracho exporté en blocs était de 74,358 tonnes en 1894, de 239,836 tonnes en 1900 et de 254,723 tonnes en 1902. En 1903 l'exportation était tombée à 200,201 tonnes, mais en 1904 elle s'est de nouveau relevée et a atteint le chiffre de 252,723 tonnes. Sur les exportations de l'année 1903, la quantité à destination de l'Allemagne n'était que de 4,322 tonnes, soit 15,877 tonnes de moins qu'en 1902. En 1903 les États-Unis en ont reçu 23,511 tonnes, le Portugal 30,893 tonnes et l'Angleterre 30,747 tonnes, c'est à dire 11,332 tonnes de moins qu'en 1902. Il est probable qu'une proportion considérable de cette dernière quantité a été réexpédiée en Allemagne.

En ce qui concerne l'extrait de quebracho, les exportations se sont élevées en 1895, à 402 tonnes, en 1900, à 5,957 tonnes et en 1903, à 12,040 tonnes, et en 1904, elles ont atteint le chiffre de 20,111 tonnes.

En 1903 l'Allemagne en a reçu 2,812 tonnes, soit 409 tonnes de plus qu'en 1902; les États-Unis, 6,352 tonnes. L'Angleterre n'en a reçu que 1,214 tonnes sans compter 200 tonnes expédiées en transit.

D'après le bureau des statistiques, la valeur de l'extrait de quebracho à Buenos-Ayres est de \$100 or la tonne et celle des blocs de quebracho de \$10 or la tonne. D'autres statistiques donnent des prix qui varient légèrement.

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## BRÉSIL.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Extrait de la loi budgétaire No. 1313, du 30 décembre 1904.*

[“Diario oficial” du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. 1. Les droits d'importation pour la consommation seront perçus d'après le tarif établi par décret No. 3617, du 19 mars 1900, sous réserve des modifications qui y ont été apportées par la loi No. 1144, du 30 décembre 1903.

Le droit applicable au xarque (viande séchée), rangé dans la classe IV, No. 53, du tarif sera majoré de 10 reis par kilogramme, et les droits applicables aux pommes de terre et aux oignons (rangés dans la classe VIII, sous les Nos. 106 et 109 du tarif) seront respectivement portés à 80 et à 300 reis par kilogramme.

2. Les 2 pour cent en or, qui ne seront perçus que sur les marchandises rangées sous les Nos. 93 et 95 (orge en grains), 96, 97, 98, 100 et 101 de la classe VII du tarif (céréales), seront prélevés dans toute la République d'après la valeur officielle de la marchandise, conformément aux dispositions actuellement en vigueur de la loi No. 1144, du

30 décembre 1903; est porté à 120 reis le droit applicable au riz, en prenant pour base du taux 15 pour cent au lieu de 10 pour cent.

#### EXPORTATION.

10. À l'exportation du caoutchouc du territoire d'Acre il sera perçu un droit de 18 pour cent ad valorem.

#### DROITS DE CONSOMMATION.

45. Pour ce qui concerne le chlorure de sodium, quelle que soit sa provenance, le droit applicable en vertu de la loi No. 641, du 14 novembre 1899 au sel commun ou gros sel est réduit à \$0.20, et l'augmentation de 5 reis sur le droit fixé pour ce produit pendant l'exercice 1904 ne sera perçu qu'à partir du 15 janvier 1905.

56. Le vin étranger en bouteilles ne contenant pas plus de 14 pour cent d'alcool absolu acquittera 50 reis par bouteille; s'il est d'une force supérieure, le droit sera de 100 reis.

ART. 4. Est exempt de droits le matériel importé pour l'établissement d'usines centrales, ainsi que pour la construction et pour le développement des lignes de chemin de fer et des travaux de port, que ces travaux soient exécutés directement par l'État ou par voie d'adjudications particulières, mais il sera prélevé 5 pour cent sur les articles dont le droit n'est pas inférieur à ce taux.

ART. 8. En plus des machines, appareils et objets désignés à l'article 3 des dispositions préliminaires du tarif, les articles ci-après dénommés, importés par des syndicats agricoles constitués conformément à la loi No. 979 du 6 janvier 1903, n'acquitteront que 5 pour cent ad valorem comme droit d'entrée:

1° Locomobiles agricoles; 2° soupapes en caoutchouc pour pompes à air ou autres appareils de toute forme ou espèce; 3° toile métallique en cuivre ou laiton, cônes en carton ou cuir pour turbines et pièces accessoires pour batteries à diffusion; 4° balais en fil de fer ou de laiton, pour le nettoyage des tuyaux; 5° manomètres pour indiquer la pression de la vapeur ou le vide, indicateurs de température; 6° tuyaux en cuivre, fer ou laiton, pour chaudières et pour appareils de condensation et d'évaporation; 7° moulins à casser et à pulvériser le sucre; 8° cribles et leurs supports, ainsi que barreaux pour foyers; 9° bassins, moulins et engrenages, avec leurs accessoires; 10° appareils de mouvement ou de transmission, y compris les poulies, axes, coudes, coussinets, chevilles, anneaux, colliers de suspension; 11° rails avec tous leurs accessoires, tels que crampons, plaques de jonction, vis, changements de voie, contre-rails, croisements ou aiguilles pour changements de voies et appareils pour les manœuvrer; 12° locomotives et wagons avec leurs accessoires; 13° alambics et colonnes à distiller avec leurs accessoires; 14° formes, passoires, cristalliseurs pour purifier et

raffiner le sucre et chaux spéciale pour sa fabrication; 15° pompes en fer ou autre métal pour liquides ou pulpe quelconque ou pour le débit de l'eau chaude ou froide; 16° verres et tubes en verre pour appareils d'évaporation et de condensation, pour niveaux d'eau ou d'autre liquide dans les appareils et les chaudières; 17° fil métallique barbelé et rond, mesurant 18x16 et 19x17, y compris les tendeurs en fer ou en acier pour clôtures et leurs supports; 18° dénaturants et carburants de l'alcool; 19° tonneaux en fer étamé pour le transport de l'alcool, ainsi que les appareils employés dans les applications industrielles de l'alcool.

ART. 10. Est complété comme suit l'article 2, paragraphe 9 des dispositions préliminaires du tarif:

“La présente disposition ne s'applique point aux articles de production nationale, qui auront servi d'emballage aux produits exportés du pays.”

ART. 11. Les taxes applicables aux boissons d'après l'article 12, paragraphe 2, du décret No. 3622, du 26 mars 1900 et d'après l'article 1<sup>er</sup>, No. 42, de la loi No. 1144, du 30 décembre 1903, sont modifiées comme suit:

Boissons rangées sous le No. 130 de la classe IX du tarif, à savoir: liqueurs ordinaires ou douces de toute sorte, pour la table ou autres, telles que banane, vanille, cacao, orange et similaires; boisson américaine, anisette, anis, hespéridine, kummel et autres liqueurs analogues, à l'exception des liqueurs médicinales rangées sous le No. 227 du tarif:

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
|                         | Reis. |
| Par litre .....         | 300   |
| Par bouteille.....      | 200   |
| Par demi-bouteille..... | 100   |

Boissons rangées sous le No. 131 de la classe IX du tarif, à savoir: absinthe, eau-de-vie de France, de la Jamaïque, du Royaume ou du Rhin, brandy, cognac, laranginha, eucalypsinthe, genièvre, kirsch, rhum, whiskey et autres similaires ou pouvant leur être assimilées, à l'exception de l'eau-de-vie et de l'alcool fabriqués dans le pays:

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
|                          | Reis. |
| Par litre .....          | 300   |
| Par bouteille.....       | 200   |
| Par demi-bouteille ..... | 100   |

#### EXPORTATIONS PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1904.

D'après le “South American Journal” du 22 avril 1905, les exportations du Brésil pendant l'année 1904 ont représenté une valeur de £39,413,558 sans compter les exportations d'espèces. En 1903 les mêmes exportations étaient de £36,883,175, soit une augmentation de £2,530,350 pour l'année 1904. En faisant la comparaison avec l'année 1902, il y a une augmentation de £2,976,102, soit £1,208,435 de moins qu'en 1901.

**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER 1905.**

Les chiffres suivants font ressortir les recettes des douanes pour le mois de février 1905. On donne les chiffres du même mois de l'année précédente afin d'en faire la comparaison:

|                      | 1905.           | 1904.           |                                | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |                                | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Mandós .....         | 1, 102, 330     | 962, 234        | Santos .....                   | 2, 948, 852     | 2, 441, 603     |
| Belém .....          | 2, 396, 846     | 2, 712, 469     | Paranáhuá .....                | 96, 378         | 106, 122        |
| Maranhão .....       | 414, 961        | 307, 525        | Rio Grande .....               | 907, 529        | 1, 137, 747     |
| Parnahyba .....      | 83, 485         | 65, 896         | Porto Alegre .....             | 732, 796        | 568, 148        |
| Fortaleza .....      | 334, 226        | 345, 340        | Uruguayana .....               | 94, 656         | 49, 005         |
| Natal .....          | 27, 839         | 10, 915         | Santa Anna do Livramento ..... | 56, 110         | 21, 684         |
| Parahyba .....       | 72, 839         | 143, 434        | Corumbá .....                  | 99, 170         | 89, 040         |
| Recife .....         | 1, 217, 241     | 1, 288, 187     | Macahé .....                   | (a)             | 15, 672         |
| Macelo .....         | 132, 431        | 116, 084        | Penedo .....                   | (a)             | 11, 283         |
| Aracaju .....        | 16, 434         | 48, 417         |                                |                 |                 |
| Bahia .....          | 1, 111, 566     | 1, 294, 537     | Total .....                    | 18, 356, 168    | 17, 640, 962    |
| Victoria .....       | 53, 865         | 30, 415         |                                |                 |                 |
| Rio de Janeiro ..... | 6, 365, 450     | 5, 763, 070     |                                |                 |                 |

a Supprimés.

Il y a eu une augmentation nette de 715,206 milreis sur le même mois de l'année 1904.

**CHILI.****RAPPORT SUR L'INDUSTRIE DU NITRATE POUR L'ANNÉE 1904.**

Le rapport de la "Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda" pour le quatrième trimestre de l'année 1904 est plein de données très intéressantes au sujet de l'industrie du nitrate. Le rapport donne les statistiques sur la production, la consommation et l'exportation de nitrate en 1904, comparées à celles de l'année précédente, la production pour l'année 1904 étant de 33,893,292 quintaux espagnols et dépassant celle de l'année 1903 de 1,604,614 quintaux. Les exportations pour 1904 ont été de 32,609,756 quintaux, soit un excédent de 914,902 sur l'année précédente. Les livraisons pour la consommation en 1904 accusaient un total de 32,755,543 quintaux, soit 128,062 quintaux de plus qu'en 1903.

En plus des chiffres comparatifs pour les années 1904 et 1903, on donne un rapport faisant une comparaison des recettes pour la période connue sous le nom d'année du nitrate comprenant les mois d'avril à mars des deux années. La production dans les mois depuis avril à décembre 1904 s'est élevée à 27,561,832 quintaux, soit 2,253,913 quintaux de plus que dans la même période de l'année 1903. D'après la convention de la combinaison, l'exportation annuelle du nitrate ne peut être moindre que la consommation de l'année précédente à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> mai jusqu'au 30 avril. Il est donc intéressant de savoir que si la



consommation depuis le mois de mai 1904 jusqu'au 31 janvier 1905 n'a pas augmenté sur celle de la même période de 1903-4 il n'y a eu qu'une diminution insignifiante de 81,018 quintaux et l'on pense que la consommation totale des cinq autres mois de l'année du nitrate 1905 dépassera celle de la même période de l'année 1904, de sorte que la consommation totale de l'année du nitrate égalera, si elle ne la dépasse pas, celle de la période précédente.

Quant aux changements qui ont eu lieu dans la consommation locale du nitrate il y a eu en Europe une diminution de 622,610 quintaux en 1904 sur l'année 1903, tandis qu'aux Etats-Unis il y a eu une augmentation de 554,489 quintaux et pour les "autres pays" on remarque une augmentation de 203,789 quintaux, ce qui contrebalance grandement la diminution en Europe. La Colonie du Cap et le Natal dans l'Afrique du Sud ont commencé à se servir de ce produit chilien en quantités appréciables.

Les quatre pays suivants font ressortir une augmentation dans leur consommation, à savoir:

|                  | Quintaux. |
|------------------|-----------|
| L'Ecosse.....    | 251, 620  |
| L'Allemagne..... | 680, 340  |
| La Hollande..... | 454, 710  |
| L'Autriche.....  | 126, 040  |

D'un autre côté, les trois pays suivants accusent une diminution, à savoir:

|                  | Quintaux. |
|------------------|-----------|
| La France.....   | 912, 410  |
| La Belgique..... | 525, 320  |
| L'Italie.....    | 622, 150  |

Les producteurs de nitrate ont décidé que depuis le mois d'avril jusqu'au mois de décembre inclusivement on n'exporterait que 80 pour cent des quotités. D'après cette convention, la quantité exportable s'est élevée à 31,058,533 quintaux mais la quantité exportée actuellement dans les neuf mois ne s'est élevée qu'à 25,754,131 quintaux, soit 5,304,402 quintaux de moins que la quantité exportable. Le total de la quantité exportable dans l'année du nitrate est de 38,823,166 quintaux, donc la quantité exportée ne représente que 66.337 pour cent du total ou si on prend un total de 36,000,000 de quintaux, quantité désignée comme exportation maximum de l'année, l'exportation totale dans les neuf mois représente 71.539 pour cent de cette quantité. Sur une quantité totale de 36,000,000 de quintaux destinés à l'exportation dans l'année du nitrate 1904-5, on en a exporté 28,568,979 quintaux jusqu'au 31 janvier 1905, laissant 7,431,021 quintaux à exporter en février et mars. Le rapport fait savoir que bien que les usines soient probablement en mesure de produire cette quantité, il ne sera pas possible de l'exporter parce qu'il faut attendre un mois ou un mois et demi après la production avant de l'expédier.

Il y a eu des difficultés à cause du manque de bras et on s'en ressentira davantage cette année puisqu'il y aura plusieurs nouveaux établissements en activité.

Dans la zone du nitrate, il y a treize nouvelles usines en voie de construction et on projette la construction de huit autres. On pousse activement le travail de la propaganda et on propose de dépenser la somme de £35,500 dans ce but dans différentes parties du monde. La plus grande somme, £10,000, est destinée aux Etats-Unis et la plus petite, £500, à la Russie.

## COLOMBIE.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

#### I.—*Décision No. 280 du 23 juin 1904, relative à la réduction des droits d'importation dans la province de Cucuta.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 7 juillet 1904.]

La réduction de 50 pour cent faisant l'objet des décrets No. 1183 de 1903 et No. 262 de 1904 a commencé à s'effectuer par dixièmes et par mois, à l'expiration des quatre-vingts-dix jours exigés par l'article 205 de la Constitution. Lesdits décrets ont cessé leurs effets à la date indiquée à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du décret No. 366 de 1904.

#### II.—*Décision No. 307 du 3 août 1904, sur le régime applicable à la bière, au cidre et aux autres boissons fermentées.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1904.]

La bière, le cidre et les autres boissons fermentées doivent être rangés dans la classe IV du tarif (art. 6, litt. e) et acquitter les droits correspondants.

### CONSEILS SUR LES MODES D'EMBALLAGE.

L'attention des maisons exportant des marchandises à destination de la Colombie devrait être appelée sur la nécessité d'éviter le système actuel d'emballage fréquemment adopté par nombre de maisons européennes et quelques maisons américaines. Afin de diminuer autant que possible le droit d'entrée qui est perçu sur le poids brut, il y aurait lieu d'employer des caisses et des boîtes légères, qui pourraient être revendues ensuite à bas prix. Quelques maisons européennes emploient maintenant des paniers; ceux-ci sont légers et incassables et quand ils sont remplis de marchandises sujettes à des droits élevés, on fait une grande économie sur chaque emballage. Beaucoup d'exportateurs, quoique ayant cependant amélioré quelque peu leur manière de faire, n'emballent pas encore convenablement les marchandises à destination des pays de l'Amérique du Sud.

## COSTA RICA.

## EXPORTATIONS DE CAFÉ.

Dans le tableau suivant des exportations de café de Costa Rica pour l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1904, les chiffres donnés sous les rubriques "en cosse" et "café nettoyé" représentent le total de la récolte, moins une réduction de 18 pour cent faite dans chaque cas pour les cosse de café.

Exportations de café de Costa Rica destinées aux différents pays pendant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1904.

| Pays.                  | En cosse.      | Nettoyé.       | Total.         |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                        | <i>Livres.</i> | <i>Livres.</i> | <i>Livres.</i> |
| Angleterre .....       | 14,982,903     | 5,059,017      | 20,041,920     |
| Etats-Unis .....       | 268,736        | 1,498,000      | 1,761,736      |
| Allemagne .....        | 880,857        | 714,821        | 1,595,678      |
| France .....           | 51,936         | 475,896        | 527,832        |
| Autriche-Hongrie ..... | 42,394         | 10,317         | 52,711         |
| Autres pays .....      |                | 189,626        | 189,626        |
| Total .....            | 16,221,826     | 7,947,687      | 24,169,506     |

D'après ce qui précède on voit qu'on a expédié plus de 80 pour cent de la récolte en Angleterre, 7 pour cent aux Etats-Unis, 57 pour cent en Allemagne et 22 pour cent en France. Sur la quantité entrée aux Etats-Unis pour l'exportation, 642,440 livres ont été expédiées à San Francisco, 25,446 livres à la Nouvelle-Orléans et 1,093,849 livres à New-York.

De la récolte entière de 1904, 71.42 pour cent ont été expédiés en cosse et 28.58 pour cent en café nettoyé. Le prix moyen, d'après les estimations du Bureau des Statistiques basées sur les ventes faites au marché de Londres et publiées par le Crédit-Lyonnais, tout en calculant le prix dans d'autres marchés comme 20 pour cent de moins, a été de 24½ cents (monnaie américaine) par kilogramme. D'après cette base la valeur de la récolte nette de 1904 a atteint le chiffre de \$2,685,988.

En faisant la comparaison avec la récolte de 1903, il y a eu une diminution de 4,754,188 kilogrammes, mais le prix moyen a été de un demi cent plus élevé par kilogramme que celui de la récolte de 1903. La diminution est due à des circonstances exceptionnelles. La sécheresse prolongée a beaucoup diminué la récolte sur le versant du Pacifique, la production en quelques endroits n'atteignant à peine que la moitié de la récolte normale, dans d'autres, un tiers de moins, et dans le reste il n'y a pas pour ainsi dire de récolte. Comme tout le café expédié à San Francisco croît sur ce versant, c'est à cette diminution qu'est due la petite quantité de la récolte qui a été expédiée aux Etats-Unis, comparée aux années ordinaires. La diminution de la production du versant du Pacifique eût été plus que comblée par la récolte de l'Atlantique

si les pluies n'avaient pas été aussi fortes et aussi persistantes en décembre 1903, au milieu de la saison de la cueillette, ce qui fait tomber les graines mûres des arbres, la plupart étant complètement perdues. De sorte qu'avec la sécheresse d'un côté et les pluies d'un autre, la récolte entière a souffert une diminution considérable.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 436 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant en mars 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Le rapport préliminaire sur les valeurs totales des importations et exportations des Etats-Unis pour le mois de mars, ainsi que pour les neuf mois finissant le 31 mars, fait ressortir les augmentations dans les importations et exportations de marchandises sur le même mois de l'année 1904, ainsi qu'une augmentation considérable dans les importations, et une diminution dans les exportations pour la période de neuf mois. Les importations de marchandises pour le mois de mars se sont élevées à \$110,463,399, contre \$91,347,909 pour le même mois de l'année 1904 et à \$96,230,457 pour le mois de mars 1903. Sur le total pour le mois de mars les importations soumises aux droits de douane se sont élevées à \$62,586,905 et les importations exemptes de droits à \$47,876,494.

Pour les neuf mois la valeur totale des importations de marchandises s'est élevée à \$839,478,933, contre \$745,710,093 pour le mois de mars 1904 et \$777,002,217 pour le même mois de l'année 1903.

L'augmentation totale des importations sur les neuf mois de l'année dernière s'est élevée à \$93,768,840, montrant une augmentation de \$43,584,568 pour les importations de marchandises soumises aux droits

de douane et une augmentation de \$50,184,272 pour les importations admises en franchise. La valeur totale des exportations provenant des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de mars a été de \$137,542,677, contre \$119,888,449 en mars 1904 et \$132,098,964 en mars 1903.

Il y a eu un excédent de \$27,099,278 dans les exportations sur les importations pour le mois de mars 1905, contre un excédent de \$28,540,540 dans les importations pour le mois de mars 1904. Pour les neuf mois la valeur totale des exportations de marchandises a été de \$1,145,604,050, contre \$1,167,835,075 pour les mêmes neuf mois de l'année 1904 et \$1,114,162,027 pour la même période de l'année 1903. La valeur totale des exportations pour les neuf mois accuse une diminution de \$22,231,025 sur les mêmes mois de l'année 1904. L'excédent des exportations sur les importations pour les neuf mois s'est élevé à \$306,125,117, soit une diminution de \$115,999,865 sur les neuf mois de l'année dernière.

Pour les douze mois finissant le 31 mars la valeur totale des importations de marchandises a été de \$1,084,856,211 et la valeur totale des exportations de \$1,438,566,246, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de \$353,710,035 dans les exportations sur les importations pour les douze mois. Pour les douze mois précédents la valeur totale des importations de marchandises a été de \$994,427,113 et la valeur totale des exportations de \$1,473,814,727, soit un excédent de \$479,387,614 en faveur des exportations.

Les importations d'or en mars se sont élevées à \$5,133,592 et les exportations à \$2,391,884, faisant ressortir un excédent de \$2,741,708 pour les importations, tandis que pour le mois de mars 1904 ces importations se sont élevées à \$8,855,162 et les exportations à \$3,063,458, soit un excédent de \$5,791,704 en faveur des exportations. Les importations d'or pour les neuf mois se sont élevées à \$46,261,710 et les exportations à \$86,776,798, soit un excédent dans les exportations de \$40,515,088. Les importations d'or pour les neuf mois de l'année dernière se sont élevées à 473,406,684 et les exportations à \$17,398,232, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de \$56,008,452 pour les importations.

Les importations d'argent pour le mois de mars se sont élevées à \$2,531,796 et les exportations à \$4,191,632, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de \$1,659,836 pour les exportations tandis que pour le mois de mars 1904 les importations se sont élevées à \$2,108,356 et les exportations à \$4,098,823, ce qui montre un excédent de \$1,990,467 en faveur des exportations. Les importations d'argent pour les neuf mois se sont élevées à \$18,826,798 et les exportations à \$36,359,998, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de \$17,533,200 dans les exportations. Les importations pour les neuf mois de l'année 1904 se sont élevées à \$20,817,617 et les exportations à \$36,131,297, soit un excédent de \$15,313,680 pour les exportations.

Les importations d'argent pour les douze mois se sont élevées à \$25,777,995 et les exportations à \$49,701,403, soit un excédent de

\$23,923,408 pour les exportations. Pour les douze mois antérieurs les importations d'argent se sont élevées à \$26,138,577 et les exportations à \$42,527,591, soit un excédent de \$16,398,014 pour les exportations.

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## GUATÉMALA.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars l'Assemblée Nationale législative s'est réunie à Guatémala en session ordinaire. À cette occasion le Président de la République, M. MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, a adressé aux membres de cette assemblée un important message qui a été lu par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

“Je suis heureux de vous dire, Messieurs les représentants,” a déclaré le Président, “combien il m'a été agréable de constater que l'opinion publique s'est affirmée de la manière la plus spontanée et la plus résolue en faveur de la paix, élément indispensable au développement des forces vitales du pays.”

Après avoir parlé de quelques événements d'ordre intérieur M. ESTRADA CABRERA constate que les relations d'amitié entre le Guatemala et les pays sud-américains ont été des plus cordiales.

“Au mois d'août de l'année dernière M. BELTRAN MATHIEU vint à Guatemala comme Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Chili. Sa mission a été des plus fructueuses, un traité de commerce ayant été signé entre ce pays et le nôtre.

“Le Pérou a aussi une légation à Guatemala.

“Les Congrès médicaux qui eurent lieu à Buenos-Ayres et le Congrès latino-américain de Montévidéo, auxquels le gouvernement guatémalien a envoyé des délégués, ont eu pour conséquences d'améliorer nos relations diplomatiques avec les républiques Argentine et de l'Uruguay.

“La délimitation de frontière entre le Guatemala et le Mexique, menée à bonne fin en 1898, mit un terme à la question de limites avec la république voisine du nord.”

Le Président dit ensuite combien les relations avec les États-Unis sont bonnes, puis il parle des efforts que le gouvernement guatémalien a dû faire pour éviter des difficultés et des complications avec quelques nations européennes.

“Un grand nombre de réclamations pécuniaires furent adressées au gouvernement par des citoyens de ces pays; comme il n'était pas possible de payer les sommes réclamées et de faire face aux engagements contractés par l'administration antérieure parce que la situation économique du pays ne le permettait pas, de grands efforts furent

**nécessaires pour conserver inaltérables les relations avec les puissances européennes. Cependant on étudiait le meilleur moyen de régler toutes les réclamations en évitant que le crédit de la république à l'extérieur ait à s'en ressentir.**

“En 1902, vous vous en souvenez, un arrangement intervint et les engagements du gouvernement furent tenus. L'honorable assemblée et le pays entier savent les sacrifices que nous eûmes à faire pour obtenir ce résultat, mais en cette occasion le bon renom du pays fut sauvé et mon gouvernement a la conviction d'avoir accompli un devoir que le patriotisme lui imposait.

“En dehors de ces affaires qui se terminèrent d'une manière aussi satisfaisante, aucun autre incident n'a surgi qui fût de nature à altérer nos relations avec les pays d'Europe, grâce aux garanties dont les étrangers peuvent jouir librement ici et grâce aussi au respect que nous avons de leur droits.”

Le président parle ensuite des rapports avec l'Europe:

“Dernièrement j'ai été l'objet de hautes marques d'estime et de distinction de la part des gouvernements d'Allemagne, de France et du Vénézuéla qui m'ont décerné respectivement les décorations de l'Aigle Noir, de la Légion d'Honneur et du Buste du Libérateur. Je n'aurais pas fait mention de cela si ces marques de déférence m'eussent été adressées personnellement, mais je parle d'elles en ce message, parce qu'elles sont des preuves de sympathie pour le Guatemala, manifestées au chef de l'Etat, qui personnifie la nation et parce qu'elles démontrent l'amitié sincère qui lie notre pays à ceux qui ont bien voulu m'envoyer ces décorations.

“Le nombre des traités avec les pays amis s'est considérablement augmenté au cours des sept dernières années par des pactes et conventions sur différentes matières.

“Nombreux ont été les Congrès célébrés dans les capitales du monde, dans un intérêt universel. Le Guatemala a fait tout son possible pour prendre part à chacun d'eux.

“Le gouvernement a adhéré également aux principes de la Convention de Genève et à ceux de la Haye, et il a accepté avec plaisir l'invitation qui lui a été adressée par Son Eminence M. le Président des Etats-Unis qui a suggéré la noble idée de tenir une seconde Conférence de la paix dans la capitale des Pays-Bas, dans le but d'étudier et d'adopter les moyens les plus efficaces pour éviter les guerres internationales.

“Rien n'a donc été négligé, durant mon administration, de ce qui a trait à l'importante branche des affaires étrangères. Aussi a-t-on obtenu un résultat satisfaisant les aspirations du patriotisme par le bon renom dont jouit aujourd'hui notre patrie dans tous les pays du monde civilisé.

“Je dois féliciter les personnes qui représentent le Guatemala à

l'extérieur et qui savent si bien remplir les devoirs que leur impose la carrière diplomatique."

Parlant du Département de la justice, le Président indique les réformes qui ont été faites; il parle ensuite de la santé publique qui est en général satisfaisante dans tout le pays. Puis il aborde la situation financière.

"Le produit des impôts, dit-il, s'est élevé, au cours de l'année dernière, à \$30,315,413.08, soit une augmentation de \$12,728,528.38 sur les rendements obtenus en 1903.

"Cet excellent résultat parle bien haut en faveur de la situation financière du pays. Etant donnés les grands embarras produits par les phénomènes volcaniques et par la crise monétaire.

"En revanche, les frais et paiements administratifs furent de \$22,930,739.10 en monnaie nationale et de \$1,148,565.59 en monnaie or. Si on considère que la somme des dépenses fixée par le budget s'élevait seulement à \$16,798,737.47, il en résulte une augmentation de \$16,132,001.63 en monnaie nationale et de \$1,148,565.59 en or.

"Cette augmentation s'explique par la liquidation de comptes antérieurs à l'année 1898 et par le taux très élevé du change.

"Depuis que j'ai l'honneur d'être chargé de l'autorité suprême du pays, le produit des impôts fiscaux a atteint la somme élevée de \$108,912,209.60; pendant cette même période on a pu subvenir aux besoins des services publics et payer une portion considérable de terrains acquis par le gouvernement et distribués gratuitement en petits lots, dans le but d'encourager l'industrie agricole du pays.

"En 1894 la valeur des exportations fut supérieure de \$2,510,723.53 à celle de l'importation, la première étant représentée par \$7,551,865.94, or, et la seconde par \$5,041,142.41. Ces chiffres méritent d'être pris en considération, car ils démontrent le développement de la richesse publique et privée du pays."

M. ESTRADA CABRERA dit que durant les sept dernières années administratives, l'agriculture, premier facteur de la richesse du Guatemala, a été l'objet d'une attention toute spéciale et il énumère les réformes qui ont été opérées dans cette importante branche. M. le Président parle aussi de nombreuses voies ferrées qui ont été construites et qui sont actuellement en voie de construction; il dit qu'elles ont été les modifications introduites dans les services des postes, télégraphes et téléphones, qui sont maintenant fort bien organisés et très importants. Enfin, M. CABRERA rappelle le succès de l'Exposition de Guatemala qui a démontré le progrès, l'esprit de travail et d'initiative de la République centre-américaine.

Après avoir parlé des nombreuses mesures prises par les pouvoirs publics dans l'intérêt de la nation, le Président termine son message par les paroles suivantes:

"La situation économique continuera à faire l'objet d'une étude



attentive et le gouvernement s'efforcera en temps d'encourager, par tous les moyens en son pouvoir, les diverses sources de richesse du pays et en essayant d'en créer de nouvelles que l'activité nationale est susceptible de produire.

“Connaissant, comme je les connais, les tendances bien marquées des habitants de la République, vers la paix et le travail, je suis assuré de la coopération efficace de la nation entière à l'œuvre patriotique à laquelle nous devons tous consacrer nos efforts. Nous pouvons donc dire que l'avenir de notre pays est assuré.”

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## HAÏTI.

### RÉCOLTE DU CAFÉ.

La récolte caféière de Haïti cette année sera la moitié moins grande que celle de l'année dernière.

Le café est la production principale de la République. C'est grâce aux recettes provenant de la vente de cette denrée que le gouvernement est à même de faire face à ses dépenses courantes et qu'il peut payer ses obligations extérieures.

Dans certaines parties du pays où la récolte n'a jamais manqué et qui devaient produire beaucoup de café, une partie de la récolte est déjà faite et il n'en reste que très peu à venir. Les principaux exportateurs disent qu'ils espèrent encore recevoir du café du midi, mais en quantité très petite. On attribue la mauvaise récolte aux pluies très abondantes de la première partie de la saison qui ont empêché le café de mûrir. Outre la perte que le gouvernement est appelé à subir les provinces en souffrirent beaucoup, car le bien-être des habitants n'est assuré que par une bonne récolte ou au moins par une récolte moyenne.

Le commerce en général se ressentira des effets de la mauvaise récolte aussi bien que la classe agricole, car c'est l'exportation du café qui permet l'importation des marchandises.

Ces conditions et le taux élevé du change ont annulé pour ainsi dire le commerce d'importation.

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## MEXIQUE.

### CHEMINS DE FER.

Le “Commercial Intelligence” (anglais) du 29 mars 1905 fait savoir que dans les vingt dernières années on a construit beaucoup de lignes de chemins de fer au Mexique.

Depuis l'année 1872, le chemin de fer a traversé d'un bout à l'autre

les régions du haut plateau et a pénétré jusqu'au cœur de la grande Sierra Madre.

La concession accordée au début par les gouvernements fédéraux au premier chemin de fer mexicain, le Ferrocarril Mexicano pour poser les rails de Mexico à Vera Cruz a été retirée à cause de l'intervention française, mais le Mexique une fois débarrassé de cette guerre a renouvelé la concession et lui a de plus accordé une subvention de \$14,000,000 sans compter d'autres avantages, ce qui a donc permis d'achever rapidement les travaux. A plusieurs reprises la compagnie s'est trouvée arrêtée par suite des grandes difficultés que présentait la chaîne élevée des Cumbres de Maltrata, difficultés qui ont nécessité de grands travaux d'art, mais tous ces obstacles ont été surmontés, grâce à l'habileté et à la détermination résolue des directeurs. Enfin en 1873 la capitale s'est trouvée reliée à la côte du sud mettant pour la première fois la ville de Mexico en communication directe avec l'Europe et les Etats-Unis.

La ligne traverse une distance de 683 kilomètres, y compris les embranchements reliant la grande ligne à Puebla et Pachuca de Apizaco et Ometusco respectivement, et reliant aussi Vera Cruz à l'embranchement de Jalapa. La compagnie du Ferrocarril Mexicano est la meilleure du pays au point de vue de la construction du matériel roulant, de l'exploitation et des appareils pour la sûreté et le bien-être des voyageurs. En partant de la capitale, la ligne se trouve à une hauteur de plus de 7,000 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer; cette hauteur va en augmentant jusqu'à Apizaco, où la descente commence. De là, longeant les collines qui séparent les plaines des Cordillères, elle suit les versants plus bas du haut Malintze, en vue du pic Orizaba.

A 67 kilomètres de Mexico se trouve Ometusco, point de départ de l'embranchement allant à Pachuca, ville située dans la région argentinifère, la plus riche du pays. A 73 kilomètres d'Ometusco se trouve Apizaco, point de départ d'un embranchement allant à la ville de Puebla.

Cette ligne a des rails d'acier sur presque toute sa longueur et la plus grande partie des traverses sont du même métal. Les ponts et les ponceaux sont très solides.

En 1880 le Congrès national a accordé une concession pour un chemin de fer allant de Mexico à Paso del Norte (Ciudad Juárez) et des négociations ont été entamées dans ce but avec des capitalistes américains de Boston qui ont organisé la compagnie du chemin de fer Mexican Central. Cette compagnie à l'aide d'une subvention de \$9,500 par kilomètre a pu achever les lignes du réseau principal en quatre années.

Une partie considérable du territoire traversé par le Mexican Central est susceptible d'un grand développement. De Ciudad Juárez à Chihuahua la ligne traverse un désert sablonneux entrecoupé de collines.

La ligne traverse Zacatecas, ville minière, capitale de l'Etat du même nom, Aguascalientes, Querétaro et a son point terminus à Mexico.

Le Mexican Central a des embranchements allant de San Luis Potosí au port de Tampico, de Silao à Guanajuato, d'Irapuato à Guadalajara, de Tula à Pachuca et de San Blas à Guaristamba, formant un total de 4,979 kilomètres.

La ligne entière est à voie normale, elle est solidement construite et possède toutes les améliorations modernes du service ferré.

Avant l'année 1880 la Compañía Constructora Nacional Mexicana avait obtenu plusieurs adjudications, principalement en vue de la construction d'une ligne destinée à relier la capitale à Laredo du côté de la frontière des Etats-Unis. De ce point elle devait se continuer jusqu'à Corpus Christi sur le golfe du Mexique. Elle avait aussi entrepris la construction d'un embranchement partant du réseau à Acambaro, traversant Morelia et se terminant au port de Manzanillo sur la côte du Pacifique. La compagnie a rencontré tant de difficultés qu'elle a transféré ses droits à la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano, connue ordinairement sous le nom de Mexican National, dont la ligne, de Mexico à Laredo, sur 1,350 kilomètres de longueur, a été ouverte au trafic en 1887. Cette ligne possède aussi de nombreux embranchements actuellement en exploitation, et elle joue un rôle important dans le développement commercial du pays. La ligne principale du chemin de fer Mexican National partant de Laredo, fait le service entre le Mexique et les Etats-Unis, en traversant Monterrey, Saltillo, Catorce, ville renommée pour ses mines, San Luis Potosí et Acambaro, d'où elle pénètre jusqu'au centre du haut plateau de Toluca, capitale de l'Etat de Mexico. Elle traverse alors la Cima, située à 3,353 mètres environ au-dessus du niveau de la mer pour arriver à la ville de Mexico.

La ligne principale coupe le Mexican Central à Celaya et l'embranchement de Tampico à San Luis Potosí. L'embranchement partant d'Acambaro a environ 153 kilomètres de longueur, ayant son point terminus à Patzeuaro sur les rives du lac du même nom. Un autre embranchement de Mexico à Salto est en exploitation, ayant une longueur de 62 kilomètres environ et un autre encore, la Cintura, a une longueur de 16 kilomètres environ. Sur la ligne principale et les embranchements il y a 2,273 kilomètres construits à l'aide d'une subvention de \$7,000 par kilomètre accordée par le gouvernement fédéral, et de plus la ligne a obtenu d'importantes concessions.

Le Ferrocarril Interocéanico est une ligne excessivement importante, ayant ses points termini à Vera Cruz et à Acapulco, ce dernier point sera bientôt atteint et la ligne est déjà en exploitation sur une longueur totale de plus de 1,189 kilomètres, y compris les embranchements de

Puebla à Matamoras, Izucar, de San Marcos à Tecolutla, de Matamoras à Tlancualpican, de Cuautla à Chietla et au Mexicano Oriental. Le système du chemin de fer interocéanique une fois achevé, offrira deux débouchés au commerce, l'un à Vera Cruz pour l'Europe et la côte Atlantique des Etats-Unis; l'autre à Acapulco pour l'Asie, l'Océanie et toutes les régions du Pacifique.

Le Mexicano del Sur, partant de Puebla sur une ligne parallèle au chemin de fer interocéanique va à Amozoc, d'où il se dirige de plus en plus vers le sud jusqu'à Tehuacan, à 127 kilomètres de Puebla. Cette ligne se termine à Oaxaca à une élévation de 1,550 mètres, après avoir parcouru une longueur totale de 366,600 kilomètres. Cette ligne a reçu une subvention du Gouvernement Fédéral. La compagnie compte prolonger la ligne d'Oaxaca au port de Tehuantepec sur le Pacifique. Les autres lignes importantes de la République sont dans le nord du Mexique: le Ferrocarril Internacional qui sera bientôt achevé et le Sonora dont le terminus au nord à Benson se relie au système du Pacifique du Sud. L'État lui a accordé une franchise ainsi qu'une subvention de \$7,000 par kilomètre.

La Compañía Constructora Nacional Mexicana a achevé 142 kilomètres de ses lignes à l'aide d'une subvention de \$6,000 par kilomètre.

Dans le District Fédéral est le système de Ferrocarril del Distrito, ayant une longueur totale de 242 kilomètres en exploitation. La traction est mise en mouvement par l'électricité.

Au sud du Mexique l'État de Yucatan possède plusieurs chemins de fer qui ont une longueur totale de 752 kilomètres.

Il y a aussi dans le territoire de la République les lignes suivantes très importantes qui sont en voie de construction: Vera Cruz au Pacifique, 421 kilomètres; Chihuahua au Pacifique, 200 kilomètres; Rio Grande, Sierra Madre et Pacifique, 257 kilomètres; Coahuila et Pacifique, 332 kilomètres; le Panaméricain, 142 kilomètres et beaucoup d'autres.

On peut se faire une idée de l'étendue du système des chemins de fer du Mexique quand on sait que le 31 décembre 1903 la longueur totale était de 16,113 kilomètres. Afin d'accomplir ce résultat le Gouvernement mexicain a payé en subventions le chiffre énorme de \$144,000,000. A l'époque, le Gouvernement a de grands intérêts dans les lignes suivantes: le chemin de fer national, le chemin de fer interocéanique, le chemin de fer international et le chemin de fer de Vera Cruz et du Pacifique. En plus, il possède entièrement le chemin de fer de l'isthme de Tehuantepec. Le Gouvernement a ainsi sous sa direction plus de 6,231 kilomètres de chemins de fer.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Décret du 23 novembre 1904 établissant le régime applicable à l'importation de la monnaie d'argent.*

[*"Diario oficial"* du 23 novembre 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les rubriques suivantes seront ajoutées au tarif d'importation:

|                                                                                                                                               |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 263a. Monnaie d'argent frappée au coin national en pièces d'un <i>peso</i> ,<br>importée en quantité non supérieure à cinq <i>pesos</i> ..... | exempte.              |
| 263b. Monnaie d'argent frappée au coin national en pièces d'un <i>peso</i> ,<br>importée en quantité supérieure à cinq <i>pesos</i> .....     | kilog. brut.. \$10.00 |

ART. 2. Le droit fixé pour la monnaie rangée sous le numéro 263b sera intégralement perçu dans toutes les douanes de la République, alors même que la monnaie serait importée à destination de la zone libre.

ART. 3 et 4. \* \* \*

ARTICLE TRANSITOIRE. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905, et ses dispositions seront applicables aux importations effectuées par navires entrés dans le port de dédouanement après minuit dans la nuit du 31 décembre 1904, et aux importations effectuées par les douanes de frontière de la République après la date et l'heure susindiquées.

## FERMETURE DES ATELIERS DE LA MONNAIE À CULIACAN ET À YUCATAN.

Le décret suivant a été publié le 31 mars 1905 en vertu de l'acte autorisant la loi sur la circulation monétaire:

"Nous, PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Président de la République, faisons savoir au peuple mexicain:

"Que par suite de l'exercice des pouvoirs qui nous ont été conférés par l'article 2, section M, de la loi du 9 décembre 1905, avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit:

"ARTICLE 1. Les ateliers de la monnaie de Culiacan et de Zacatecas seront fermés le 31 mai de l'année courante.

"ART. 2. Le Ministère des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret. Il fera le nécessaire pour que la fermeture se fasse d'après les formalités voulues et il fera connaître suivant la loi du 25 courant les opérations qui pourront être exécutées par lesdits ateliers de la monnaie entre cette date et le 31 mai prochain.

"En foi de quoi, nous avons ordonné l'impression de ce présent décret pour qu'il soit publié et distribué afin d'en faciliter l'exécution.

"Fait au Palais du Pouvoir Exécutif à Mexico le 31 mars 1905.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"A Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR,

"*Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public.*"

Je vous envoie en communication le présent décret afin que vous en preniez connaissance.

Mexico, le 31 mars 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

# **RECETTES DES DOUANES, PREMIER SEMESTRE 1904-5.**

Voici un tableau comparatif des recettes des douanes du Mexique pendant les six premiers mois des exercices 1903-4 et 1904-5:

|                                           | Premier semestre—  |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                           | 1903-4.            | 1904-5.            |
| Droits d'importation .....                | \$15, 302, 769. 68 | \$17, 294, 967. 21 |
| Surtax sur les droits d'importation ..... | 1, 069, 824. 91    | 1, 724, 358. 23    |
| Droits d'exportation .....                | 485, 831. 06       | 460, 220. 68       |
| Droits de port.....                       | 399, 735. 44       | 436, 751. 16       |
| Arriérages.....                           | 149, 268. 09       | 119, 847. 91       |
| Total.....                                | 18, 307, 429. 18   | 20, 036, 145. 19   |

L'augmentation de ces recettes pendant le premier semestre de l'exercice en cours est de \$1,728,716.01.

La récolte de blé de 1905 promet d'être superbe. Il résulte des rapports reçus à ce sujet qu'elle sera de quarante pour cent plus abondante que celle de l'année dernière. La qualité sera exceptionnelle.

C'est dans les Etats de Jalisco, Guanajuato, Michoacan et Puebla que les récoltes sont les plus belles. Le blé de ces Etats ne sera guère mis en vente avant les premiers jours de mai; les stocks actuels suffiront largement jusqu'à cette époque, sans qu'il y ait lieu d'appréhender une hausse. En ce moment le cours du blé est de \$17.50 la charge de 161 kilogrammes.

La production de sucre en 1905 atteindra, aux dires des experts un peu plus de 8,000,000 d'arrobas. On l'avait calculée à 10,000,000 d'arrobas; mais les averses et les inondations de ces derniers temps ayant détruit les plantations de canne dans plusieurs Etats de la côte du Golfe, les chiffres primitifs ont dû être modifiés.

# **SERVICE DES POSTES PENDANT LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1905.**

Le rapport du Ministre des Postes fait ressortir le mouvement du service postal pendant le mois de janvier 1905 comparé à celui du même mois de l'année 1904:

|                                             | Janvier.       |                |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                             | 1905.          | 1904.          |
| Vente de timbres-poste .....                | \$251, 253. 01 | \$228, 720. 48 |
| Loyer de boîtes .....                       | 22, 092. 00    | 19, 780. 00    |
| Amendes et confiscations.....               | 3, 349. 31     | 2, 697. 80     |
| Primes sur les mandats-poste:               |                |                |
| Intérieurs .....                            | 25, 361. 58    | 23, 643. 41    |
| Internationaux .....                        | 646. 90        | 356. 25        |
| Primes sur les mandats des rédacteurs ..... | 2, 216. 01     | 1, 761. 01     |

Ces chiffres indiquent une augmentation de 10.09 pour cent pour le mois de janvier 1905.

**SERVICE DES POSTES PENDANT LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER 1905.**

Voici les opérations du service des postes mexicaines pendant le mois de février 1905, huitième mois de l'année fiscale courante, comparées à celles du même mois de l'année fiscale précédente, d'après le rapport détaillé du Ministre des Postes:

|                                             | Février.     |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                             | 1904.        | 1905.        |
| Vente de timbres-poste .....                | \$206,534.21 | \$226,280.81 |
| Loyer de boîtes .....                       | 828.00       | 774.00       |
| Amendes et confiscations .....              | 2,259.24     | 1,309.01     |
| Primes sur les mandats-poste:               |              |              |
| Intérieurs .....                            | 23,585.66    | 23,181.58    |
| Internationaux .....                        | 421.70       | 621.74       |
| Primes sur les mandats des rédacteurs ..... | 2,645.24     | 3,093.88     |

Les chiffres ci-dessus accusent pour le mois de février 1904 des recettes totales de \$236,274.11, contre \$255,260.97, recettes du même mois de l'année précédente, soit une augmentation dans cette dernière période de \$18,986.86, ou 8.04 pour cent.

Les recettes totales provenant du service des postes pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année fiscale courante (juillet-février) s'élèvent à \$2,176,408.44, contre \$2,007,338.82 pendant la même période de l'année 1903-4.

**NICARAGUA.****MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.****I.—Décret du 15 octobre 1904, relatif à la culture du coton.**

[“ Diario Oficial ” du 27 octobre 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Pendant une période de six ans, aucun impôt ne pourra frapper la culture du coton ni la mise en œuvre de ce produit.

ART. 2. Est abrogée toute disposition contraire.

**II.—Décret du 8 novembre 1904, relatif à l'exportation du bétail.**

[“ Diario Oficial ” du 11 novembre 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Il sera perçu un impôt de trois pesos en or américain à l'exportation des animaux de l'espèce mulassière et d'un peso pour les animaux de l'espèce chevaline.

ART. 2. Les animaux femelles de bêtes à cornes acquitteront à l'exportation un impôt de trois pesos en or.

ART. 3. \* \* \*.

ART. 4. Sont applicables au présent décret, qui entrera en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1904, les dispositions du décret du 14 mai 1904.

**EXPLOITATION DES MINES D'OR EN 1903-4.**

Dans un rapport au British Foreign Office sur les conditions existant au Nicaragua pendant l'année 1903-4, M. BINGHAM, Consul d'Angleterre, fait savoir que les exportations d'or en 1903 ont été évaluées à £114,366. On a trouvé cet or principalement dans la chaîne de montagnes qui continue celle du Honduras et traverse le Nicaragua du nord au sud.

D'après les recettes douanières sur le total expédié, il n'y a eu que £5,200 environ provenant de la partie ouest de la chaîne et le reste, soit £109,600, provenant de la partie est. D'après le même rapport on voit qu'une valeur de £104,800 en or a été expédiée de Bluefields et qu'une valeur de £4,800 a été expédiée de Cap Gracias á Dios.

Bien qu'on ait exporté l'or depuis bien des années dans le côté ouest de la chaîne des Cordillères, c'est seulement dans les vingt dernières années que cette industrie a été entreprise sur une échelle considérable du côté de l'est. Quoique l'or exporté de cette partie du pays se monte à un chiffre très élevé, il n'y a qu'un très petit nombre de mines en exploitation. On sait pourtant que l'est des Cordillères est très riche en minéraux et il est probable que dans quelques années l'industrie minière de ce pays aura prise beaucoup d'importance. L'exploitation de l'or dans ce district avait d'abord été retardée par les grandes difficultés que l'on avait à surmonter pour extraire le minerai qui était très consistant, mais dernièrement on a réussi à éviter de pareils inconvénients en adoptant des méthodes d'exploitation modernes et scientifiques. La rareté de la main d'œuvre et le manque d'eau pendant la saison sèche ainsi que les mauvaises communications nuisent beaucoup au développement de cette industrie importante. Sur des distances considérables il faut transporter les provisions et les grosses pièces des machines par bateau. Après avoir remonté la rivière il faut les transporter à destination à dos de cheval ou de mulet.

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**URUGUAY.****CONDITION ÉCONOMIQUE.**

Quoique l'Uruguay soit surtout un pays d'élevage, l'étendue des terres labourées est de 500,000 hectares. Le blé occupe une superficie de 276,000 hectares; le maïs 180,000. La dernière récolte de blé a été de 150,000,000 de kilogrammes.

L'exportation a été l'année passée de 160,000,000 de francs; les importations de 120,000,000; le balance commerciale donne donc un solde de 40,000,000 en faveur du pays. Son commerce extérieur a



donné une moyenne de 280 francs par habitant, la population de l'Uruguay étant en ce moment d'un million d'habitants, et il y a très peu de pays de l'Amérique du Sud qui peuvent donner ce chiffre.

Les travaux du port de Montévidéo sont poussés avec une grande activité. L'entreprise va construire rapidement les murs des quais afin de rendre plus facile le trafic des marchandises. Ces travaux seront terminés dans trente-cinq mois.

Dans les cercles bien informés, on annonce que, une fois les travaux du port de Montévidéo terminés, le Gouvernement établira une zone franche pour le commerce du transit.

A cet effet un ingénieur a été envoyé en Europe afin d'y étudier l'organisation des ports francs, et de conseiller au Gouvernement les mesures à prendre pour l'établissement d'une zone analogue à Montévidéo.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES, FÉVRIER 1905.

Les rapports des différents bureaux de douane de l'Uruguay pour le mois de février indiquent que les recettes ont été supérieures à celles du même mois des années 1897-1903 inclusivement, mais qu'elles sont inférieures à celles des mêmes mois des années 1894-5.

D'après la disposition du rapport, les différentes parties du service sont représentées comme il suit:

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Importations .....            | \$707, 057. 93 |
| Exportations .....            | 92, 720. 24    |
| Départements, estimation..... | 87, 000. 00    |
| Total .....                   | 886, 778. 17   |

Voici le même total pour les années suivantes: 1904, \$544,620; 1903, \$802,792; 1902, \$809,404; 1901, \$759,883; 1900, \$710,102; 1899, \$717,428; 1898, \$842,165; 1897, \$788,937; 1896, \$964,079; 1895, \$902,222; 1894, \$913,523.

#### COMMERCE EXTERIEUR PENDANT LES NEUF MOIS DE L'ANNÉE, 1904.

Le "South American Journal" du 22 avril, 1905, fait savoir que l'importation pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1904 a été de \$14,999,657, contre \$18,956,925 pour la même période de l'année 1903, soit une diminution de \$3,957,268, ou environ 20 pour cent.

L'exportation pendant la même période a été de \$29,741,735, contre \$29,875,375 pendant la même période de l'année 1903, soit une petite diminution de \$133,640.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

**I.**— *Ordonnance du 19 août 1904, modifiant le 3<sup>e</sup> paragraphe de l'article 8 du Décret réglementant l'impôt sur les spiritueux.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 19 août 1904.]

A partir de la date de la présente ordonnance, est fixé à cinquante centimes de bolivar par soixante-dix centilitres (capacité de l'ancienne bouteille) l'impôt applicable à l'eau-de-vie ne titrant pas plus de 21° de l'aréomètre Cartier, et à cinq centimes de bolivar pour chaque degré en sus.

Est ainsi modifié le 3<sup>e</sup> paragraphe de l'article 8 du Décret réglementant l'impôt sur les spiritueux.

**II.**— *Décret du 31 août 1904, autorisant la douane de Christophe-Colomb à expédier au cabotage à destination de tous les ports de la République les marchandises de provenance étrangère.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. De même que les douanes de La Guaira et de Puerto Cabello, la douane du port de Christophe-Colomb est autorisée à expédier au cabotage, à destination de tous les ports de la République, les marchandises de provenance étrangère.

ART. 2. Le Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret et de le porter à la connaissance du Congrès à sa prochaine séance.

**III.**— *Ordonnance du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1904, établissant la franchise à l'importation des matériaux de construction par le port de Christophe-Colomb.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1904.]

Sont admis en franchise de droits de douane tous les matériaux importés par le port de Christophe-Colomb et destinés à la construction d'édifices dans la ville nouvellement créée dans cette localité.

**IV.**— *Décret du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1904, portant prohibition d'importer des allumettes et interdisant leur fabrication à toute personne autre que l'adjudicataire ou ses successeurs.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du septembre 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. En exécution de la loi du 16 mai 1899, qui établit le monopole pour la fabrication et la vente des allumettes, et à partir de

la date de la publication du présent décret dans la "Gaceta Oficial," l'importation des allumettes est absolument prohibée et leur fabrication par toute personne autre que l'adjudicataire ou ses successeurs est interdite.

ART. 2. Pour ce qui concerne les allumettes se trouvant en cours de route par voie de mer, la présente prohibition ne s'appliquera que passés les délais fixés dans le Code des Finances.\*

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 12. Les Ministres des Finances, du Commerce et des Travaux Publics sont chargés de l'exécution du présent décret.

V.—*Ordonnance du 26 septembre 1904, établissant le régime applicable au silicate d'alumine.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* du 27 septembre 1904.]

En vertu de la présente Ordonnance, le silicate d'alumine sera rangé dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif, sous le N<sup>o</sup>. 32.

VI.—*Ordonnance du 26 décembre 1904, établissant le régime applicable à l'importation du produit connu sous le nom de "Brightina de Ronde."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* du 28 décembre 1904.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, sera rangé dans la 3<sup>e</sup> class du tarif le produit connu sous le nom de "Brightina de Ronde" consistant en une pâte servant à nettoyer les métaux et objets d'usage domestique, tels que batteries de cuisine, faïence, verre, etc., et présenté sous la même forme que les savons étrangers.

VII.—*Décret du 3 janvier 1905, relatif à l'importation du maïs et des haricots de toute sorte.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* du 3 janvier 1905.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. A partir de la date du présent décret, le maïs et les haricots de toute sorte (caraotas y frijoles) seront exemptés du droit qui leur est applicable à leur importation de l'étranger par les douanes de la République, jusqu'à ce que le gouvernement ait jugé opportun d'en décider autrement, ce qui sera porté à la connaissance du public dans un délai préalable de quarante jours.

ART. 2. Le Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret et de le porter à la connaissance des intéressés.

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\* Aux termes de l'article 225 du Code des Finances, ce délai est de quarante jours pour les marchandises de provenance européenne.

VIII.—*Ordonnance du 5 janvier 1905, relative aux importations effectuées par la douane de San Antonio et destinées à la consommation dans l'État de Táchira.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 5 janvier 1905.]

1°. Les importateurs dans l'État de Táchira des articles suivants bénéficieront des détaxes qui leur sont assignées ci-après, pourvu qu'ils déclarent et prouvent à l'Administrateur de la douane de San Antonio qu'il s'agit de marchandises destinées à la consommation de l'État susmentionné, et qu'elles ont acquitté les droits qui leur sont applicables en douane de Maracaïbo.

|                                                                                  | Bolívares. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Indiennes (zarazas), popelines, satinettes (rasetas), de coton... kilogr. brut.. | 1. 9375    |
| Petite batiste (batistilla), hollandaise, mousseline, de coton..... id....       | 3. 8750    |
| Tissus de soie..... id....                                                       | 7. 75      |
| Chapeaux en feutre et en velours..... id....                                     | 23. 25     |
| Couvertures en laine de couleur..... id....                                      | 1. 9375    |
| Parapluies en soie..... id....                                                   | 3. 8750    |
| Cigarettes..... id....                                                           | 11. 6250   |
| * * * * *                                                                        |            |

IX.—*Ordonnance du 18 janvier 1905, établissant le régime applicable au “tissu en bayette et caoutchouc.”*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 19 janvier 1905.]

Sera rangé dans la 6<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif l'article connu sous le nom de “tissu en bayette et caoutchouc.”

## PRODUCTION DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT DANS LE MONDE ENTIER PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le “Mexican Investor” publie, dans son numéro du 8 avril 1905, les chiffres ayant trait à la production de cuivre et d'or pendant l'année 1904, comparés à ceux de la production de l'année précédente. La valeur totale de la production cuprifère en 1904 a été de \$181,039,000 et la valeur de la production aurifère s'est élevée à \$355,673,000, contre \$170,338,000 et \$327,677,000 respectivement.

Le tableau suivant donne la production de cuivre des différents pays dans les deux années en revue:

| Pays.                 | 1903.        | 1904.         | Pays.            | 1903.       | 1904.       |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| États-Unis.....       | \$91,506,000 | \$100,004,000 | Pérou.....       | \$2,321,000 | \$2,009,000 |
| Mexique.....          | 13,275,000   | 15,068,000    | Norvège.....     | 1,745,000   | 1,722,000   |
| Espagne et Portugal.. | 14,750,000   | 14,350,000    | Italie.....      | 915,000     | 944,000     |
| Chili.....            | 9,150,000    | 9,471,000     | Terre Neuve..... | 608,000     | 574,000     |
| Japon.....            | 9,200,000    | 9,184,000     | Bolivie.....     | 590,000     | 574,000     |
| Australie.....        | 8,555,000    | 8,610,000     | Autriche.....    | 409,000     | 431,000     |
| Allemagne.....        | 6,252,000    | 6,171,000     | Turquie.....     | 413,000     | 431,000     |
| Canada.....           | 5,694,000    | 6,071,000     | Divers.....      | 322,000     | 273,000     |
| Russie.....           | 3,039,000    | 2,870,000     |                  |             |             |
| Colonie du Cap.....   | 1,534,000    | 2,082,000     | Total.....       | 170,338,000 | 181,039,000 |

Les Etats-Unis occupent le premier rang comme pays producteur de cuivre. Vient ensuite le Mexique. Sept des pays mentionnés accusent une diminution dans la production de 1904; le Pérou accuse la plus grande diminution, avec le chiffre de \$312,000.

Tous les pays accusent une augmentation dans la production aurifère en 1904 à l'exception de l'Australie, de la Russie et du Canada. La Russie accuse une diminution de \$2,480,000. Voici les chiffres pour les différents pays:

| Pays                | 1903.        | 1904.        | Pays.         | 1903.        | 1904.        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australie .....     | \$89,207,000 | \$88,977,000 | Mexique ..... | \$11,600,000 | \$15,300,000 |
| Etats-Unis .....    | 73,592,000   | 84,551,000   | Rodésie ..... | 4,065,000    | 5,534,000    |
| Transvaal .....     | 61,259,000   | 77,126,000   | Divers .....  | 33,000,000   | 35,000,000   |
| Russie .....        | 24,980,000   | 22,500,000   |               |              |              |
| Canada .....        | 18,834,000   | 17,410,000   | Total .....   | 327,677,000  | 355,673,000  |
| Inde Anglaise ..... | 11,140,000   | 11,446,000   |               |              |              |

L'Australie occupe le premier rang comme pays producteur d'or, les Etats-Unis venant en second lieu. Le Mexique n'occupe que le septième rang.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

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## RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL PRIMER EMBAJADOR DEL BRASIL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El 24 del pasado mes de mayo tuvo lugar en la Casa Blanca la presentación al Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América del Señor Doctor Don JOAQUÍN AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAUJO, que viene á este país con el carácter de Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos del Brasil. Siendo esta la vez primera que la misión brasilera en Wáshington ha alcanzado tan alto rango, simbolizándose con ello, no sólo el poderío y la importancia de la gran nación representada, sino el deseo vivamente sentido de que sean más estrechos y vigorosos los lazos de respeto, simpatía y buena amistad que existen felizmente entre ella y los Estados Unidos de América, fué vivo el interés que despertó entre todos tan notable acontecimiento.

Lo hizo sentir más fuertemente el conocimiento que se tenía de antemano de las altas cualidades personales del distinguido funcionario á quien tan grande honor se había conferido. Pero aunque todos augurasen, con sobrada razón, sin duda alguna, que este suceso marcaría el comienzo de una nueva época, fecunda en resultados prácticos, provechosos para los dos países, y para el resto de la América libre, nadie lo saludó con mayor entusiasmo que los que sienten en su pecho amor profundo y consagración incondicional á lo que se ha denominado el "principio panamericano," que no es más en último resultado que el reconocimiento del hecho de que el Nuevo

Mundo corresponde á la democracia, mientras que el antiguo descansa fundamentalmente, si así puede decirse, sobre la institución monárquica.

La línea divisoria se marcó más profundamente que lo que habían hecho los dos océanos, cuando por una parte se proclamó en Europa, por el órgano de la Santa Alianza, en los Congresos de Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau y Laybach, la condenación de los Gobiernos populares y la santidad inatacable de los “derechos de los Príncipes,” y se consagró por otra, para siempre en América, por el órgano del Gobierno de Wáshington, y mediante el texto explícito de la “doctrina de Monroe” en su letra y en su espíritu, la consagración y ensalzamiento de la doctrina opuesta de los “derechos de los pueblos.”

Ilustres Brasileños en posición oficial han figurado activamente en la noble tarea de hermanar el americano del Norte con el americano del Sur, y hacerlos propender unidos al engrandecimiento material y moral de las democracias americanas. Resuenan todavía en los oídos de los que tuvieron la satisfacción de escucharlas las vigorosas y vibrantes frases del discurso pronunciado por el Señor Don SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA, el 18 de Abril de 1901, en la clausura de la primera Conferencia Internacional tenida en Wáshington. ¡Ojalá que el nuevo Embajador—nadie duda que así sea—se inspire en el mismo ambiente que desde entonces hasta ahora ha existido sin alteración en los dos países!

Al entregar sus credenciales el Señor Doctor ARAUJO dirigió al Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, pronunciado en lengua francesa, el discurso que, traducido al castellano, dice como sigue:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta que me acredita en calidad de Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario del Brasil cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

“Los deseos que tienen los dos países de estrechar con mayor fuerza los vínculos de amistad que los unen se han manifestado espontánea y simultáneamente al concebir el pensamiento de levantar el rango de sus agentes diplomáticos en Wáshington y en Río de Janeiro. Yo no podría imaginarme una tarea más en acuerdo con nuestras aspiraciones nacionales más íntimas que la que el Presidente de la República me ha asignado al encargarme de la creación en Wáshington de nuestra primera Embajada.

“Mi primer deber, señor Presidente, al tomar posesión de este nuevo puesto, es presentar á Vuestra Excelencia los ardientes votos del Presidente de la República, de su Gobierno y de la nación brasilera, por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y el buen éxito de su administración.

“El Consulado romano tenía menor duración que la Presidencia americana, y sin embargo Roma conmemoraba los fastos de su historia por los nombres de sus Cónsules.

“En el período de la administración de Vuestra Excelencia hay también horas que engendran épocas, gestos que se convierten en actitudes nacionales inmutables. Está en él asegurada la misma perpetuidad que se nota en el período de MONROE y los de WASHINGTON y LINCOLN.

“Muchos creen que la resonante elección que trajo á Vuestra Excelencia al poder supremo es el presagio de una de aquellos actos, que como los de los mencionados grandes hombres, marcan monumentalmente la ruta de nuestro continente. El hecho es que el lugar que ocupa en el mundo permite á este país grandes iniciativas dentro de la misma vía de un ideal común americano. Nosotros por nuestra parte las veremos plantear en todo tiempo con el mismo interés continental y la misma seguridad nacional que hasta aquí hemos sentido.

“Todos los votos del Brasil son, en efecto, en favor del crecimiento de la influencia moral, que ya es inmensa, de los Estados Unidos de América en la marcha de la civilización, influencia que se revela bien claramente por sólo la existencia en el mapa del mundo, por primera vez en la historia, de una zona neutral tan vasta para la libre competencia humana. Nosotros nos imaginamos que esta influencia será todavía más ampliamente bienhechora en el porvenir, no solamente para las dos Américas, sino también para el mundo entero.

“Con estos sentimientos, Señor Presidente, me siento doblemente feliz en observar por donde quiera, que á estas horas vuestra poderosa nación se ve con orgullo representada en todo, por un Jefe hecho á su imagen y arreglado á su estatura.”

Contestó á esto, en inglés, el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, lo que, traducido al castellano, dice como sigue:

“SEÑOR EMBAJADOR: Recibo de vuestras manos con placeros mayor que el de costumbre el instrumento en que vuestro Gobierno acredita, cosa hecha por la primera vez, con el carácter de Embajador extraordinario y plenipotenciario con residencia en Washington. Es especialmente agradable que la elección de vuestro Gobierno para tan alto empleo haya recaído en una persona que por su experiencia y vasto conocimiento de los negocios públicos está tan bien preparado para desempeñarlo. Viniendo de tan ilustrada fuente es grato recibir los sentimientos de amistosa buena voluntad que habéis acabado de expresar en vuestro propio nombre y en el de vuestro Gobierno.

“Es mi deseo sincero y mi firme creencia que la acción de los dos Gobiernos al elevar al primer rango sus respectivas misiones, resulte en estrechar con más fuerza los firmes lazos de amistad mutua y buena voluntad que desde la independencia del Brasil han permanecido sin alteración entre los dos países, y redundará en beneficio duradero para uno y otro.

“A este fin y en todo lo que conduzca al fomento de los intereses comunes y al progreso de los dos pueblos, tendré siempre el mayor gusto en prestar apoyo.



“Mucho me alegraría, Señor EMBAJADOR, si os sirvierais transmitir al Señor Presidente ALVES las seguridades de mis mejores deseos por su bienestar personal y por la continua felicidad y prosperidad del pueblo brasileiro. Os doy también las gracias por vuestras corteses expresiones respecto á mi persona.”

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## RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DOCTOR DON EPIFANIO PORTELA, COMO ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO Plenipotenciario DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El 24 del pasado mes de mayo fué presentado al Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América el Señor Doctor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, que viene con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina, en reemplazo del Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, trasladado á Berlin.

El Señor Doctor PORTELA viene precedido de una fama verdaderamente envidiable. En la “Revista Internacional Ilustrada,” que se publica en Santiago de Chile, número del mes de Febrero último, se dice que este distinguido caballero, que acaba de desempeñar la Legación Argentina en Madrid, apareció desde muy joven en el escenario político de su país, primero formando parte de la redacción de “La Nación” de Buenos Aires, y luego como Diputado al Congreso nacional. Ingresó en la carrera diplomática, sirviendo en Washington como Secretario de la Legación Argentina, y luego fué ascendido al puesto de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de su país en el Brasil. De Rio de Janeiro pasó á Chile, y allí se distinguió notablemente á pesar de ser entonces las circunstancias difícilísimas. En Madrid fué no menos apreciado por todos. Y es seguro que ahora en Washington ni se-le esquivarán atenciones, ni dejará de encontrar donde quiera estimación y simpatía.

Al entregar sus credenciales al Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT dijo el Señor Doctor PORTELA lo que sigue:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en vuestras manos las Cartas del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la República Argentina, anunciándoos el término de la misión del Señor MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia y mi designación para reemplazarle con el mismo carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

“Vuelvo, Excelentísimo Señor, por segunda vez á los Estados Unidos, donde tuve el honor y la fortuna de desempeñar mi primer cargo diplomático, datando desde entonces mi entusiasta admiración

por este país que ha dado al mundo el molde, perfecto en cuanto obra humana, del gobierno del pueblo por el pueblo, pudiendo añadir que es ése también el sentimiento dominante en mi Patria, cuya organización política se ha modelado sobre el patrón institucional de la vuestra. Con estos personales sentimientos, no necesito decir si pondré empeño en cumplir el alto encargo recibido de mi Gobierno, de procurar estrechar y de acrecer con el de Vuestra Excelencia, cuya amistad tiene aquel en tan alto precio, las relaciones de todo orden y muy especialmente las que constituyen hoy los más fuertes vínculos entre las naciones, cierto de que si Vuestra Excelencia se digna continuarme el favor dispensado á mi honorable antecesor, podré considerar desde luego seguro el éxito de mi misión.

“Al hacer votos por la felicidad de la Nación Americana, formúloslos también muy efusivos por la personal de Vuestra Excelencia. He dicho.”

El Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en inglés lo que, traducido al castellano, es como sigue:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Al recibir de vuestras manos las cartas por las cuales Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina anuncia respectivamente la terminación de la misión del Sr. Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y vuestro nombramiento para sucederle como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, tengo gusto en aseguraros mi alta apreciación de los amistosos sentimientos de Su Excelencia, y de los que habeis expresado tan bondadosa y agradablemente. Tengo también gusto en decir que sinceramente me complazco en daros la bienvenida á esta capital que fué la escena de vuestros primeros deberes diplomáticos.

“Es muy satisfactorio saber que el alto empleo que el Señor MÉROU llenó de una manera tan hábil y aceptable ha sido confiado á uno que como vos reúne á la experiencia un conocimiento de nuestras instituciones y nuestro pueblo, y está por tanto excepcionalmente preparado para conducir los negocios de la misión de una manera que sea mutuamente beneficiosa á los dos países.

“Será mi constante deseo y mi empeño decidido fomentar la amistad que felizmente existe entre este Gobierno y pueblo y el Gobierno y pueblo de la República Argentina y cooperar con vos á la realización de los recomendables propósitos que me habeis hecho conocer.

“Os ruego que trasmitais á Su Excelencia el Presidente de vuestra República mis deseos más sinceros por su bienestar y felicidad personal y por la continua prosperidad del pueblo á cuyos destinos preside. A vos os doy las gracias por vuestras expresiones de buena voluntad y confío en que vuestra residencia en Washington sea sumamente agradable.

“En la primera oportunidad acusaré recibo á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente QUINTANA, de su carta de retiro del Señor MÉROU.”

## EL ARREGLO DEFINITIVO DEL ASUNTO DE LA MOSQUITIA.

Según se verá en la página 594 de la sección en castellano del presente número del BOLETÍN, y en la página 660 de la sección del mismo escrita en inglés, se ha puesto término definitivo por medio de un tratado entre la República de Nicaragua y la Gran Bretaña, á toda diferencia entre los dos países con motivo del territorio conocido anteriormente con el nombre de “Reserva Mosquitia,” y después con el de “Departamento de Zelaya.” Por el artículo 2º de ese tratado, S. M. B. reconoce la absoluta soberanía de Nicaragua sobre el referido territorio, y toda diferencia que pudiera existir, ó suscitarse de nuevo, con relación á dicho territorio, bien sea fundada en el tratado de Managua de 28 de enero de 1860, bien en el laudo arbitral de S. M. el Emperador de Austria de 2 de junio de 1881, queda por tanto removida.

Este es un hecho de inmensa importancia en el Derecho Público Americano, por el que Nicaragua, en primer término, y después de ella toda la América española, deben ser congratuladas.

## CONVOCACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Procediendo de conformidad con lo acordado en la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en la ciudad de México en el invierno de 1901 á 1902, se ha fijado la fecha del 9 de octubre del corriente año de 1905 para que tenga lugar en esta ciudad de Wáshington la reunión de la Segunda Convención Sanitaria Internacional de las mencionadas Repúblicas.

Precedieron á este aviso las comunicaciones oficiales que se copian á continuación.

“DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO,

“*Wáshington, abril 29 de 1905.*

“Señor W. C. Fox,

“*Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas,*

“*Wáshington, D. C.*

“MUY SEÑOR MIO: Tengo el honor de incluir una copia de la convocatoria para la Segunda Convención General Internacional Sanitaria de las Repúblicas Americanas, cuya celebración en Wáshington en 9 de octubre de 1905, empezando á las 11 de la mañana, se ordenó por la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional.

“Esta convocatoria está expedida de acuerdo con las resoluciones adoptadas por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Panamericana, tenida en la capital de México del 22 de octubre de 1901 al 22 de enero de 1902, en lo relativo á la policía sanitaria internacional y á las convenciones sanitarias.

“De acuerdo con el párrafo 7 de las referidas resoluciones tengo que suplicar á Vd. se sirva dictar las medidas necesarias para que se dé publicidad á la referida convocatoria.

“De Vd. respetuosamente,

“WALTER WYMAN,

“*Cirujano Mayor, Presidente de la Oficina Internacional Sanitaria.*”

“DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO,

“*Washington, abril 29 de 1905.*

“SEGUNDA CONVENCION GENERAL INTERNACIONAL SANITARIA DE LAS  
REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

“Por orden de la Oficina Internacional Sanitaria se convoca la Segunda Convención General Internacional Sanitaria de las Repúblicas Americanas, para que se reuna en esta ciudad de Washington, en el hotel llamado “New Willard,” á las 11 de la mañana del 9 de octubre del corriente año de 1905. El programa de la reunión será publicado dentro de poco, y de las alteraciones que en él se hagan se dará cuenta oportunamente en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL de las Repúblicas Americanas.

“Respetuosamente,

“WALTER WYMAN,

“*Presidente de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional.*”

Al recibo de la comunicación anterior y documento anexo, el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas dirigió á los Señores representantes de los países que componen la Unión Internacional de las mismas Repúblicas, el despacho que sigue:

MAYO 1 DE 1905.

“MUY SEÑOR Mfo: Tengo el honor de trasmitir con ésta una copia de la comunicación que me ha dirigido el Señor WALTER WYMAN, Médico-Mayor y Presidente de la Oficina Internacional Sanitaria incluyendo una convocatoria para la Segunda Convención General Internacional Sanitaria de las Repúblicas Americanas con el fin de que se reuna en esta ciudad de Washington el 9 de octubre de 1905 á las 11 de la mañana, la referida Asamblea.

“Soy de Vd. atento servidor,

“WILLIAMS C. FOX,

“*Director.*”

**"SEGUNDA CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL  
DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
"Washington, D. C., Octubre 9, 1905.**

**"PROGRAMA CIENTÍFICO.**

(Sujeto á los cambios que sugiera la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional.)

"1. Informes de los delegados de cada República. Estos informes deben contener: (a) datos sobre la prevalencia de las enfermedades, especialmente la plaga, la fiebre amarilla y la malaria, á partir del 1° de enero de 1904, que fué aproximadamente la fecha de clausura de la última convención; (b) un sumario de las leyes sanitarias y de cuarentena que se hayan dictado después de la primera convención; (c) todo trabajo sanitario especial que se esté ejecutando, ó que se trate de llevar á cabo. Estos informes se darán en nombre de cada República, y podrán comprender la totalidad de los asuntos indicados, ó dividirse en partes de que cada una se haya encargado á un delegado especial. Se suplica que se presente un informe escrito, á fin de publicarlo.

"2. Plaga: (a) Diagnósis; (b) profilaxia y terapéutica; (c) cuarentena marítima; (d) cuarentena terrestre; (e) medidas locales para hacer desaparecer la enfermedad.

"3. El mosquito en sus relaciones con la fiebre amarilla y las debidas á la malaria. Impedir la propagación de dichas fiebres por la destrucción y eliminación del mosquito.

"4. Discusiones sobre la mejora del estado sanitario de las ciudades con referencia especial á la ventilación de las habitaciones y á la disposición de los residuos y desechos domésticos."

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**REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.**

**EXTRACTO DEL MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA  
REPÚBLICA, AL ABRIR LAS SESIONES DEL CONGRESO ARGENTINO EN MAYO DE 1905.**

**INTERIOR.**

La situación financiera de la Municipalidad de la Capital es próspera. Sin recurrir al crédito ni aumentar los impuestos, ha solventado su deuda flotante, ha servido con regularidad sus empréstitos y, sin desatender los diferentes servicios á su cargo, ha cerrado el último ejercicio económico con un superávit de 277,422 pesos con 10 centavos moneda nacional.

Vuestra Honor autorizó la emisión de títulos de crédito para hacer frente á los gastos que demandan las obras de pavimentación del municipio. De acuerdo con las disposiciones pertinentes de la ley respec-

tiva, la Comisión Municipal deberá fijar en breve el monto de la emisión y el interés de los títulos. Mientras tanto, se ha proyectado el plan general de las obras que comprende 400 cuadras, y considero que su ejecución podrá iniciarse en el año actual.

Los servicios de Correos y Telégrafos se han desenvuelto en proporciones que superan los cálculos más optimistas. La estadística del año 1904 arroja un total de circulación de 450,556,888 piezas postales, ó sea un aumento de 85,116,607 sobre el año 1903. Se han trasmitido por las líneas nacionales 2,121,543 telegramas contra 1,872,832 en el año anterior; y la renta, estimada en el cálculo de recursos de 1904 en 6,200,000 pesos, ha alcanzado á \$7,131,020, ó sea un excedente de \$931,020 sobre lo calculado.

Las nuevas construcciones, que en total suman 1,122 kilómetros de líneas, han dado una considerable amplitud á la red de telégrafos de la Nación, que hoy alcanza á 24,356 kilómetros.

La Dirección General ejecutará, durante el corriente año, las líneas telegráficas de Ita-Ibaté á Ituzaingo y de Curuzu; Cuatiá á Sauce (Provincia de San Luís); de Villa Prima á Andalgalá; y de San Lorenzo á Copo Primero y Copo Segundo (Provincia de Santiago del Estero), que han sido autorizadas en la ley de presupuesto vigente.

La Convención Sanitaria celebrada en Río de Janeiro, que entrará en vigencia en el corriente año, reducirá al mínimum los entorpecimientos que por razones profilácticas debe sufrir el intercambio internacional marítimo. Las seguridades que ella procura merecen por otra parte toda confianza, porque los principios y procedimientos que consagra descansan sobre las conquistas más avanzadas de la ciencia experimental. Los servicios é instalaciones que se crean, para hacer frente á sus estipulaciones, completarán nuestra defensa marítima del Plata.

#### RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

No se han roto, ni hay la perspectiva de que puedan romperse, los vínculos de paz y de amistad que nos ligan con las demás naciones.

Nuestra política continental, justiciera y generosa, nos ha conquistado el respeto y la amistad de las repúblicas vecinas y, en cuanto á los demás países, hemos producido el convencimiento de que somos un pueblo laborioso, anhelante de figurar con honra en el número de las naciones civilizadas.

Nuestra comisión de límites con Chile ha comunicado al Poder Ejecutivo la terminación de sus trabajos en la Puna de Atacama de acuerdo con el laudo arbitral y en perfecta armonía con los representantes técnicos de la nación vecina. Sólo falta la colocación de algunos hitos, en la parte Sur de la cordillera, para que quede trazada en toda su extensión, sobre el terreno, la línea divisoria entre la Argentina y Chile.

Un disentimiento sobre la dirección que debe seguir esa línea en el canal de Beagle, ha puesto en discusión la propiedad de algunas islas sin valor material en el extremo Sur del continente. Pero es tan franca la cordialidad que reina entre las dos cancillerías, que esta última dificultad de nuestro largo pleito se disipará, de un momento á otro, por la aplicación de los tratados existentes.

#### HACIENDA.

La situación monetaria tiende á normalizarse.

Existe ya confianza justificada en que la conversión de hecho perdurará, debido á la imposibilidad de que ocurra una pérdida completa de la producción anual. Se confía, también, y con razón, en que no habrá gobierno alguno capaz de olvidar que los capitales á oro, acumulados en la Caja de Conversión, constituyen un depósito sagrado, porque son capitales ajenos entregados en custodia al honor de los Poderes Públicos.

Espero presentaros un proyecto de ley, que concluyendo con la dualidad existente, fije definitivamente la moneda argentina del porvenir, respetando el tipo de 44 centavos determinado por la ley vigente.

Por otra parte, me es grato manifestaros que el Poder Ejecutivo se preocupa de reconstruir el fondo de conversión como elemento eficaz para la garantía y estabilidad de la conversión en lo futuro. El fondo alcanza actualmente á la suma de 7,710,545 pesos 81 centavos oro sellado y el Poder Ejecutivo está empeñado en reponer la suma total, de que dispuso, antes de ahora, para llenar necesidades imperiosas que felizmente han pasado. Calculo que, á fin de año, tendremos una existencia de 12,000,000 y en tres años más de 30,000,000, cantidad suficiente para garantir el papel emitido antes de la ley de conversión y que, en todo caso, representará un ahorro ó tesoro, que todo gobierno previsor está en el deber de constituir.

El éxito de una conversión de deudas depende, en gran parte, de la oportunidad, porque es una operación bilateral, que está subordinada al crédito del Gobierno. Creo que sólo, de ahora en adelante, esa oportunidad podrá presentarse.

En cuanto á la conversión de la deuda externa, el Poder Ejecutivo estaba resuelto, en último caso y cualquiera que fuese el sacrificio, á cancelar el empréstito de consolidación, no sólo por el alto interés que devenga, sino también por las cláusulas de su contrato, pero negociaciones pendientes me permiten esperar que llegaremos á obtener su retiro por medio de una conversión realizada en condiciones favorables.

La nacionalización de la deuda externa debe ser, de hoy en adelante, el propósito principal de todo plan financiero. Para ello, necesitamos cuidar del crédito interno, cimentándolo sobre las seguras bases de la confianza y de la utilidad ofrecida á los tenedores de nuestros títulos.

El cálculo de recursos, para 1904, fué de 42,936,339 pesos oro y 64,155,000 pesos moneda nacional, ó sea un total de 161,737,588 pesos moneda nacional.

El producido de la renta y demás entradas calculadas alcanzó, en el mismo año, á 52,254,428 pesos oro, más 70,004,834 pesos moneda nacional, ó sea 188,764,894 pesos moneda nacional, lo que da un excedente, de lo producido sobre lo calculado, de 27,027,306 pesos moneda nacional.

Por presupuesto se ha gastado en 1904 pesos 160,190,587 moneda nacional, reducido el oro á papel.

Sobrante de lo producido sobre lo gastado por presupuesto: \$28,574,307 moneda nacional.

Deuda externa en 31 de diciembre de 1903, \$375,844,786 oro.

Deuda externa en 31 de diciembre de 1904, \$370,772,667 oro.

Amortizado \$5,072,119 oro.

La amortización de la deuda interna á oro, durante 1904, alcanza á \$82,500 oro.

|                                                         | Moneda nacional. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Deuda interna á papel, al 31 de diciembre de 1903 ..... | \$77, 127, 500   |
| Deuda interna emitida en 1904 .....                     | 9, 873, 500      |
| Total .....                                             | 87, 001, 000     |
| Amortizado en 1904 .....                                | 7, 826, 600      |
| Deuda interna á papel al 31 de diciembre de 1904.....   | 79, 174, 400     |

Más \$10,000,000 moneda nacional, emitidos para el Fondo del Monte Pío Civil.

Deuda por letras de Tesorería á oro: Á 31 de marzo de 1904, oro \$1,894,636; á 30 de abril de 1905, oro \$1,376,098.

Esta deuda proviene del pago de obras en el Palacio del Congreso, puerto de la capital y puerto militar. Será cancelada con recursos incorporados á los presupuestos de este año y de 1906, 1907 y 1908.

Deuda por letras de Tesorería á papel: Á 31 de marzo de 1904, moneda nacional \$1,326,217; á 30 de abril de 1905, moneda nacional \$3,332,594.

Debo prevenir á Vuestra Honorabilidad que esta deuda vence en los años de 1906, 1907 y 1908, en cuyos presupuestos figurarán los recursos necesarios. Proviene en su totalidad de gastos efectuados en el Palacio del Congreso.

Con los recursos de 1904, se han pagado \$5,961,983 moneda nacional, más \$933,395 oro de deuda exigible de años anteriores, quedando ésta, en 31 de marzo de este año 1905, en \$2,421,883 moneda nacional, más \$238,262 oro. En abril último se ha cancelado una buena parte, según resultará de las cuentas de contaduría.

Desde el 31 de octubre de 1904 hasta la fecha el Poder Ejecutivo ha reembolsado al Fondo de Conversión \$5,500,000 oro, cumpliéndose



así serias obligaciones consignadas en leyes dictadas por Vuestra Honorabilidad.

Hoy el Fondo de Conversión cuenta con \$7,710,545.81 oro.

La Tesorería contaba en 27 de abril último con una reserva de \$13,999,003 moneda nacional, más \$756,883 oro reserva, que será dedicada á serias y provechosas operaciones de crédito, si Vuestra Honorabilidad lo consiente. La misma Tesorería sigue siendo acreedora de las leyes especiales para obras públicas, sin contar con \$1,000,000 papel y \$3,347,581 oro, incluidos en el cálculo de recursos del presupuesto vigente.

#### INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

La inscripción de alumnos en edad escolar ha sido, en toda la República, de 560,000, comprendidos los niños inscriptos en las escuelas fiscales, anexas á las normales y particulares. Corresponde del total, á esta ciudad y territorios nacionales, donde hace sentir directamente su acción el Consejo Nacional, alrededor de 130,000 alumnos, atendidos por 3,622 maestros en 706 escuelas.

#### AGRICULTURA.

El año transcurrido na sido de excepcional prosperidad inmigratoria, habiendo llegado á la República, por el puerto de Buenos Aires, 199,888 personas, de las cuales salieron 105,360 y quedaron, como saldo á favor del aumento de la población, los 94,528 individuos restantes. El número extraordinario de agricultores, anotados en la estadística, es un síntoma halagueño que revela la incorporación espontánea de elementos de trabajo, que cooperarán en el desarrollo de la riqueza del país.

El año 1904 acusa, pues, la cifra más alta de la entrada inmigratoria y del saldo de población favorable al país en los últimos doce años; pero el año actual se inicia bajo auspicios más favorables en este sentido, pues la corriente no sólo se sostiene, sino que aumenta. Durante el primer trimestre entraron 57,482 personas y salieron 37,979 quedando un saldo favorable de 19,503.

La ley de 8 de enero de 1903 ha facilitado la adquisición de la tierra pública, por el pequeño capitalista, evitando, en lo posible, el acaparamiento de grandes áreas por una sola persona. Por decreto de 10 de enero de 1905 el Poder Ejecutivo ha dictado una reglamentación nueva de esta ley, modificando algunas disposiciones de la anterior, que, en la práctica, resultaron deficientes, é inspirándose en el propósito de fomentar, ante todo, la compra de lotes pequeños para la colonización agrícola ó pastoril mediante las facilidades acordadas en favor de los colonos. Esta reglamentación evita, en lo posible, la adquisición de grandes zonas, sea directamente, sea por intepósita persona, valiéndose de transferencias.

Las operaciones de venta y arrendamiento de tierras han producido, durante el año 1904, la suma de 1,529,774 pesos 89 centavos moneda nacional; 5,952 pesos oro en efectivo; y 134,446 pesos 84 centavos moneda nacional en letras. Durante el primer trimestre del corriente año, se ha recaudado, por el mismo concepto, la suma de 235,797 pesos 92 centavos moneda nacional; 981 pesos 54 centavos oro en efectivo y 153,084 pesos 88 centavos moneda nacional en letras.

En el año 1895, la extension total sembrada en la República ascendía á 4,892,005 hectáreas; mientras hoy tenemos 12,000,000. Los tres productos principales: trigo, lino y maíz, que, en el año 1902-3, ocupaban 6,803,000 hectáreas de cultivo, se han extendido, en al año 1904-5, en 1,600,000 hectáreas más. La producción de estos cereales sumará 7,900,000 toneladas, lo que importa un aumento de más de 1,000,000 de toneladas sobre la del año anterior.

Se nota en la actualidad un gran interés por la implantación de nuevas industrias y por el desarrollo de las existentes, sobre todo las extractivas. La industria minera, en la cual hasta hace poco tiempo se habían invertido reducidos capitales, experimenta un gran desarrollo y el Gobierno le ha dedicado preferenta atención.

Se han formado recientemente quince compañías de exploración de aluviones auríferos, con un capital declarado de más de 300,000 pesos moneda nacional.

El comercio exterior de nuestro país, revelado por las cifras de la estadística, demuestra indiscutiblemente la próspera situación de la República.

Así, pues, en 1903, importamos 131,206,600 pesos oro y en 1904 187,305,969 de la misma moneda, lo que señala un aumento de 56,099,369 pesos oro. En el mismo año 1903, exportamos 220,983,524 pesos oro y, en el pasado, 274,157,525 de dicha moneda, acusando un aumento de 43,174,001 pesos oro. El conjunto de este comercio fué, en 1903, 352,191,124 y en 1904, 451,463,494, es decir, un crecimiento total de 99,272,370 pesos oro.

Los productos de la agricultura han crecido, para nuestro comercio de exportación, en 45,077,220 pesos oro, siendo sus principales factores trigo, maíz y lino en el orden mencionado. Respecto de los productos de la ganadería, algunos de los cuales acusan un descenso en la exportación, balanceados estos con los que producen aumento, resulta finalmente que hemos exportado 3,816,718 pesos oro menos que el año anterior. Los productos forestales, los de la minería y otros de menor cuantía señalan un crecimiento que, en parte, compensa el descenso de la ganadería.

#### OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

Las líneas férreas en explotación tienen 19,950 kilómetros de longitud. Se han librado al servicio, desde el 12 de octubre último, 5

líneas con 536 kilómetros. Están en construcción 16 con 2,462 kilómetros y han sido contratadas 21 con 7,400 kilómetros aproximadamente. Hay concedidas muchas otras, pero hasta que los concesionarios no formalicen sus contratos ó no inicien su ejecución, carecería de objeto tomarlas en cuenta.

El capital particular ha demostrado estar pronto para esa obra, más, aunque ella sea lisonjero para nuestro patriotismo, en cuanto importa confianza en el porvenir del país, no debe olvidarse que el Estado debe ser el gran regulador de los medios de comunicación y que no sólo llena esa misión al proceder con prudencia en las concesiones ferroviarias y al exigir su correcto cumplimiento, sino también al controlarlas con sus propias líneas férreas, ejerciendo sobre aquéllas una saludable competencia.

Los actuales ferrocarriles del Estado son administrados con celo y competencia. No sólo no ocasionan pérdida, sino que se costean y producen ganancias, aplicadas á su mejoramiento y ampliación. Sin embargo, para que llenen sin dificultad el propósito antes expuesto y el de abrir al comercio zonas sin incentivo para el capital particular, será forzoso modificar la legislación respectiva. Á este objeto responde un proyecto de ley que será presentado inmediatamente y para el cual solicito preferente atención.

Me es grato, por fin, anunciaros que los ferrocarriles del Estado han aumentado sus entradas en el año anterior y que, por lo sucedido hasta ahora en el actual, ese movimiento ascendente continuará.

Actualmente se construyen ó amplian por administración ó empresa privada los puertos de Uruguay, Colón, Ruiz, Concordia, San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz y Quequen.

#### **COMERCIO EXTERIOR CORRESPONDIENTE AL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.**

[De "La Prensa," No. 12670.]

##### **EXPORTACIÓN.**

En el "Boletín Oficial" se dice que la exportación de la República Argentina durante los tres primeros meses del año en curso alcanzó á \$89,137,327 oro, mientras que en igual período de 1904 ese valor fué de \$73,234,446 oro. Comparadas ambas cifras resulta un aumento de \$15,902,881 oro á favor del primer trimestre del año en curso; cifra esta que resulta en extremo satisfactoria, puesto que ella revela el inmenso incremento que se vislumbra para el comercio exterior del país en el año actual.

##### **IMPORTACIÓN.**

La importación de la República Argentina durante el primer trimestre de este año alcanzó á \$47,823,727 oro, contra \$43,300,622 oro

en el mismo período de 1904. Resulta, pues, un aumento de \$4,523,105 oro á favor del trimestre del año en curso.

Reuniendo en un sólo total los aumentos que se han operado en la exportación é importación, tenemos que el comercio exterior de la República Argentina durante el primer trimestre de este año se ha acrecentado en \$20,425,956 oro.

COMERCIO POR PAÍSES.

El comercio exterior de la Republica en el primer trimestre del año se ha distribuido en las siguientes proporciones con los Estados con que mantiene intercambio:

| Países.              | Importación, oro. | Exportación, oro. | Países.                  | Importación, oro. | Exportación, oro. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Africa .....         | \$4,975           | \$1,246,103       | Francia .....            | \$4,973,336       | \$13,100,549      |
| Alemania .....       | 7,420,623         | 11,882,351        | Italia .....             | 4,807,071         | 1,607,060         |
| Bélgica .....        | 2,175,460         | 7,518,026         | Países Bajos .....       | 237,214           | 779,420           |
| Bolivia .....        | 17,257            | 35,407            | Paraguay .....           | 256,819           | 101,254           |
| Brasil .....         | 1,145,167         | 3,738,801         | Reino Unido .....        | 15,931,750        | 12,072,719        |
| Cuba .....           | 139,886           | 125,164           | Uruguay .....            | 237,188           | 1,544,812         |
| Chile .....          | 68,035            | 491,977           | Otras procedencias ..... | 3,129,163         | 4,073,917         |
| España .....         | 1,287,006         | 640,686           | A órdenes .....          |                   | 26,117,007        |
| Estados Unidos ..... | 5,993,778         | 4,062,074         |                          |                   |                   |

Como datos ilustrativos de la importancia del comercio exterior, se puede decir que la exportación en el primer trimestre de este año, sobre el total de \$89,137,327 oro, comprende \$46,672,384 oro de productos ganaderos y \$40,285,192 oro de productos de la agricultura.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN FEBRERO DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de febrero de 1905:

| Puertos, países y artículos.    | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos.  | Cantidad. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| BUENOS AIRES.                   |           | BUENOS AIRES—continúa.        |           |
| Alemania:                       |           | Bélgica:                      |           |
| Trigo .....                     | 3,029     | Trigo .....                   | 11,150    |
| Maíz .....                      | 866       | Maíz .....                    | 918       |
| Lino .....                      | 2,495     | Lino .....                    | 3,152     |
| Harina .....                    | 30        | Lana .....                    | 2,664     |
| Lana .....                      | 6,277     | Cueros lanares .....          | 27        |
| Cueros lanares .....            | 34        | Cueros vacunos, secos .....   | 85        |
| Cueros vacunos, secos .....     | 113       | Cueros vacunos, salados ..... | 517       |
| Cueros vacunos, salados .....   | 924       | Cueros de potros, secos ..... | 3         |
| Cueros de potros, salados ..... | 17        | Cueros diversos .....         | 3         |
| Cueros de potros, secos .....   | 38        | Cerda .....                   | 41        |
| Cueros diversos .....           | 67        | Caldo concentrado .....       | 13        |
| Astas .....                     | 11        | Huesos y ceniza .....         | 129       |
| Tripas .....                    | 169       | Astas .....                   | 22        |
| Sebo .....                      | 198       | Sebo .....                    | 95        |
| Avena .....                     | 98        | Pasto .....                   | 501       |
| Afrecho .....                   | 2,342     | Avena .....                   | 137       |
| Semilla de nabo .....           | 103       | Afrecho .....                 | 1,864     |
| Alpiste .....                   | 103       | Semilla de nabo .....         | 17        |
| Semillas .....                  | 81        | Alpiste .....                 | 38        |
| Tortas de lino .....            | 274       | Acetites y grasas .....       | 10        |
| Guano .....                     | 15        | Extracto de quebracho .....   | 1         |
| Casena .....                    | 54        | Holanda:                      |           |
| Plumas .....                    | 43        | Maíz .....                    | 426       |
| Minerales .....                 | 6         | Lino .....                    | 1,065     |
| Extracto de quebracho .....     | 426       | Harina .....                  | 175       |

| Puertos, países y artículos.               | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos.          | Cantidad.  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>BUENOS AIRES—continúa.</b>              |           | <b>BUENOS AIRES—continúa.</b>         |            |
| <b>Holanda—Continúa.</b>                   |           | <b>Brasil:</b>                        |            |
| Astas.....tonelada..                       | 12        | Trigo.....toneladas..                 | 466        |
| Sebo.....id.....                           | 59        | Maíz.....id.....                      | 150        |
| Caseína.....id.....                        | 1         | Lino.....id.....                      | 3          |
| <b>España:</b>                             |           | Harina.....id.....                    | 8,313      |
| Trigo.....tonelada..                       | 1,859     | Cueros lanares.....id.....            | 2          |
| Maíz.....id.....                           | 856       | Tasaño.....id.....                    | 252        |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....           | 173       | Sebo.....id.....                      | 5          |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....         | 13        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 551        |
| Cueros diversos.....id.....                | 2         | Avena.....id.....                     | 1          |
| Astas.....id.....                          | 10        | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 71         |
| Trigos.....id.....                         | 2         | Alpiste.....id.....                   | 162        |
| Sebo.....id.....                           | 293       | Extracto de quebracho.....id.....     | 5          |
| <b>Francia:</b>                            |           | Caballos en pie.....id.....           | 2          |
| Trigo.....toneladas..                      | 1,626     | Vacunos en pie.....id.....            | 231        |
| Maíz.....id.....                           | 1,778     | <b>Sud-Africa:</b>                    |            |
| Lino.....id.....                           | 2,846     | Trigo.....toneladas..                 | 4,960      |
| Lana.....id.....                           | 7,152     | Maíz.....id.....                      | 304        |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....                 | 1,748     | Cuartos vacuo congelados.....id.....  | 1,756      |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....           | 179       | Menudencias congeladas.....id.....    | 7          |
| Cueros diversos.....id.....                | 56        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 305        |
| Cerda.....id.....                          | 7         | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 2          |
| Carne conservada.....id.....               | 3         | Manteca.....id.....                   | 2          |
| Lenguas conservadas.....id.....            | 3         | Caballos en pie.....id.....           | 237        |
| Sangre, seca.....id.....                   | 79        | Vacunos en pie.....id.....            | 100        |
| Huesos y cenizas.....id.....               | 47        | Lanares en pie.....id.....            | 800        |
| Astas.....id.....                          | 26        | Mulas en pie.....id.....              | 350        |
| Sebo.....id.....                           | 113       | Asnos en pie.....id.....              | 298        |
| Afrecho.....id.....                        | 468       | <b>Estados Unidos:</b>                |            |
| Alpiste.....id.....                        | 253       | Lana.....toneladas..                  | 2,429      |
| Guano.....id.....                          | 49        | Cueros lanares.....id.....            | 57         |
| Caseína.....id.....                        | 10        | Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....      | 1,020      |
| Plumas.....kilos..                         | 1,890     | Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....    | 43         |
| Quebracho en rollizos.....toneladas..      | 58        | Cueros de potros secos.....id.....    | 5          |
| <b>Inglaterra:</b>                         |           | Cueros diversos.....id.....           | 134        |
| Trigo.....toneladas..                      | 21,781    | Alpiste.....id.....                   | 163        |
| Maíz.....id.....                           | 1,084     | Caseína.....id.....                   | 3          |
| Lino.....id.....                           | 6,617     | Quebracho en rollizos.....id.....     | 2,748      |
| Harina.....id.....                         | 1,762     | Extracto de quebracho.....id.....     | 813        |
| Lana.....id.....                           | 2,196     | <b>India Inglesa:</b>                 |            |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....                 | 108       | Maíz.....id.....                      | 3          |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....           | 33        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 341        |
| Cueros diversos.....id.....                | 5         | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 40         |
| Cerda.....id.....                          | 3         | Yeguaros en pie.....id.....           | 91         |
| Carneros congelados.....id.....            | 237       | Mulas en pie.....id.....              | 671        |
| Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas..... | 3,467     | Asnos en pie.....id.....              | 3          |
| Menudencias congeladas, toneladas.....     | 193       | <b>Varios países:</b>                 |            |
| Carne conservada.....toneladas..           | 22        | Trigo.....toneladas..                 | 834        |
| Lenguas conservadas.....id.....            | 14        | Maíz.....id.....                      | 153        |
| Tasaño.....id.....                         | 94        | Lino.....id.....                      | 2,439      |
| Huesos y cenizas.....id.....               | 359       | Harina.....id.....                    | 114        |
| Astas.....id.....                          | 4         | Lana.....id.....                      | 36         |
| Sebo.....id.....                           | 349       | Cueros lanares.....id.....            | 9          |
| Pasto.....id.....                          | 5         | Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....      | 4          |
| Avena.....id.....                          | 1,015     | Tasaño.....id.....                    | 298        |
| Cebada.....id.....                         | 63        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 892        |
| Afrecho.....id.....                        | 1,199     | Avena.....id.....                     | 2          |
| Alpiste.....id.....                        | 512       | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 66         |
| Tortas de lino.....id.....                 | 85        | Alpiste.....id.....                   | 85         |
| Guano.....id.....                          | 134       | Semillas.....id.....                  | 1          |
| Acetlos y grasas.....id.....               | 50        | Azúcar.....id.....                    | 141        |
| Melasa.....id.....                         | 125       | Plumas.....kilos..                    | 1,796      |
| Caseína.....id.....                        | 339       | Tabaco.....id.....                    | 606        |
| Manteca.....id.....                        | 575       | Quebracho en rollizos.....toneladas.. | 111        |
| Quebracho en rollizos.....id.....          | 979       | Yeguaros en pie.....id.....           | 12         |
| Extracto de quebracho.....id.....          | 11        | Vacunos en pie.....id.....            | 20         |
| <b>Italia:</b>                             |           | Lanares en pie.....id.....            | 30         |
| Trigo.....toneladas..                      | 2,126     | Mulas en pie.....id.....              | 705        |
| Maíz.....id.....                           | 4,038     | <b>Órdenes:</b>                       |            |
| Lino.....id.....                           | 177       | Trigo.....toneladas..                 | 28,954     |
| Lana.....id.....                           | 392       | Maíz.....id.....                      | 12,653     |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....                 | 111       | Lino.....id.....                      | 3,248      |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....           | 336       | Harina.....id.....                    | 11         |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....         | 22        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 8          |
| Cueros diversos.....id.....                | 4         | Cebadilla.....id.....                 | 19         |
| Cerda.....id.....                          | 21        | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 99         |
| Menudencias congeladas.....id.....         | 1         | <b>LA PLATA.</b>                      |            |
| Tripas.....id.....                         | 29        | <b>Órdenes:</b>                       |            |
| Sebo.....id.....                           | 281       | Maíz.....kilos..                      | 5,986,109  |
| Alpiste.....id.....                        | 43        | Trigo.....id.....                     | 11,622,467 |
| Semillas.....id.....                       | 1         | Lino.....id.....                      | 659,364    |
| Extracto de quebracho.....id.....          | 80        | Pasto.....id.....                     | 12,000     |
|                                            |           | Afrecho.....id.....                   | 2,590      |

| Puertos, países y artículos.       | Cantidad. | Puertos, países y artículos.               | Cantidad. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>LA PLATA—continúa.</b>          |           | <b>ROSARIO—continúa.</b>                   |           |
| <b>Órdenes—Continúa.</b>           |           | <b>Uruguay:</b>                            |           |
| Avena.....kilos.....               | 226,730   | Azúcar.....toneladas.....                  | 110       |
| Carne congelada.....id.....        | 3,508,355 | Sud Africa:                                |           |
| Carneros congelados.....id.....    | 955,321   | Pasto.....id.....                          | 1,701     |
| Sebo.....id.....                   | 247,296   | <b>Órdenes:</b>                            |           |
| Huesos.....id.....                 | 20,315    | Trigo.....id.....                          | 118,488   |
| Garras.....id.....                 | 4,318     | Lino.....id.....                           | 36,647    |
| Pezuñas.....id.....                | 779       | Alpiste.....id.....                        | 3         |
| Cueros salados.....id.....         | 60,246    | Afrecho.....id.....                        | 1,211     |
| Sangre seca.....id.....            | 25,413    | Huesos.....id.....                         | 692       |
| Guano artificial.....id.....       | 277,430   |                                            |           |
| Lana.....id.....                   | 13,507    | <b>ZÁRATE.</b>                             |           |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 65,020    | <b>Inglaterra:</b>                         |           |
| Extracto de carne.....id.....      | 1,267     | Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas..... | 1,270     |
| Astas.....id.....                  | 3,496     | Carne congelada.....id.....                | 96        |
| Manteca.....id.....                | 9,600     | Carneros congelados.....id.....            | 1,023     |
| Carne conservada.....id.....       | 10,000    | Tripas.....id.....                         | 21        |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 1,314     | Sebo.....id.....                           | 367       |
| Caballos en pie.....id.....        | 30        | Aceites y grasas.....id.....               | 10        |
|                                    |           | Guano.....id.....                          | 37        |
| <b>ROSARIO.</b>                    |           | Sangre seca.....id.....                    | 85        |
| <b>Brasil:</b>                     |           | Carne conservada.....id.....               | 16        |
| Trigo.....toneladas.....           | 7,029     |                                            |           |
| Harina.....id.....                 | 822       | <b>PARANÁ.</b>                             |           |
| Pasto.....id.....                  | 958       | <b>Alemania:</b>                           |           |
| <b>Alemania:</b>                   |           | Trigo.....id.....                          | 3,092     |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 1,199     | Lino.....id.....                           | 891       |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 1,221     | <b>Bélgica:</b>                            |           |
| Afrecho.....id.....                | 3,018     | Trigo.....id.....                          | 3,492     |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 297       | Lino.....id.....                           | 1,936     |
| Semilla de nabo.....id.....        | 37        | <b>Órdenes:</b>                            |           |
| Maíz.....id.....                   | 39        | Trigo.....id.....                          | 13,385    |
| Quebracho.....id.....              | 2,322     | Lino.....id.....                           | 2,908     |
| <b>Inglaterra:</b>                 |           | Afrecho.....id.....                        | 325       |
| Trigo.....id.....                  | 1,965     |                                            |           |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 1,096     | <b>SAN NICOLÁS.</b>                        |           |
| Lana.....id.....                   | 12        | <b>Inglaterra:</b>                         |           |
| Semillas.....id.....               | 57        | Trigo.....toneladas.....                   | 1,011     |
| Pasto.....id.....                  | 52        | <b>Francia:</b>                            |           |
| <b>Holandia:</b>                   |           | Maíz.....id.....                           | 50        |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 1,551     | Lino.....id.....                           | 1,964     |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 10        | Alpiste.....id.....                        | 299       |
| Sebo.....id.....                   | 4         | Lana.....id.....                           | 460       |
| <b>Bélgica:</b>                    |           | Semillas.....id.....                       | 17        |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 1,866     | <b>Bélgica:</b>                            |           |
| Afrecho.....id.....                | 1,191     | Lino.....id.....                           | 227       |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....   | 418       | Alpiste.....id.....                        | 78        |
| <b>Francia:</b>                    |           | <b>Alemania:</b>                           |           |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 1,013     | Lino.....id.....                           | 125       |
| Lana.....id.....                   | 283       | <b>Órdenes:</b>                            |           |
| Alpiste.....id.....                | 12        | Trigo.....id.....                          | 9,010     |
| <b>Estados Unidos:</b>             |           | Maíz.....id.....                           | 4,614     |
| Lana.....id.....                   | 527       | Lino.....id.....                           | 17,000    |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 8         | Alpiste.....id.....                        | 32        |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 27        |                                            |           |
| <b>Italia:</b>                     |           |                                            |           |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 39        |                                            |           |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....   | 30        |                                            |           |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 2         |                                            |           |

### PRECIOS MEDIOS DEL TRIGO DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904.

[De "La Prensa" de abril 24 de 1905.]

He aquí los precios medios obtenidos en 1904 y los años anteriores hasta 1899, en papel y en oro, por cada 100 kilogramos:

| Año.      | Precio<br>papel. | Precio<br>oro. | Año.      | Precio<br>papel. | Precio<br>oro. |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| 1899..... | \$5.42           | \$2.41         | 1902..... | \$6.77           | \$2.86         |
| 1900..... | 5.89             | 2.54           | 1903..... | 6.39             | 2.81           |
| 1901..... | 6.35             | 2.73           | 1904..... | 7.02             | 3.09           |

La siguiente tabla muestra las exportaciones durante los años referidos:

| Año.       | Toneladas. | Año.       | Toneladas. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1899 ..... | 1,713,429  | 1902 ..... | 644,096    |
| 1900 ..... | 1,929,676  | 1903 ..... | 1,681,327  |
| 1901 ..... | 904,289    | 1904 ..... | 2,304,724  |

### ADUANA DEL ROSARIO.

[De "La Nación," No. 11290.]

Es sabido que la aduana de Rosario es la segunda de la República. Su renta ha tenido un aumento considerable en el año de 1904 sobre el año de 1903, como podrá verse por el siguiente detalle:

|                               | 1903.          | 1904.          |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Importación .....             | \$2,119,855.67 | \$3,076,520.05 |
| Adicional 2 por ciento .....  | 122,667.01     | 186,015.00     |
| Ley 3871 .....                | 304,546.56     | 5,338.71       |
| Ley 11269 .....               | 308,527.62     | 146.90         |
| Almacenaje .....              | 3,379.53       | 205.57         |
| Eslingaje .....               | 1,103.45       | 79.96          |
| Estadística .....             | 49,582.60      | 64,831.80      |
| Guinches .....                | 411.25         | 24.15          |
| Faros y balizas .....         | 24,757.25      | 27,455.04      |
| Sanidad .....                 | 3,632.74       | 4,010.62       |
| Exportación .....             | 187,732.34     | 186,161.45     |
| Multas 2 y 5 por ciento ..... | 1,886.18       | 3,165.16       |
| Derechos consulares .....     | 234.51         | 658.00         |
| Prácticos .....               | 745.00         | 137.50         |
| Receptorías .....             | 5,561.71       | 8,641.78       |
| Eventuales .....              | 175.55         | 170.00         |
| Total .....                   |                | \$3,563,561.69 |

Debe además tenerse en cuenta que la aduana del Rosario desde septiembre del año 1902 no recauda los siguientes impuestos y derechos: Almacenaje, eslingaje, muelles, guinches y anclaje, los cuales los percibe la empresa constructora del puerto con arreglo á las estipulaciones de su contrato con el superior gobierno.

Por dicho concepto la aduana cobró en el año de 1901 la cantidad de \$561,000 moneda nacional oro, suma que, debido á la mayor importación habida en el año de 1904, debe haberse aumentado en un 50 por ciento más, de manera que á haber la aduana recaudado esas cantidades, la renta del año de 1904 habríase elevado á \$3,800,000 moneda nacional oro.

Calculando lo recaudado con los gastos de personal y pago de pensiones civiles, resulta que para recaudar la renta indicada se ha invertido el 1.97 por ciento contra 2.24 en 1903 y 4.36 en 1902.

Á \$50,000,000 oro—en números redondos—alcanzó el valor de los productos exportados por el puertos del Rosario, en el año de 1904, lo que representa un aumento de \$12,000,000 sobre el año anterior, y \$32,000,000 en relación al año de 1902.

## COLOMBIA.

**MOVIMIENTO DE LA CARGA DE IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN  
DEL FERROCARRIL DE LA DORADA, DEL 1° DE ENERO DE  
1892 AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1904.**

[Del "Diario Oficial" de Bogotá, No. 12281.]

| Año.      | Importación.  | Exportación.  | Total.        |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|           | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| 1892..... | 14, 171, 914  | 10, 182, 823  | 24, 554, 737  |
| 1893..... | 16, 871, 183  | 11, 046, 496  | 27, 917, 679  |
| 1894..... | 14, 589, 958  | 10, 418, 432  | 25, 008, 390  |
| 1895..... | 8, 215, 488   | 2, 601, 861   | 5, 817, 349   |
| 1896..... | 17, 264, 292  | 12, 812, 739  | 30, 077, 031  |
| 1897..... | 25, 603, 855  | 15, 358, 712  | 40, 962, 567  |
| 1898..... | 21, 532, 702  | 15, 659, 124  | 37, 191, 826  |
| 1899..... | 17, 784, 001  | 17, 166, 510  | 34, 950, 511  |
| 1900..... | 2, 729, 600   | 4, 819, 365   | 7, 548, 965   |
| 1901..... | 10, 134, 592  | 10, 421, 525  | 20, 556, 117  |
| 1902..... | 8, 744, 396   | 8, 963, 068   | 17, 707, 464  |
| 1903..... | 15, 704, 480  | 22, 912, 464  | 38, 616, 944  |
| 1904..... | 26, 928, 955  | 20, 659, 128  | 47, 588, 083  |
|           | 195, 275, 416 | 163, 022, 237 | 358, 297, 653 |

## COSTA RICA.

**MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COSTA  
RICA AL CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL, MAYO 1° DE 1905.**

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: Por tercera vez, desde la fecha en que la voluntad popular me confió su mandato supremo, tengo la honra de daros informe del estado político y administrativo de la República, cumpliendo un precepto constitucional que me proporciona la satisfacción de haceros conocer á grandes rasgos, la suma de esfuerzos consumados en bien de la comunidad por los diversos departamentos de Gobierno y la de ofrecer á ese Alto Poder el homenaje de mi respeto en la sesión inaugural de la presente legislatura, que como las anteriores, será sin duda centro de provisiones bienhechoras para la patria, á cuya prosperidad se encaminan nuestros comunes afanes.

\* \* \* \* \*

El año que acaba de transcurrir no deja en nuestra historia la huella de una sola perturbación social, ni de consiguiente, el recuerdo siempre penoso del uso de medidas anormales para el mantenimiento del orden, ha venido á sumarse á los demás de mi Gobierno con la homogeneidad con que se suceden los días prósperos en un pueblo de energías bien orientadas, refractario á las discordias intestinas, que fía su porvenir al excelso poder del trabajo, á la previsión serena de las leyes, á la probidad y patriotismo de sus personeros, y que hace su jornada sin desmayos, ni grandes vicisitudes.

Tal sosiego, que no tiene por factores la postración de las iniciativas, la asfixia de las ideas ó la falta de virilidad en el carácter; que por el



contrario es atributo del ejercicio discreto de los fueros de la ciudadanía, cuando, el espíritu de civismo vibra en todas partes y la libertad del pensamiento alcanza su mayor vuelo, pregona la sensatez del pueblo costarricense, así como el progreso realizado por él en los hábitos de la política, y halaga sobre manera mi dignidad de Primer Magistrado, permitidme que os lo declare con llaneza, porque he contribuido no poco á esa segura señal del bienestar colectivo, rindiéndome á la ley antes que ninguno en el desempeño de mis funciones y haciéndola sentir por igual a todos mis gobernados, con espíritu negado siempre á las nocivas influencias de la pasión ó del personalismo.

La lucha electoral relativa á la renovación de poderes que ha de efectuarse en 1906—tan tempranamente comenzada por los círculos militantes, época de prueba aquí como en cualquier otro medio social porque tiende á introducir en la conciencia popular motivos de perniciosa división ó al menos de apasionadas controversias—no ha alterado la tranquilidad general, y es de esperarse que llegará á un desenlace en todos conceptos venturosos sin que hayamos de recoger en ese período lleno de peligros los amargos frutos del extravío á que están expuestos los partidos cuando pierden de vista que el bien de la nación, debe alzarse por encima de todas las parcialidades, y que á él no se llega nunca por sobre los intereses del orden y de la paz, cualquiera que sea el anhelo que para cohonestar el atentado se invoque.

Bien conocéis mi fe de gobernante en este asunto que tanto pesa en los destinos de la República; aspiro á que el voto popular se manifieste con espontaneidad, sin que por nada, ni por nadie se violente ú oprima el proceso de las opiniones; á que el pueblo elija á su albedrío los hombres que quiera tener como exponentes de su acción en el porvenir; pero aspiro asimismo á que esos intereses, cuya defensa me ha confiado el país en primer lugar, sean como valla infranqueable para los embates de los bandos que se disputan el triunfo del sufragio; y en armonía con esos propósitos, guardo y hago guardar á todos los empleados de mi dependencia cabal neutralidad en la propaganda electoral; he reglamentado ésta para evitar ó disminuir las posibilidades de conflicto, y continuaré hasta el fin de mi período ejerciendo el poder en garantía de todos, como servidor de las libertades públicas, mas también como representante de la ley.

Esa actitud en que doy forma al tributo de mayor precio que la autoridad constituida puede rendir á la majestad del derecho, representa todo el contingente que me cabe en el debate con que se prepara la más trascendental de las funciones políticas; lo demás lo hará el pueblo mismo.

\* \* \* \* \*

Concuerda con ese halagüeño cuadro de nuestro modo de ser doméstico, el ambiente favorable que rodea la República en sus relaciones

exteriores, las cuales han sido sinceramente cordiales, merced al respeto profundo del derecho ajeno, á la estricta observancia de los tratados y de los deberes que la comunidad internacional impone, y á la índole hospitalaria que tanto nos recomienda en el concepto de los demás pueblos y que además de granjearnos su creciente benevolencia, nos abre un ancho campo de actividad para el ensanche de nuestra cultura y poder económico.

Para perfeccionar esa situación—que no es nueva, que no acusa un solo conflicto, que nos presenta ante el mundo como Estado merecedor de la amistad y la ayuda de los otros—sólo nos ha faltado resolver la dificultad relativa á la fijación de nuestra frontera del Sur, asunto en que viene empeñando mucho su diligencia la Secretaría del ramo desde mediados del año próximo pasado, á fin de llegar á un arreglo amigable, que de una vez termine esa vieja y enojosa disputa, conforme á los títulos históricos del señorío territorial de Costa Rica hacia esa parte, ó al menos dentro de un plan de equitativa composición, formulado á la vista de la posesión jurisdiccional ejercida en la zona que es objeto de la diferencia de pareceres.

Terminada de necesidad en ese asunto nuestra acción diplomática en la Cancillería Colombiana por la declaración de independencia del istmo de Panamá, fué preciso trasladar nuestras gestiones á la nueva República, y al efecto, por decreto de 6 de julio acredité en ella una Legación á cargo del muy distinguido abogado, miembro entonces de mi gabinete, señor licenciado don LEONIDAS PACHECO, la que al cabo de ocho meses de tarea en todos conceptos meritoria, acogida y apoyada de buena voluntad por el ilustre jefe de aquel Estado amigo, dió por terminada su misión, después de concluir ad referendum tres interesantes tratados, de los cuales conoceréis en su oportunidad, en que se fija la actitud de los dos países tocante al fallo emitido por el señor Presidente de Francia el 11 de septiembre de 1900, se estatuye su línea divisoria desde la costa del Océano Atlántico hasta el litoral del Pacífico y se estipulan las condiciones en que debe practicarse sobre el terreno la localización del lindero convenido.

Por la misma época se envió á Honduras otra Legación confiada al Señor Don RICARDO FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA, respondiendo al acuerdo vuestro de 29 de junio, en que os servistéis excitar al Poder Ejecutivo para que ejerciera su influencia amistosa ante el señor Presidente de aquella República, en favor del Doctor Don POLICARPO BONILLA y otras personas reducidas á prisión por razones de política, y si bien esta noble misión no dió el resultado que se esperaba, á pesar de llevar á su cabeza á persona de tan privilegiadas dotes, sirvió al menos para mostrar una vez más el interés que en Costa Rica despiertan los sucesos referentes á sus hermanas de Centro América y á la suerte de sus hombres de Estado.

\* \* \* \* \*

La más clara revelación del bienestar de un pueblo es el número y potencia de sus factores de producción ó sea el estado de su riqueza, pues los adelantos que se cumplen en el dominio de las ideas ó en las artes liberales son el resultado y no el arranque mismo de la marcha progresiva de la existencia social. Por eso experimento particular agrado en comunicaros que lejos de perder terreno en ese camino, lo vamos ganando poco á poco, pero de manera estable, como lo evidencia el movimiento económico de 1904, en el cual aparece que á pesar de haber sido la cosecha de café entonces recolectada la más pequeña en el último decenio, el valor general de nuestra exportación llegó á 15,185,929 de colones; y como al propio tiempo hay que anotar que la suma de la importación, la mayor en el curso de los ocho años anteriores, pues está representada por 12,850,853 de colones; acusa una diferencia de casi tres millones á favor de la primera, preciso es tener por cosa demostrada que el trabajo nacional prospera, que aumenta la actividad en los negocios comerciales y que nuestro crédito se rehabilita rápidamente en los mercados extranjeros. Al estudiar esa situación que nos augura tantos bienes, que alienta nuestras esperanzas para lo futuro por la contemplación de los hechos presentes, obsérvase además que la agricultura no desmaya en ninguno de sus ramos, pues lejos de ello, en los de bananos y cacao crece de modo sorprendente; que ese vigoroso impulso en nuestro organismo económico se ha señalado también en las empresas industriales y que las transacciones interiores encuentran propicio ambiente en la baja del interés del dinero, en la estabilidad del cambio y en la apertura de nuevos centros bancarios.

\* \* \* \* \*

Si alguna duda cupiera de que Costa Rica se levanta con nuevos alientos de la postración con que la hubo de afligir la crisis de años anteriores, quedaría disipada con sólo advertir que el movimiento de sus rentas acusa un exceso de 1,896,839.97 de colones en las entradas sobre la suma presupuesta, que ha permitido al Poder Ejecutivo atender y ampliar satisfactoriamente todos los servicios de la Administración Pública, cancelar una buena parte de la Deuda Interior y cerrar el balance del año, dejando un saldo en caja de más de un cuarto de millón de colones.

Es indudable, en lo tanto, que el país camina con rápido paso, sobre terreno firme, sostenido por la sana constitución social suya y la cordura de los ciudadanos, á un envidiable porvenir, que no será una simulación de poder, sino fuerza electiva; que no consistirá en el disimulo de la pobreza por el abuso de crédito, sino en la riqueza misma difundido en el pueblo, fecundando los campos, abriendo nuevos horizontes á las energías nacionales. En esa corriente tienen y tendrán siempre la probidad de la administración y su celo en el manejo de la cosa pública, una contribución poderosa que yo me complazco de haber prestado asiduamente en la totalidad de mis actos de Gobierno.

El arreglo de la Deuda Exterior, problema el más grave de cuantos pesan sobre nuestras finanzas y en cuya solución están empeñados el honor de la República y el auge de su desenvolvimiento comercial, ha sido objeto de mi constante atención en el año á que me refiero. Á él he consagrado todo el entusiasmo de mandatario y de patriota de que soy capaz, y aunque mis esfuerzos han tenido que tropezar con las dificultades propias del asunto, por lo ingente de la obligación, eso no me ha arredrado y tengo fundadas esperanzas de que ha de caberme á mí la honra de daros dentro de poco, la nueva feliz del ajuste de un convenio para la redención de nuestro crédito.

**CAMBIOS EN LA TARIFA ADUANERA—LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN DE PAPEL BLANCO DE IMPRENTA.**

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Les impresos comerciales, como memorandums, giros, cuentas, etiquetas, etc., pagarán un derecho aduanero de veinticinco céntimos de colón por kilogramo.

Este aforo no sufrirá el recargo de cincuenta por ciento.

ART. 2°. El papel de color para impresiones tipográficas pagará cinco céntimos por kilogramo.

ART. 3°. Se declara libre la introducción de papel blanco de imprenta.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso.

Palacio Nacional, San José á los diecinueve días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos cinco.

FEDERICO TINOCO,  
*Presidente.*

RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ,  
*1º Secretario.*

JULIO ACOSTA,  
*2º Secretario.*

San José, á los veinte días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos cinco.  
Ejecútese.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL.

**DECRETO RELATIVO Á LA CORTA EXISTENCIA ACTUAL DE MAÍZ Y DE FRIJOLES.**

La Comisión Permanente del Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, considerando:

Que según informes de los Gobernadores y Jefes Políticos, la existencia actual de maíz y de frijoles es muy exigua é insuficiente para las necesidades del consumo;

Que el precio actual de esos cereales es excesivamente alto y tiene á encarecerse cada día más, alejándose de los recursos del pueblo consumidor;

Que, á fin de procurar pronta solución á esta situación anormal para el pueblo, lo que constituye un deber del Estado se hace indispensable facilitar la importación de los citados artículos, sin perjuicio de los productores nacionales;

A iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo, y de conformidad con la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para que, por el término prudencial que estime conveniente, rebaje ó exima de derechos de importación el maíz y los frijoles, y, si fuere necesario, para introducir estos cereales por cuenta del Tesoro Público.

ART. 2º. Dicho Poder reglamentará la ejecución de este decreto, á fin de llenar las necesidades del momento sin perjudicar en lo futuro la producción nacional de estos cereales.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Palacio Nacional. San José, á los dieciocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

DANIEL GONZALEZ VIQUEZ,  
*Presidente.*

TOB. ZÚÑIGA MONTÚFAR,  
*Secretario.*

San José, á los dieciocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

Ejecútese.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario en el Despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,

J. F. ECHEVERRÍA.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de la facultad que le confiere el decreto número 16 de 18 del mes en curso, emitido por la Comisión Permanente, decreta:

Exímese temporalmente del pago de todo derecho fiscal de importación el maíz y los frijoles. La exención regirá de 1º de mayo al 31 de diciembre de este año.

Dado en San José, á los veinticinco días del mes de abril de novecientos cinco.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL.

En vista de las disposiciones que el Gobierno ha dictado para promover la importación de maíz y frijoles, y con el objeto de abaratar el precio de venta de estos artículos, la Empresa del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica ha resuelto rebajar el flete de ferrocarril sobre *maíz y frijoles importados*, á diez y siete colones veinte céntimos (17.20) por tonelada de mil kilos de Limón á San José, siempre que los embarques se hagan en lotes de veinte toneladas ó más, y de Limón á cualquiera otra estación la rebaja será de cincuenta por ciento sobre la tarifa actual, Clase P.

Estos precios comenzarán á regir desde el 26 de abril de 1905 hasta nuevo aviso.

## CHILE.

### PROYECTO DEL FERROCARRIL LONGITUDINAL.

[Extracto tomado de la presentación de los habitantes de Tarapacá, publicada en Las Últimas Noticias de Santiago correspondiente al 22 de abril de 1906.]

Esta magna obra reclamada imperiosamente por el progreso de la zona septentrional del país ha sido mirado en este último tiempo, con especial atención por el Gobierno.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República y el Honorable Señor Ministro del Ramo han impartido las órdenes del caso á la Dirección General de Obras Públicas, á fin de que esta oficina técnica envíe al norte el mayor número de comisiones de ingenieros á practicar los estudios definitivos del ferrocarril longitudinal.

En cumplimiento á estas instrucciones se han contratado los servicios de varios profesionales que ya han partido al lugar de su destino. La última comisión que se envió fué la que practica los estudios de la sección comprendida entre Altamira y Santa Catalina.

Como desea el Gobierno llevar á efecto lo más pronto posible la construcción de la obra, ha sido llamado á Santiago el jefe de una de las secciones—la de Inca á Paipote—Señor Don MANUEL FLORES, para pedirle los planos de una parte de la línea. El Señor FLORES ha presentado los planos definitivos de 30 kilómetros de su sección. Pronto debe expedirse un decreto gubernativo pidiendo propuestas públicas para la construcción de estos 30 kilómetros.

El Ministro, Señor CHARME, estima que construyendo el ferrocarril por pequeñas secciones, la terminación de la obra demoraría mucho, no consultando en tal caso los deseos del Gobierno cuales son los de llevarle á efecto cuanto antes.

Inspirados en estos propósitos el Ejecutivo prepara un mensaje que será enviado en las primeras sesiones del Congreso, y en el cual pedirá la autorización necesaria para contratar la ejecución de la obra con una compañía extranjera que traerá ingentes capitales y que atacará la construcción por diferentes puntos á la vez, empezando por Copiapó y por Arica.

La compañía constructora traería también un gran número de operarios lo cual vendría á solucionar el problema de la escasez de brazos que con motivo de estos trabajos se dejarían sentir en la agricultura, la minería y otras industrias del país. Además dicha compañía se obligará á construir el ferrocarril longitudinal en el término de cinco años, dando una fuerte garantía al Gobierno.

En su solicitud al Señor Presidente, los habitantes de la provincia de Tarapacá dicen que las enormes distancias que separan á esta sección del territorio de las otras provincias del centro y del sur de la República, la carestía y dificultades de la comunicación marítima para el

transporte de pasajeros y de productos, y los cuantiosos intereses que en todo género de industrias desarrolla la actividad del hombre en estas regiones, han hecho sentir en el corazón de todos los que suscriben este memorial, la necesidad urgente de pedir á Vuestra Excelencia la continuación del ferrocarril longitudinal para las provincias del norte, que con tantos millones contribuyen á las entradas generales de la nación, y que tanto tiempo esperan su parte en la distribución de los beneficios que otorga el Estado.

La configuración topográfica de Chile, facilita admirablemente la formación de este plan de viabilidad único, indivisible, que reúne todas las perfecciones y que es el ideal de otros países que, por sus montañas y otros defectos del suelo, se ven privados de las ventajas de una comunicación expedita en todas direcciones. La naturaleza le ha dado cuanto de útil y favorable podía existir: el gran camino natural que va de sur á norte, por el fondo de sus magníficos valles y por llanuras, depósitos de riquezas inmensas, donde por único trabajo basta sólo tender el riel y que se completa con la vía marítima, en toda paralela, apenas si necesita de unos cuantos sacrificios del Estado para transformarse en el gran cauce generador de fuente inagotable de riqueza pública.

El ferrocarril longitudinal desde Coquimbo á Arica atravesaría extensiones de terreno notables, las más, por su riqueza agrícola las otras, por los depósitos casi fabulosos de los más preciosos minerales: el oro, la plata, el cobre, el níquel, el cobalto, el manganeso, el mercurio y aluminio, los inmensos yacimientos de salitre que se extienden desde Chañaral hasta Arica, dentro de cuatro provincias, los depósitos de sal común, como no existen en otra parte del mundo, los riquísimos yacimientos de boratos, de sales potásicas y de azufre, capaces de llenar con ventaja todos los mercados conocidos, son factores de tal naturaleza, que apenas puede concebirse como hasta la fecha la iniciativa del Estado no ha sembrado sus bienes en terreno, tan fértil, que la cosecha inagotable reportaría mil por uno.

El ferrocarril longitudinal desarrollaría en términos extraordinarios las industrias nacionales del norte, y con los ramales á la costa y á los centros mineros del interior donde hay desmontes que valen millones de pesos y centenares de minas de baja ley, y con los caminos carreteros que la iniciativa particular construiría en el acto, volvería en las faenas mineras, hoy casi todas abandonadas, esa actividad que en otro tiempo hizo de Chile el país más cobrero del mundo, y el Estado repletaría sus arcas con los beneficios que reporta una industria floreciente y un pueblo rico.

Y más todavía, “la consideración especialísima de que este territorio es el mercado más seguro y lucrativo para la colocación de los productos agrícolas del sur; porque él es tributario de la zona central y

sur de la República que le remite para consumo carne, harina, cebada, cereales, pasto, vino, licores, cerveza, maderas de construcción, etc., pon un valor que pasa de veinte millones anuales.”

La Europa tiene 243,000 kilómetros de ferrocarril y los Estados Unidos 285,000 kilómetros. En Chile la red llamada del norte comprendía hasta hace poco 517 kilómetros, y la red del sur 1,447 kilómetros. Los ferrocarriles particulares del norte abarcan una extensión de más ó menos de 2,800 kilómetros.

Y, sin embargo, nuestro país es uno de los que más necesitan de caminos y medios de transportes, por la naturaleza especial de sus industriales y las condiciones de suelo.

Chile fué el país que, no sólo en Sud América, pero en todo el Hemisferio Sur, construyó por la iniciativa particular el primer ferrocarril, que corrió entre el puerto de Caldera y la ciudad de Copiapó, en julio de 1851, y si el Estado, que ayudó después eficazmente á la construcción del ferrocarril que unió á Santiago con Valparaíso, hubiese alentado su obra con la constancia de aquellos tiempos, habrían llegado hace ya mucho tiempo para las ciudades del norte, los mismos beneficios que reportan hoy las poblaciones del sur de Chile con los ferrocarriles que atraviesan sus respectivos territorios.

Son tan notorias las ventajas del ferrocarril que una el centro y sur de Chile con las provincias del norte, que basta sólo considerar las más principales para que se produzca el más vivo convencimiento de que es necesario poner manos á la obra lo antes posible, ya sea por iniciativa y con fondos propios del Estado, ya sea cooperando de alguna manera, por ejemplo, con la garantía de un tanto por ciento del capital invertido á los esfuerzos de las empresas de particulares, que comprendiendo los intereses nacionales y las inmensas riquezas á que se dará vida con este ferrocarril, han pensado en echar las bases de negociación tan importante.

Los mercados de las ciudades del norte que sólo tienen un pequeño recinto para el intercambio de sus productos, pasarían por este solo hecho á figurar en todo el país, y los centros mineros é industriales del interior, que al presente valen bien poca cosa por la falta de caminos, se transformarían en poderosas fuentes de riqueza.

Bajo la influencia del ferrocarril longitudinal terminan las carestías de los artículos de primera necesidad, que á veces suelen sobrevenir en estas regiones cuando en alguna comarca se pierden las cosechas ó cuando por causas accidentales se perturba el transporte marítimo, porque entonces los recibiríamos de otros pueblos del sur con los recursos que proporcionan un medio de transporte barato y expedito.

Pero la mayor y más efectiva de todas las ventajas, es sin duda alguna, el bien que reportaría á los fines estratégicos y militares de Chile, tener resguardado todo su territorio de cualquiera invasión con



la facilidad que habría para transportar tropas, provisiones y todo género de recursos, y producir fáciles concentraciones que fueron el secreto del triunfo de Alemania en la guerra del 1870. Así se afianzaría para siempre la paz, que es la base primordial de todo progreso.

### ESTADÍSTICAS MINERALES.

[Del libro intitulado, "La Producción en Chile de los Metales y Minerales Más Importantes de las Sales Naturales, del Azufre y del Guano, desde La Conquista hasta fines del Año 1902, por Alberto Hermann."]

El primer investigador sabio de la producción de oro y plata en Chile ha sido don ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT quien, en su libro *Nouvelle Espagne*, segunda edición, tomo iii, estimaba la producción de ambos metales, hasta el año 1803, en 138 millones de pesos; deduciendo una décima parte, es decir, 13,800,000 pesos correspondientes á la plata, quedaría para el oro 124,200,000 pesos, lo que es muy bajo.

La segunda estadística del oro y de la plata producida desde la conquista hasta el año 1875, ha sido hecha por el célebre especialista en este ramo, doctor ADOLFO SOETBEER, professor de la Universidad alemana de Goetinga, quien ha basado sus cálculos en documentos españoles y en las observaciones de ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT, en las noticias dispersas en las obras de DOMEYKO y T. A. MOESTA y sobre las estadísticas de las minas del departamento de Copiapó, la estadística comercial de Chile y el Anuario Estadístico de la República de Chile.

Respecto al cobre principia también la verdadera estadística en 1844; de los anteriores tiempos es preciso coleccionar noticias dispersas. *El libro del cobre* escrito por don BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA, contiene gran copia de material útil.

Última fuente inagotable de datos y documentos es la monumental *Historia General de Chile*, escrita por el sabio don DIEGO BARROS ARANA.

#### DETALLES DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO EN 1902.

|                                                     | Gramos.     | Ley.                  | Gramos finos. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Oro en barra.....                                   | 761,852     | 85 por ciento .....   | 647,574       |
| Anonadacion y chafalonía.....                       | 281,400     | 100 por ciento .....  | 281,400       |
| Barras de plata con oro.....                        | 1,226,724   | 25 por ciento .....   | 3,066         |
| Ejes de cobre, plata y oro .....                    | 219,575,000 | 7 c. m. ....          | 15,370        |
| Sulfuros platosos .....                             | 173,245,000 | 12.5 c. m. ....       | 21,655        |
| Minerales de oro .....                              | 115,093,000 | 20 c. m. ....         | 23,019        |
| Minerales de plata y oro.....                       | 610,616,000 | 4.2 c. m. ....        | 25,646        |
| Minerales de cobre, plata y oro.....                | 1,800,000   | 3.75 c. m. ....       | 69            |
| Minerales de cobre y oro .....                      | 21,870,000  | 7.8 c. m. ....        | 1,700         |
| Magallanes, Estadística Comercial.....              | 136,691     | 75.7 por ciento ..... | 103,477       |
| Cobre aurífero.....                                 |             |                       |               |
| Ejes de cobre y oro .....                           | 72,527,000  | 10 c. m. ....         | 7,253         |
| Precipitado de oro.....                             | 4,909,000   | 2.599 por ciento..... | 127,585       |
| Precipitado de plata y oro.....                     | 310,000     | 3.5 por ciento.....   | 10,850        |
| Tierra aurífera .....                               | 1,300,000   | 220 c. m. ....        | 2,860         |
| Ejes de cobre de Títil del Señor Carlos Riesco..... | 800,000,000 | 1.75 c. m. ....       | 14,000        |
| Total .....                                         |             |                       | 1,285,514     |

Precio por gramo, \$1.80, igual a \$2,313,295.

## PRODUCCIÓN DE PLATA EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

|                                                       | Gramos.     | Ley.               | Gramos finos. | Kilo. | Valor.      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
|                                                       |             | <i>Por ciento.</i> |               |       |             |
| Plata en barra.....                                   | 31,812,330  | 100                | 31,812,330    | 45.00 | \$1,431,555 |
| Plata en barra, amonedada.....                        | 8,053,036   | 100                | 8,053,036     | 45.00 | 362,387     |
| Minerales de plata.....                               | 114,070,000 | 1.52               | 1,734,175     | 40.00 | 69,367      |
| Chafalonía.....                                       | 29,700      | 90                 | 26,730        | 40.00 | 1,059       |
| Minerales de cobre y plata.....                       | 132,790,000 | .19                | 252,187       | 25.00 | 6,305       |
| Ejes de cobre y plata.....                            | 94,311,000  | .6255              | 589,900       | 40.00 | 23,595      |
| Plomo argentífero.....                                | 7,863,000   | 1                  | 78,630        | 40.00 | 3,145       |
| Minerales de plata y oro.....                         | 610,616,000 | .60                | 3,663,696     | 40.00 | 146,548     |
| Sulfuros platinosos.....                              | 173,245,000 | 5.4344             | 9,415,000     | 41.27 | 388,580     |
| Minerales de cobre, plata y oro.....                  | 1,800,000   | .20                | 3,600         | 25.00 | 90          |
| Ejes de cobre, plata y oro.....                       | 219,575,000 | .40                | 878,300       | 35.00 | 30,740      |
| Precipitado de plata.....                             | 86,000      | .6598              | 56,742        | 42.00 | 2,383       |
| Precipitado de oro y plata.....                       | 310,000     | 38.999             | 120,897       | 42.00 | 5,078       |
| Zinc aurífero y argentífero.....                      | 600,000     | 1                  | 6,000         | 30.00 | 180         |
| Ejes de cobre de Tiltill del Señor Carlos Riesco..... | 800,000,000 | .0625              | 500,000       | 20.00 | 10,000      |
| Minerales de cobre, plomo y plata.....                | 75,459,080  | .30                | 226,337       | 35.00 | 7,923       |
| Total.....                                            |             |                    | 57,417,600    |       | 2,488,935   |

## CUADRO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE COBRE EN CHILE EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

| Calidad.                               | Kilos.     | Ley de cobre. | Cobre contenido en kilos. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Cobre en barra.....                    | 21,197,837 | 100           | 21,197,837                |
| Ejes de cobre.....                     | 2,094,668  | 50            | 1,047,334                 |
| Ejes de cobre, y plata.....            | 94,311     | 50            | 47,156                    |
| Minerales de cobre.....                | 22,621,686 | 20            | 4,522,434                 |
| Minerales de cobre, y plata.....       | 132,730    | 25            | 33,182                    |
| Minerales de cobre, plata y oro.....   | 1,800      | 30            | 540                       |
| Cobre consumido en el país.....        | 35,000     | 100           | 35,000                    |
| Ejes de cobre, plata y oro.....        | 219,575    | 50            | 109,788                   |
| Minerales de cobre, y oro.....         | 115,093    | 18            | 20,717                    |
| Ejes de cobre, y oro.....              | 72,527     | 50            | 36,263                    |
| Precipitado de cobre.....              | 1,350      | 70            | 945                       |
| Minerales de cobre, plata y plomo..... | 75,459     | 20            | 15,092                    |

Total de cobre 27,066,288 kilogramos.

## PRODUCCIÓN DE MINERALES DE MANGANESO EN CHILE Y SU EXPORTACIÓN.

Existen en varias partes de Chile importantes depósitos de minerales de manganeso; su explotación data del año de 1884, cuando la industria de fierro y acero pedía minerales de manganeso, puros de fósforo y sílice. Con excepción de muy pocas cantidades exportadas por los puertos de Caldera, Antofagasta é Iquique, las grandes cantidades han sido exportadas por los puertos de Coquimbo, de Carrizal Bajo y Valparaíso.

Se exportaron desde el año 1884 hasta fines de 1902:

|                        | Kilos.      |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Por Coquimbo.....      | 297,663,709 |
| Por Carrizal Bajo..... | 227,363,596 |
| Por Valparaíso.....    | 18,962,927  |
| Por Caldera.....       | 475,835     |
| Por Antofagasta.....   | 65,439      |
| Por Iquique.....       | 13,805      |
| Total.....             | 544,545,311 |

Los países consumidores, adonde se ha dirigido esta exportación, son:

|                      | Kilos.        |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Inglaterra .....     | 453, 318, 473 |
| Estados Unidos ..... | 89, 305, 058  |
| Francia .....        | 1, 676, 300   |
| Alemania .....       | 245, 500      |
| Total .....          | 544, 545, 311 |

#### NITRATO DE SODA Ó SALITRE.

El producto de la elaboración del caliche, materia salina, que se compone principalmente de nitrato de soda, sal común, sales de magnesias y sulfatos varios, entre ellos yeso, mezclado más ó menos con tierra, es en primera línea el nitrato de soda ó salitre. Su primera elaboración se efectuó desde el año 1830 en el Departamento de Tarapacá, entonces peruano, hasta que, á consecuencia de la guerra de Chile contra el Perú, pasó al dominio de la nación chilena. Produjeron las oficinas salitreras las siguientes cantidades bajo el dominio peruano:

| En el decenio—    | Quintal métrico. |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1830 á 1839 ..... | 516, 550         |
| 1840 á 1849 ..... | 1, 680, 660      |
| 1850 á 1859 ..... | 4, 094, 458      |
| 1860 á 1869 ..... | 9, 238, 715      |
| 1870 á 1879 ..... | 24, 568, 275     |
| Total .....       | 40, 098, 658     |

El tomo de la Estadística correspondiente á 1898 da un resumen de la exportación en peso y valor por cada año, en pesos de 38d hasta 1897; las estadísticas de los años 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 y 1902 dan los valores en pesos de 18 peniques. Si se transforman los pesos de los años anteriores, que son de 38 peniques, en pesos de 18d, resulta una exportación total, desde 1878 hasta el fin de 1902, de 205,592,239 quintales métricos, con un valor de \$1,765,828,831 de 18 peniques, ó expresado en pesos de 48 peniques, de \$662,185,728.

#### YODO.

Desde 1879 hasta fines de 1902, se han exportado de Chile 6,117,237 kilos de yodo, que se reparten sobre los varios centros productores como sigue:

|                   | Kilos.      | Por ciento. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tarapacá .....    | 5, 014, 765 | 81. 9776    |
| Tocopilla .....   | 503, 813    | 8. 2360     |
| Antofagasta ..... | 359, 670    | 5. 8796     |
| Taltal .....      | 238, 989    | 3. 9368     |
| Total .....       | 6, 117, 237 |             |

## BORATO Ó BORONATROCALCITA.

La Estadística Comercial contiene resúmenes de la exportación de borato de cal y de bórax. Como nunca ha pasado de experimentos, la fabricación de verdadero bórax y la producción de este último ha sido mínima, debe reunirse la exportación de las dos materias, borato de cal y bórax, en una sola denominación—boronatrocalcita.

|                                                                   | Kilos.        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| En los primeros diez años, desde 1874 á 1883, se exportaron ..... | 12, 595, 492  |
| En los segundos diez años, desde 1884 á 1893, se exportaron ..... | 33, 956, 453  |
| En los últimos nueve años, desde 1893 a 1902, se exportaron ..... | 82, 982, 143  |
| Total .....                                                       | 129, 534, 088 |

En los últimos cinco años se han exportado además por el puerto de Arica, de las borateras de Chilcaya, 3,909,432 kilos, que sumaremos á la otra suma de arriba, porque aún no está decidida la verdadera situación topográfica de Chilcaya, que algunos pretenden que pertenezcan á Pisagua, resulta la exportación total, 133,443,520 kilos.

## CONSUMO Y EXPORTACIÓN DE SAL COMÚN.

En los cuatro años de 1899 á 1902, cuando ya cesó la importación extranjera de sal común, los 300,000 quintales métricos del consumo anual han sido suministrados:

|                                                                                                        | Quintal métrico. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Por los yacimientos de Arica .....                                                                     | 26, 027          |
| Por la sal gema de Huanillos y Punta de Lobos .....                                                    | 82, 504          |
| Por la oficina salitrera de Antofagasta .....                                                          | 32, 378          |
| Por consumo interior de Tarapacá y Antofagasta .....                                                   | 12, 362          |
| Por los yacimientos de Tarapacá, Antofagasta y Atacama para el uso de amalgamación y lexiviación ..... | 52, 188          |
| Por las salinas del centro .....                                                                       | 94, 541          |
| Total .....                                                                                            | 300, 000         |

*Exportación de sal común al extranjero.*—En unas pocas ocasiones se han exportado muy cortas cantidades á la República Argentina y á Bolivia; pero son demasiado cortas para merecer mención detallada.

## PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DE AZUFRE EN CHILE.

Toda la cordillera de los Andes contiene, al costado de los numerosos volcanes apagados, solfataras, ya también apagadas y otras aun en acción.

Sin embargo, los yacimientos de azufre más importantes y ahora más explotados, se encuentran en la provincia antigua peruana de Tacna, en la actualidad administrada por Chile; están situadas al lado de los volcanes de Tacora y del Chupiquiña, aunque algo retirados de la costa, tienen buenos caminos de acarreo que fácilmente aún pueden mejorarse, son explotables durante todo el año y sus leyes son altas.

Hasta hoy día aumenta su explotación para el consumo chileno; no ha llegado aún la época de exportación al extranjero, exceptuando unas cortísimas cantidades exportadas á Bolivia, al Perú y á los Estados Unidos, como muestra. El principio de la explotación data de 1887, y las cantidades anuales producidas hasta fines de 1902, son:

|            | Kilos.      |                       | Kilos.       |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1887 ..... | 200         | 1896 .....            | 940, 039     |
| 1888 ..... | 20, 200     | 1897 .....            | 663, 650     |
| 1889 ..... | 155, 700    | 1898 .....            | 1, 255, 857  |
| 1890 ..... | 316, 730    | 1899 .....            | 982, 920     |
| 1891 ..... | 480, 961    | 1900 .....            | 1, 687, 173  |
| 1892 ..... | 647, 101    | 1901 .....            | 2, 070, 078  |
| 1893 ..... | 1, 141, 778 | 1902 .....            | 2, 635, 520  |
| 1894 ..... | 831, 991    |                       |              |
| 1895 ..... | 931, 372    | Total exportado ..... | 14, 760, 370 |

Con el estudio de los datos de la Estadística Comercial sobre Importación y Comercio interior por cabotaje en los últimos nueve años, llegaremos á determinar el consumo anual de azufre en Chile y en particular en las oficinas salitreras, en la fabricación de la pólvora granulada y en la agricultura, lo mismo la proporción del azufre importado al explotado en el país.

|            | Kilos.      |             | Kilos.       |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1894 ..... | 2, 291, 286 | 1900 .....  | 1, 353, 439  |
| 1895 ..... | 1, 678, 886 | 1901 .....  | 1, 494, 166  |
| 1896 ..... | 1, 774, 925 | 1902 .....  | 245, 430     |
| 1897 ..... | 2, 634, 770 |             |              |
| 1898 ..... | 3, 317, 308 | Total ..... | 15, 096, 447 |
| 1899 ..... | 306, 237    |             |              |

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### DECRETO ADOPTANDO EL MAPA DE LA ISLA DE SANTO DOMINGO Y HAITI, POR EL SEÑOR DON CASIMIRO N. DE MOYA.

El Congreso Nacional en nombre de la República.

Vista la instancia elevada á la consideración de la Cámara por el ciudadano CASIMIRO N. DE MOYA, fecha 25 de abril del año en curso, en la que pide se adopte para las operaciones oficiales el mapa de la isla de Santo Domingo y Haiti, trazado por él.

Considerando que es de conveniencia pública adoptar un mapa de la isla que reproduzca lo más exactamente posible su posición geográfica y su topografía, resuelve:

Unico. Se adopta el mapa de la isla de Santo Domingo y Haiti, de que es autor el ciudadano CASIMIRO N. DE MOYA, para todas las operaciones oficiales en que deba ser en el país necesaria su intervención.

Párafo. La presente resolución será enviada al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

Dada en el Palacio del Congreso Nacional, á los 18 días del mes de mayo de 1905, año 62° de la Independencia y 42 de la Restauración.

El Presidente,

L. I. ALVAREZ CABRERA.

Los Secretarios,

DANIEL D. RAMÓN.

A. ARREDONDO MIURA.

Ejecútese, comuníquese por la Secretaría de Estado correspondiente, publicándose en todo el territorio de la República para su cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, Capital de la República, á los 19 días del mes de mayo de 1905, año 62° de la Independencia y 42° de la Restauración.

MORALES L.

Refrendado: El Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas.

ML. LAMARCHE GARCÍA.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 675 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en abril de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de los importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de abril, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta junio.

### TRATADO ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA Y LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ SOBRE EXTRADICIÓN DE CRIMINALES.

Firmado en Panamá, mayo 25 de 1904.

Ratificado por los Estados Unidos, enero 20 de 1905.

Ratificado por Panamá, mayo 25, 1904.

Ratificaciones conculadas en Panamá, abril 8 de 1905.

Proclamado en Washington, mayo 12 de 1905.

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Panamá, deseando confirmar sus amistosas relaciones y promover la causa de la justicia,

han resuelto celebrar un tratado para la extradición de los prófugos de la justicia entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Panamá, y han nombrado al efecto los siguientes Plenipotenciarios: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos en Panamá, y el Presidente de la República de Panamá, al Señor TOMÁS ARIAS, Secretario de Gobierno de Panamá.

Quienes, después de comunicarse sus respectivos plenos poderes, que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluidos los siguientes artículos:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el Gobierno de la República de Panamá convienen en entregarse mutuamente las personas que, habiendo sido acusadas ó condenadas por alguno de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente y cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las partes contratantes, busquen asilo ó se encuentren en los territorios de la otra; siempre que ello se haga sólo en virtud de pruebas tales de culpabilidad que según las leyes del lugar donde el prófugo ó la persona acusada se encuentre, habría habido mérito para su aprehensión y enjuiciamiento, si allí se hubiera cometido el crimen ó delito.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

Se concederá la extradición por los siguientes crímenes y delitos:

1. Homicidio, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento; tentativa de homicidio, impremeditado pero voluntario.

2. Incendio.

3. Robo, definido como acto de quitar maliciosa y forzosamente dinero, bienes documentos ú otra propiedad á otra persona, con violencia ó intimidación en ella; robo con fuerza en las cosas.

4. Falsificación, ó circulación de papeles falsificados; imitación ó falsificación de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, de las autoridades públicas ó de los tribunales de justicia, ó la circulación de la cosa imitada ó falsificada.

5. El delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar monedas, sea de metal ó papel, de instrumentos de crédito creados por el Gobierno Nacional, por el de un Estado, Provincia ó Municipalidad, ó de sus cupones, ó de billetes de banco, ó la emisión ó circulación de los mismos; ó el delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar sellos del Estado.

6. Malversación cometida por empleados públicos; malversación cometida por personas contratadas ó asalariadas en detrimento de sus patrones; siempre que en una y otra clase de casos la malversación exceda de la suma de doscientos pesos oro de los Estados Unidos; hurto.

7. Fraude ó abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, tenedor de bienes ú otra persona que obre en carácter fiduciario, ó de un director, miembro ó empleado de una compañía, cuando las leyes de ambos países declaren criminoso semejante acto y el dinero ó el valor de los bienes defraudados no es inferior á doscientos pesos oro de los Estados Unidos.

8. Perjurio; instigación á perjurar.

9. Rapto; violación; sustracción de personas.

10. Destrucción ú obstrucción voluntaria é ilegal de ferrocarriles, poniendo en peligro la vida de personas.

11. Delitos cometidos en el mar.

(a) Piratería, según la ley ó el Derecho Internacional.

(b) Motín ó conspiración para amotinarse de dos ó más personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del capitán.

(c) Sumersión ó destrucción dolosa de un buque en alta mar ó tentativa de hacerlo.

(d) Atentados á bordo de un buque en alta mar con el propósito de causar daño corporal grave.

12. Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativas á la supresión de la esclavitud y á la trata de esclavos.

13. Soborno, definido como acto de dar, ofrecer ó recibir remuneración por ejercer influencia en el desempeño de funciones legales.

También habrá lugar á la extradición por la participación en cualquiera de los crímenes y delitos mencionados en este Tratado, siempre que dicha participación sea castigada, en los Estados Unidos como una felonía, y en la República de Panamá, con presidio y otras penas mayores.

### ARTÍCULO III.

La demanda de entrega de prófugos de la justicia, se hará por los Agentes Diplomáticos de las partes contratantes, ó si estuvieren ausentes del país ó de la residencia del Gobierno, podrán hacerla los funcionarios consulares superiores.

Si la persona cuya extradición se solicita hubiere sido condenada por el crimen ó delito se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la sentencia del tribunal que la haya condenado, ó, si el prófugo estuviere simplemente acusado del crimen, se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la orden de arresto expedida en el país donde se ha cometido el crimen; y de las declaraciones ú otras pruebas que han dado mérito á dicha orden.

La extradición de prófugos en virtud de las disposiciones de este Tratado, se efectuará en los Estados Unidos y la República de Panamá, respectivamente, de acuerdo con las leyes que sobre extradición estuvieren entonces vigentes en el Estado á quien se dirija la solicitud de entrega.



## ARTÍCULO IV.

Si el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearan por parte telegráfico ó de otro modo anticipándose á la presentación de las pruebas formales, la vía adecuada en los Estados Unidos consistirá en dirigirse á un juez ú otro magistrado autorizado para librar órdenes de arresto, en causas de extradición, y, en presentar una querella bajo juramento, según lo disponen las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando, en virtud de las prescripciones de este artículo, el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearan en la República de Panamá, la vía adecuada consistirá en dirigirse al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el cual dispondrá inmediatamente que se den los pasos necesarios para asegurar el arresto ó detención provisional del prófugo. La detención provisional del prófugo cesará y el preso será puesto en libertad si dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su arresto ó detención provisionales, no se hubiere formalizado, según las estipulaciones de este Tratado, la reclamación de su entrega acompañada de las pruebas necesarias de su culpabilidad.

## ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las partes contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

No será entregado el criminal fugitivo si el delito con respecto al cual se solicita su entrega, es de carácter político, ó si prueba que la reclamación de su entrega se ha formulado en realidad con el objeto de enjuiciarlo ó castigarlo por un delito de carácter político. Ninguna persona entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra, podrá ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por algún crimen ó delito político ó por algún acto relacionado con ellos, cometido con anterioridad á su extradición. Dado que surgiere cualquiera cuestión acerca de si un caso cae bajo las disposiciones de este artículo, será definitiva la decisión que adopten las autoridades del Gobierno á quien se ha dirigido la solicitud de entrega ó que haya concedido la extradición.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

No se concederá la extradición de conformidad con las disposiciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la aplicación de la pena correspondiente al hecho cometido por la persona reclamada, hubieren quedado excluidos por prescripción, de acuerdo con las leyes del país á que se ha dirigido el reclamo.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las partes contratantes á la otra podrá, sin el consentimiento prestado por ella libre y públicamente, ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por otro crimen ó delito cometido antes de su extradición que aquel por el cual ha sido entregada, hasta tanto que no haya tenido oportunidad para regresar al país de que ha sido extraída.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

Todos los objetos secuestrados que al tiempo de la aprehensión se hallaren en poder de la persona reclamada, ya sean fruto del crimen ó delito imputados ó piezas que puedan servir de prueba del crimen ó delito, deberán, en cuanto fuere practicable y con arreglo á las leyes de los respectivos países, entregarse al tener lugar la extradición. Sin embargo, se respetarán debidamente los derechos de terceros en orden á esos objetos.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las altas partes contratantes de conformidad con el presente Tratado, fuere reclamado también por una ó varias otras potencias en razón de crímenes ó delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su extradición se concederá al Estado cuya solicitud se haya recibido primero, siempre que el Gobierno de quien se solicite la extradición no esté sujeto por tratado á dar preferencia á otro.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos ocasionados por el arresto, detención, examen y entrega de los prófugos en virtud de este Tratado, serán de cargo del Estado en cuyo nombre se pida la extradición; siendo entendido que el Gobierno solicitante no estará obligado á hacer ningún desembolso por servicio de los empleados públicos del Gobierno á quien se pida la extradición, que perciben sueldo fijo; y bien entendido que el gravamen por los servicios de los empleados públicos que solo perciben derechos ó emolumentos, no excederá el de sus aranceles acostumbrados en los actos ó servicios ejecutados por ellos como si dichos actos ó servicios lo hubieran sido en procedimientos criminales ordinarios á virtud de las leyes del país del cual son empleados.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

El presente Tratado empezará á regir el trigésimo día después de la fecha en que se hayan canjeado las ratificaciones y no tendrá efecto retroactivo. Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en

Washington ó en Panamá tan pronto como sea posible, y éste permanecerá en vigor hasta seis meses después que cualquiera de los Gobiernos contratantes haya notificado al otro su intención de ponerle término.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los artículos precedentes en los idiomas inglés y español, y puesto al pie sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Panamá á los veinte y cinco días del mes de mayo del año del Señor de mil novecientos cuatro.

TOMÁS ARIAS. [SEAL.]

W. W. RUSSELL. [SEAL.]

## GUATEMALA.

### EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS EN 1904.

[De la Memoria de la Secretaría de Fomento presentada á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en 1905.]

| Artículos.                                            | Productos. | Precios. | Valor total en moneda del país. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Café (reducido á oro)..... quintales..                | 811,807    | \$70.00  | \$56,626,490.00                 |
| Panela..... id.....                                   | 943,448    | 15.00    | 14,151,720.00                   |
| Azúcar..... id.....                                   | 2,111,417  | 52.00    | 11,014,484.00                   |
| Maíz..... id.....                                     | 1,687,668  | 20.00    | 33,753,360.00                   |
| Frijol..... id.....                                   | 126,694    | 40.00    | 6,518,560.00                    |
| Trigo..... id.....                                    | 77,320     | 30.00    | 2,319,600.00                    |
| Cebada..... id.....                                   | 4,529      | 20.00    | 91,840.00                       |
| Avena..... id.....                                    | 971        | 20.00    | 19,420.00                       |
| Centeno..... id.....                                  | 110        | 30.00    | 3,300.00                        |
| Patatas..... id.....                                  | 27,252     | 40.00    | 1,090,080.00                    |
| Arroz..... id.....                                    | 13,094     | 60.00    | 785,640.00                      |
| Cacao..... id.....                                    | 3,412      | 300.00   | 1,023,600.00                    |
| Tabaco..... id.....                                   | 19,550     | 200.00   | 4,083,000.00                    |
| Yuca ó mandioca..... id.....                          | 10,938     | 10.00    | 109,380.00                      |
| Chile..... id.....                                    | 3,786      | 250.00   | 94,650.00                       |
| Habas..... id.....                                    | 2,986      | 40.00    | 119,440.00                      |
| Garbanzo..... id.....                                 | 488        | 40.00    | 33,920.00                       |
| Mani..... id.....                                     | 3,786      | 40.00    | 151,440.00                      |
| Algodón..... id.....                                  | 649        | 100.00   | 64,900.00                       |
| Fibra de agaves..... id.....                          | 12,730     | 150.00   | 1,921,500.00                    |
| Palma para sombreros..... id.....                     | 15,978     | 25.00    | 394,450.00                      |
| Hule..... id.....                                     | 4,706      | 400.00   | 1,882,400.00                    |
| Zarzaparrilla..... id.....                            | 96         | 185.00   | 17,760.00                       |
| Raíz de pajón..... id.....                            | 387        | 9.00     | 35,219.00                       |
| Chicle..... id.....                                   | 1,318      | 416.00   | 560,288.00                      |
| Parásitos..... id.....                                | 267        | 65.00    | 17,503.00                       |
| Forraje verde..... id.....                            | 18,060     | 80.00    | 1,440,000.00                    |
| Heno..... id.....                                     | 12,675     | 100.00   | 1,267,500.00                    |
| Banano exportable..... id.....                        | 425,153    | 3.90     | 1,658,096.00                    |
| Banano para consumo..... id.....                      | 361,675    | 1.00     | 361,675.00                      |
| Cocos..... id.....                                    | 7,706      | 2.00     | 16,912.00                       |
| Maderas:                                              |            |          |                                 |
| Se han exportado..... ides.....                       | 5,696,470  | .65      | 3,702,704.50                    |
| Tablas de caoba..... id.....                          | 376        | 120.00   | 50,760.00                       |
| Tablas de cedro..... id.....                          | 1,273      | 120.00   | 152,760.00                      |
| Tablas de pino..... id.....                           | 8,451      | 24.00    | 202,824.00                      |
| Alfajillas..... id.....                               | 134,217    | 1.50     | 201,325.50                      |
| Leña consumida..... id.....                           | 20,000,000 | 2.00     | 40,000,000.00                   |
| Producto de ganado vacuno..... id.....                |            |          | 10,657,220.00                   |
| Producto de ganado caballar..... id.....              |            |          | 3,367,000.00                    |
| Producto de ganado lanar..... id.....                 |            |          | 416,800.00                      |
| Producto de ganado cubrio..... id.....                |            |          | 94,150.00                       |
| Producto de ganado de cerda..... id.....              |            |          | 1,033,750.00                    |
| Valor total de la producción agrícola y pecuaria..... |            |          | 201,383,551.40                  |

**PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN.**

[De "El Guatemalteco," No. 46.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Guatemala, considerando:

Que el Presupuesto General de Productos y Gastos Fiscales, consultado por el Poder Ejecutivo para regir en el año económico de 1° de julio de 1905 al 30 de junio de 1906, se encuentra de entero acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Capítulo I, Título XIV, Libro II del Código Fiscal, por tanto, decreta:

**ARTÍCULO 1°.** Se aprueba el Presupuesto General de Gastos de la Nación correspondiente al año fiscal de 1° de julio de 1905 al 30 de junio de 1906, que asciende á \$27,317,659.08 y que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente:

|                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Gobernación y Justicia ..... | \$2, 952, 300. 00 |
| Relaciones exteriores.....   | 448, 580. 00      |
| Hacienda .....               | 1, 375, 352. 00   |
| Crédito público .....        | 17, 000, 000. 00  |
| Fomento .....                | 1, 736, 019. 00   |
| Guerra .....                 | 2, 082, 926. 36   |
| Instrucción pública.....     | 1, 391, 909. 44   |
| Clases pasivas .....         | 330, 572. 28      |

**ART. 2°.** Se faculta al Poder Ejecutivo para introducir en dicho Presupuesto las formas que requiera el buen servicio público.

Pase al Ejecutivo para su publicación y cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Legislativo, en Guatemala, á veintinueve de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

ARTURO UBICO,

*Presidente.*

FRANCISCO C. CASTAÑEDA,

*Secretario.*

FERNANDO ARAGÓN D.,

*Secretario.*

Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo: Guatemala, 2 de mayo de 1905.

Publíquese.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

## HONDURAS.

## MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO HABIDO EN LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

## ENTRADAS.

| Puertos.            | Número total de. |                |               | De vapor.      |                |               | De vela.       |               |              | Nacionales (con bandera hondureña). |               |              |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                     | Embarcaciones.   | Toneladas.     | Tripulación.  | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas.     | Tripulación.  | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas.    | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones.                      | Toneladas.    | Tripulación. |
| <b>MAYORES.</b>     |                  |                |               |                |                |               |                |               |              |                                     |               |              |
| Amapala .....       | 111              | 180,692        | 5,208         | 84             | 179,578        | 5,072         | 27             | 1,114         | 136          | .....                               | .....         | .....        |
| Puerto Cortés ..... | 299              | 127,087        | 4,900         | 208            | 122,938        | 4,582         | 91             | 4,149         | 368          | 74                                  | 1,635         | 225          |
| La Ceiba .....      | 513              | 116,178        | 4,276         | 151            | 105,256        | 3,143         | 362            | 10,922        | 1,113        | 226                                 | 4,246         | 619          |
| Trujillo .....      | 153              | 33,910         | 1,212         | 23             | 28,565         | 667           | 130            | 5,345         | 545          | 73                                  | 7,672         | 314          |
| Rosátán .....       | 736              | 73,213         | 3,453         | 89             | 67,338         | 1,556         | 667            | 15,875        | 1,897        | 606                                 | 12,269        | 1,432        |
| <b>MEÑOES.</b>      |                  |                |               |                |                |               |                |               |              |                                     |               |              |
| Guanaja .....       | 302              | 7,661          | 934           | 2              | 931            | 34            | 300            | 6,727         | 960          | 248                                 | 3,931         | 648          |
| Utila .....         | 514              | 29,301         | 1,922         | 28             | 14,937         | 494           | 546            | 14,364        | 1,428        | 369                                 | 8,804         | 1,552        |
| Iriona .....        | 142              | 3,679          | 558           | 2              | 756            | 31            | 140            | 2,923         | 627          | 116                                 | 1,552         | 333          |
| <b>Total .....</b>  | <b>2,830</b>     | <b>571,721</b> | <b>22,503</b> | <b>587</b>     | <b>510,302</b> | <b>15,529</b> | <b>2,263</b>   | <b>61,419</b> | <b>6,974</b> | <b>1,712</b>                        | <b>39,949</b> | <b>5,123</b> |

| Puertos.            | Extranjeras (con bandera extranjera). |                |               | Con carga.     |                |               | En lastre.     |                |              |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
|                     | Embarcaciones.                        | Toneladas.     | Tripulación.  | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas.     | Tripulación.  | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas.     | Tripulación. |
| <b>MAYORES.</b>     |                                       |                |               |                |                |               |                |                |              |
| Amapala .....       | 111                                   | 180,692        | 5,208         | 102            | 178,858        | 5,101         | 9              | 1,834          | 107          |
| Puerto Cortés ..... | 225                                   | 125,452        | 4,765         | 171            | 84,839         | 3,419         | 128            | 42,248         | 1,481        |
| La Ceiba .....      | 284                                   | 111,932        | 3,637         | 271            | 66,474         | 2,363         | 242            | 49,704         | 1,893        |
| Trujillo .....      | 80                                    | 26,338         | 298           | 82             | 17,364         | 632           | 71             | 16,546         | 580          |
| Rosátán .....       | 150                                   | 61,004         | 2,021         | 398            | 31,235         | 1,542         | 358            | 41,978         | 1,911        |
| <b>MEÑOES.</b>      |                                       |                |               |                |                |               |                |                |              |
| Guanaja .....       | 54                                    | 3,730          | 346           | 155            | 4,415          | 545           | 147            | 3,246          | 449          |
| Utila .....         | 205                                   | 20,497         | 370           | 370            | 16,919         | 1,121         | 204            | 12,382         | 801          |
| Iriona .....        | 26                                    | 2,127          | 225           | 95             | 2,790          | 408           | 47             | 889            | 150          |
| <b>Total .....</b>  | <b>1,138</b>                          | <b>531,772</b> | <b>17,380</b> | <b>1,644</b>   | <b>402,894</b> | <b>15,131</b> | <b>1,206</b>   | <b>168,827</b> | <b>7,372</b> |

*Movimiento Marítimo Habido en los Puertos de la República en el año de 1904—Con.*  
SALIDAS.

| Puertos.           | Número total de— |            |              | De vapor.      |            |              | De vela.       |            |              | Nacionales (con bandera hondureña). |            |              |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
|                    | Embarcaciones.   | Toneladas. | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas. | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas. | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones.                      | Toneladas. | Tripulación. |
| <b>MAYORES.</b>    |                  |            |              |                |            |              |                |            |              |                                     |            |              |
| Amapala.....       | 111              | 180,692    | 5,208        | 84             | 179,578    | 5,072        | 27             | 1,114      | 136          | .....                               | .....      | .....        |
| Puerto Cortés..... | 299              | 127,087    | 4,900        | 208            | 122,938    | 4,532        | 91             | 4,149      | 368          | 74                                  | 1,645      | 225          |
| La Ceiba.....      | 512              | 116,104    | 4,249        | 151            | 105,256    | 3,143        | 361            | 10,848     | 1,106        | 226                                 | 4,246      | 520          |
| Trujillo.....      | 153              | 33,910     | 1,212        | 23             | 28,565     | 667          | 130            | 5,345      | 545          | 73                                  | 7,572      | 314          |
| Roatán.....        | 756              | 73,213     | 3,453        | 89             | 57,338     | 1,556        | 667            | 15,875     | 1,897        | 696                                 | 12,209     | 1,432        |
| <b>MENORES.</b>    |                  |            |              |                |            |              |                |            |              |                                     |            |              |
| Guanaja.....       | 302              | 7,661      | 994          | 2              | 934        | 34           | 300            | 6,727      | 960          | 248                                 | 3,931      | 648          |
| Utila.....         | 574              | 29,301     | 1,922        | 28             | 14,537     | 494          | 546            | 14,364     | 1,428        | 369                                 | 8,804      | 1,552        |
| Iriona.....        | 142              | 3,679      | 558          | 2              | 756        | 31           | 140            | 2,923      | 527          | 116                                 | 1,552      | 333          |
| Total.....         | 2,849            | 571,647    | 22,496       | 587            | 510,302    | 15,529       | 2,262          | 61,345     | 6,967        | 1,712                               | 39,949     | 5,024        |

| Puertos.           | Extranjeras (con bandera extranjera). |            |              | Con carga.     |            |              | En lastre.     |            |              |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
|                    | Embarcaciones.                        | Toneladas. | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas. | Tripulación. | Embarcaciones. | Toneladas. | Tripulación. |
| <b>MAYORES.</b>    |                                       |            |              |                |            |              |                |            |              |
| Amapala.....       | 111                                   | 180,692    | 5,208        | 197            | 174,183    | 4,969        | 14             | 6,509      | 239          |
| Puerto Cortés..... | 225                                   | 125,452    | 4,675        | 209            | 106,587    | 4,049        | 90             | 20,500     | 851          |
| La Ceiba.....      | 286                                   | 111,864    | 3,729        | 331            | 105,038    | 3,324        | 178            | 11,068     | 925          |
| Trujillo.....      | 80                                    | 26,332     | 898          | 100            | 26,979     | 774          | 53             | 6,931      | 438          |
| Roatán.....        | 150                                   | 61,004     | 2,021        | 450            | 55,105     | 2,344        | 306            | 18,108     | 1,105        |
| <b>MENORES.</b>    |                                       |            |              |                |            |              |                |            |              |
| Guanaja.....       | 54                                    | 3,720      | 346          | 168            | 4,977      | 601          | 134            | 2,684      | 393          |
| Utila.....         | 205                                   | 23,497     | 370          | 386            | 18,579     | 1,254        | 188            | 10,722     | 658          |
| Iriona.....        | 26                                    | 2,127      | 223          | 102            | 2,741      | 413          | 40             | 938        | 145          |
| Total.....         | 1,137                                 | 531,638    | 17,472       | 1,846          | 494,189    | 17,742       | 1,003          | 77,458     | 4,754        |

**MOVIMIENTO DE PASAJEROS HABIDO EN LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904.**

ENTRADAS.

| Puertos.           | Número total de pasajeros. | Al puerto | En tránsito. | Hondureños. | Extranjeros. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>MAYORES.</b>    |                            |           |              |             |              |
| Amapala.....       | 649                        | 438       | 211          | 422         | 227          |
| Puerto Cortés..... | 1,121                      | 812       | 309          | 265         | 856          |
| La Ceiba.....      | 983                        | 780       | 203          | 428         | 555          |
| Trujillo.....      | 314                        | 212       | 102          | 164         | 150          |
| Roatán.....        | 893                        | 791       | 102          | 408         | 485          |
| <b>MENORES.</b>    |                            |           |              |             |              |
| Guanaja.....       | 293                        | 115       | 78           | 148         | 145          |
| Utila.....         | 141                        | 109       | 32           | 85          | 56           |
| Iriona.....        | 210                        | 145       | 95           | 121         | 119          |
| Total.....         | 4,634                      | 3,402     | 1,232        | 2,041       | 2,593        |

## 592 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Movimiento de Pasajeros Hubido en los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1904—*  
Continúa.

### SALIDAS.

| Puerto.         | Número total de pasajeros. | Al puerto. | En tránsito. | Honduras. | Extranjeros. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>MAYORES.</b> |                            |            |              |           |              |
| Amoyah.         | 631                        | 424        | 207          | 285       | 246          |
| Puerto Cortés.  | 962                        | 756        | 206          | 434       | 528          |
| La Ceiba.       | 562                        | 413        | 149          | 312       | 250          |
| Trujillo.       | 219                        | 189        | 30           | 97        | 122          |
| Rosátan.        | 663                        | 611        | 52           | 498       | 195          |
| <b>MEÑORES.</b> |                            |            |              |           |              |
| Guatemala.      | 244                        | 183        | 61           | 121       | 123          |
| Utila.          | 244                        | 198        | 46           | 132       | 112          |
| Iruña.          | 243                        | 175        | 68           | 130       | 113          |
| Total.          | 3,798                      | 2,949      | 849          | 2,109     | 1,689        |

## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de febrero de 1905 y en los ocho primeros meses de 1904-5, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1903-4:

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$5,613,919.93, oro, fueron importadas, comparadas con \$49,997,812.34, oro, importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de \$5,616,197.59 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los ocho meses del año fiscal de 1904-5 fueron \$118,733,806.22, plata, una diferencia en favor de 1903-4 de \$11,558,749.79, plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

### IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

|                                                | Febrero.     |              | Ocho primeros meses. |                |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.        |
| Materias animales.                             | \$518,706.46 | \$487,312.89 | \$4,457,021.08       | \$3,658,256.54 |
| Materias vegetales.                            | 1,364,437.63 | 1,188,808.69 | 9,512,516.86         | 9,421,496.51   |
| Materias minerales.                            | 1,738,459.02 | 1,729,815.92 | 16,732,210.95        | 13,997,070.86  |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas.                    | 732,360.41   | 710,774.96   | 7,379,411.34         | 6,396,147.54   |
| Productos químicos y farmacéuticos.            | 261,341.90   | 264,408.14   | 2,044,028.88         | 2,001,732.50   |
| Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales. | 268,718.79   | 246,055.22   | 2,116,895.30         | 2,039,727.48   |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones.                      | 174,595.67   | 161,769.86   | 1,715,012.46         | 1,482,015.26   |
| Máquinas y aparatos.                           | 643,792.36   | 943,128.09   | 7,093,911.62         | 6,734,640.62   |
| Vehículos.                                     | 111,022.88   | 150,384.87   | 1,284,164.07         | 1,291,725.78   |
| Armas y explosivos.                            | 136,253.12   | 176,002.33   | 1,676,459.47         | 1,400,073.57   |
| Diversos.                                      | 170,597.02   | 183,495.64   | 1,605,287.90         | 1,574,906.78   |
| Total.                                         | 6,156,376.29 | 6,250,957.61 | 55,613,919.93        | 49,997,812.34  |

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

|                         | Febrero.       |                | Ocho meses.     |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                         | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Metales preciosos ..... | \$5,752,184.80 | \$5,066,849.46 | \$49,741,229.58 | \$63,686,368.06 |
| Demás artículos .....   | 9,260,050.92   | 7,643,148.60   | 68,992,576.61   | 66,606,187.95   |
| Total .....             | 15,012,235.72  | 12,709,998.06  | 118,733,806.22  | 130,292,556.01  |

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

|                                      | Febrero—     |              | Ocho primeros meses— |               |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                                      | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.       |
| Oro acuñado mexicano .....           |              |              | \$85,911.00          | \$11,422.00   |
| Oro acuñado extranjero .....         | \$797.00     | \$74.00      | 21,005.50            | 1,311.00      |
| Oro en pasta .....                   | 968,390.70   | 733,171.47   | 8,256,300.86         | 6,711,392.53  |
| Oro en otras especies .....          | 107,364.10   | 30,629.62    | 658,511.98           | 269,013.60    |
| Total oro .....                      | 1,076,551.80 | 763,875.09   | 9,021,729.34         | 6,993,139.13  |
| Plata acuñada mexicana .....         | 5,891.00     | 13,428.00    | 639,298.25           | 15,337,909.00 |
| Plata acuñada extranjera .....       | 10,587.00    | 2,100.00     | 59,131.00            | 47,804.00     |
| Plata en pasta .....                 | 3,696,019.88 | 3,116,091.15 | 32,831,275.90        | 31,287,894.10 |
| Plata en otras especies .....        | 963,135.12   | 1,141,355.22 | 7,199,795.09         | 10,019,631.83 |
| Total plata .....                    | 4,675,633.00 | 4,302,974.37 | 40,719,500.24        | 56,693,228.93 |
| Cobre .....                          | 2,797,094.60 | 1,237,693.13 | 19,149,221.18        | 13,784,441.24 |
| Plomo .....                          | 455,855.00   | 329,864.00   | 3,971,553.00         | 3,276,262.45  |
| Demás productos minerales .....      | 23,775.85    | 171,473.16   | 686,222.87           | 1,062,579.62  |
| Café .....                           | 1,258,796.28 | 1,318,847.05 | 3,286,481.43         | 4,126,968.96  |
| Henequén en rama .....               | 1,861,272.00 | 1,786,845.75 | 19,054,535.12        | 20,843,382.25 |
| Maderas .....                        | 157,225.80   | 210,853.00   | 1,552,424.44         | 1,818,180.00  |
| Palo de tinte .....                  | 29,054.00    | 90,587.49    | 517,759.68           | 492,507.42    |
| Tabaco en rama .....                 | 69,235.00    | 28,915.00    | 809,393.00           | 172,430.00    |
| Demás productos vegetales .....      | 981,513.72   | 732,102.20   | 8,667,216.38         | 9,805,819.43  |
| Ganados .....                        | 130,028.50   | 108,618.00   | 1,754,900.00         | 2,246,610.00  |
| Pieles sin curtir .....              | 599,474.05   | 850,352.92   | 4,473,716.70         | 4,699,963.52  |
| Demás productos animales .....       | 33,750.50    | 37,689.40    | 341,264.00           | 425,281.68    |
| Henequén, jarcia .....               | 1,046.00     | 6,210.00     | 1,235.00             | 512,877.00    |
| Tabaco labrado .....                 | 26,810.00    | 17,221.00    | 309,915.55           | 211,201.51    |
| Demás productos manufacturados ..... | 801,946.00   | 684,658.00   | 3,998,821.13         | 2,784,206.88  |
| Diversos .....                       | 33,177.62    | 31,188.50    | 410,914.16           | 340,476.09    |

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

|                         | Febrero—       |                | Ocho primeros meses— |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                         | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.              | 1903-4.         |
| Europa .....            | \$2,329,974.77 | \$2,587,949.94 | \$23,553,794.47      | \$21,845,414.33 |
| Asia .....              | 59,296.96      | 57,366.16      | 445,722.48           | 423,143.98      |
| África .....            | 835.00         | 13,503.00      | 49,233.00            | 48,936.00       |
| América del Norte ..... | 3,716,342.08   | 3,573,852.01   | 31,236,966.70        | 27,468,131.87   |
| América Central .....   | 4,948.94       | 1,902.00       | 32,191.10            | 10,744.29       |
| América del Sur .....   | 34,722.54      | 8,124.50       | 195,177.17           | 117,748.87      |
| Antillas .....          | 8,912.00       | 7,385.00       | 74,157.75            | 79,771.00       |
| Océano .....            | 1,314.00       | 875.00         | 26,677.26            | 3,919.00        |
| Total .....             | 6,156,576.29   | 6,250,957.61   | 55,613,919.93        | 49,997,812.34   |

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

|                         | Febrero.       |                | Ocho primeros meses. |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                         | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1905-4.              | 1903-4.         |
| Europa .....            | \$3,936,955.36 | \$2,383,345.54 | \$28,811,325.31      | \$34,927,431.50 |
| Asia .....              |                |                | 10,500.00            | 5,417.00        |
| América del Norte ..... | 10,797,614.33  | 10,162,020.02  | 86,933,166.97        | 92,150,160.06   |
| América Central .....   | 69,836.03      | 44,431.50      | 582,370.11           | 304,875.45      |
| América del Sur .....   | 4,659.00       | 990.00         | 83,184.80            | 97,889.00       |
| Antillas .....          | 203,141.00     | 119,221.00     | 2,293,259.00         | 2,806,783.00    |
| Total .....             | 15,012,235.72  | 12,709,998.06  | 118,733,806.22       | 130,292,556.01  |



**IMPUESTO SOBRE LAS BEBIDAS ALCOHÓLICAS OBTENIDAS POR LA DESTILACIÓN.**

[Del "Diario Oficial" de mayo 10 de 1905.]

En cumplimiento de los artículos 2º de la ley de 4 de mayo de 1895, y 4º del Reglamento respectivo, el Presidente de la República se ha servido distribuir de la manera siguiente la cantidad de \$800,000 que, como impuesto de repartición, deberán pagar, durante el próximo año fiscal, los productores de bebidas alcohólicas obtenidas por destilación, en el Distrito Federal, Estado y Territorio de Tepic, de conformidad con la citada ley y decreto de 7 de mayo de 1903:

|                        |          |                           |         |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| Campeche .....         | \$12,000 | Oaxaca .....              | 30,000  |
| Coahuila.....          | 11,500   | Puebla .....              | 68,000  |
| Colima .....           | 6,000    | Querétaro.....            | 2,500   |
| Chiapas.....           | 27,000   | San Luis Potosí.....      | 37,500  |
| Chihuahua.....         | 6,500    | Sinaloa .....             | 18,000  |
| Distrito Federal ..... | 40,000   | Sonora .....              | 13,000  |
| Durango .....          | 9,000    | Tabasco .....             | 20,000  |
| Guanajuato .....       | 52,000   | Tamaulipas .....          | 7,000   |
| Guerrero .....         | 16,000   | Tlaxcala .....            | 3,500   |
| Hidalgo .....          | 23,500   | Veracruz .....            | 135,000 |
| Jalisco .....          | 60,000   | Yucatán .....             | 29,000  |
| México .....           | 16,000   | Zacatecas .....           | 14,500  |
| Michoacán .....        | 40,000   | Territorio de Tepic ..... | 6,000   |
| Morelos.....           | 86,000   |                           |         |
| Nuevo León.....        | 10,500   | Total .....               | 800,000 |

**NICARAGUA.****TRATADO ENTRE LA GRAN BRETAÑA Y LA REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA, RELATIVO AL TERRITORIO MOSQUITO.**

Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y de los dominios británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, etc., y Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, deseosos de terminar de una manera amigable las cuestiones pendientes con relación á la Reserva Mosquitia, han dispuesto celebrar el presente Tratado, designando por sus plenipotenciarios:

Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y de los dominios británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, etc., al Honorable Señor HERBERT WILLIAM BROADLEY HARRISON, Caballero, Socio de la muy distinguida Orden de San Miguel y San Jorge, Encargado de Negocios de Su Majestad Británica en Nicaragua, y

Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, al Señor Doctor D. ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quienes habiéndose comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que quede abrogado y así permanezca el Tratado de Managua de 28 de enero de 1860.

ART. II. Su Majestad Británica reconoce la absoluta soberanía de Nicaragua sobre el territorio que formó la antigua Reserva Mosquitia, á que se refiere el Tratado de Managua antes citado.

ART. III. En consideración á que los indios mosquitos estuvieron algún tiempo bajo la protección de la Gran Bretaña, y atendiendo al interés que los Gobiernos de Su Majestad y de Nicaragua han mostrado en favor de ellos, el Gobierno de Nicaragua conviene en otorgarles las siguientes concesiones:

(a) El Gobierno propondrá á la Asamblea Nacional la emisión de una ley, por la que se exencione, por el término de cincuenta años, contados desde la fecha de la ratificación de este Tratado, á todos los indios mosquitos y á los criollos nacidos antes del año de 1894, del servicio militar y de todo impuesto directo sobre sus personas bienes, posesiones, animales y medios de subsistencia.

(b) El Gobierno permitirá á los indios vivir en sus aldeas, gozando de las concesiones otorgadas por esta Convención, y según sus propias costumbres, en tanto que no se opongan á las leyes del país y á la moralidad pública.

(c) El Gobierno de Nicaragua les concederá una prorroga de dos años para que legalicen sus derechos á los bienes que hayan adquirido, de conformidad con las disposiciones que regian en la Reserva antes del año de 1894. El Gobierno no les cobrará nada por las tierras y su medida, ni por el otorgamiento de los títulos. Con tal objeto los títulos que se hallaban en poder de los indios y criollos antes de 1894 serán renovados de conformidad con las leyes, y en los casos en que no existan tales títulos, el Gobierno dará á cada familia, en el lugar de su residencia, ocho manzanas de terreno, si los miembros de la familia no excedieren de cuatro y dos manzanas por cada persona si excedieren de ese número.

(d) Se señalarán terrenos públicos de crianza para el uso de los habitantes, en la vecindad de cada aldea india.

(e) En el caso de que algún indio mosquito ó criollo pruebe que las tierras que tenía en conformidad con las disposiciones vigentes antes del año de 1894, han sido denunciadas ó adjudicadas á otras personas, el Gobierno le indemnizará concediéndole terrenos baldíos de valor aproximado y cercanos en cuanto sea posible al lugar donde habiten.

ART. IV. El Gobierno de Nicaragua permitirá al ex-Jefe de los indios mosquitos, ROBERTO HENRY CLARENCE, residir en la República

y gozar de completa protección en tanto que no infrinja las leyes y con tal que sus actos no tiendan á concitar á los indios contra Nicaragua.

ART. V. Los indios mosquitos y demás habitantes de la antigua Reserva gozarán de los mismos derechos garantizados por las leyes de Nicaragua á los ciudadanos nicaragüenses.

ART. VI. El presente tratado será ratificado y las rectificaciones canjeadas en Londres, dentro del término de seis meses contados desde la fecha de la firma.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente Tratado y selládolo con sus sellos.

Hecho en Managua el día diecinueve de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO. [SELLO.]

HERBERT HARRISON. [SELLO.]

#### DECLARACIÓN.

En el caso de que este Tratado no obtenga la ratificación de los dos Gobiernos signatarios, las estipulaciones que contiene no darán ningún derecho á las Altas Partes Contratantes para fundar pretensión alguna ni para hacer deducciones en apoyo de ella.

ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO.

HERBERT HARRISON.

## PARAGUAY.

### MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

SEÑORES SENADORES Y DIPUTADOS: Vengo á cumplir el deber constitucional de abrir vuestras sesiones en el presente año legislativo y á daros cuenta en breves palabras del estado normal de la Nación.

\* \* \* \* \*

Las elecciones generales para la renovación bienal del honorable Congreso se han llevado á efecto en medio del mayor orden.

También se verificaron las de representantes para las municipalidades de la capital y de la campaña.

\* \* \* \* \*

La Intendencia Municipal ha entrado en un período de actividad.

Sin embargo dos deudas hay que pesan sobre la municipalidad y que atrasan en mucho su buena marcha, una de \$80,343.79 al gobierno nacional por préstamos anteriores, y otra de \$80,514.41 proveniente del 25 por ciento de las rentas municipales liquidadas hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1899 inclusive.

La salud pública se mantuvo y sigue manteniéndose inalterable. Ninguna enfermedad ha venido á alarmar á las autoridades sanitarias

del país, las cuales por otra parte convencidas de la eficacia del régimen preventivo, continuaron y continúan dedicando á la higiene pública y privada su atención preferente.

Se ha autorizado al Departamento Nacional de Higiene la adquisición de los materiales sanitarios y aparatos de desinfección indispensables, para mejorar las condiciones exigidas por la convención sanitaria internacional celebrada con las Repúblicas Argentina, del Brasil y del Uruguay.

\* \* \* \* \*

Durante el año que acaba de fenecer se anotaron la instalación de nuevas oficinas de correos en diversos puntos de la República; se ha hecho la revisión de la tarifa postal que contenía errores en perjuicio de la administración; se han proseguido los trabajos de la línea telegráfica á Bahía Negra; y se han extendido ramales de Ñemby á San Antonio, de Punta Fierro á Yuty y de Limpio al Piquete. También he de mencionar el convenio ajustado con la empresa del ferrocarril para la mutua circulación por ambas líneas de telegramas así oficiales como particulares, aprobado por el Poder Ejecutivo de febrero último.

\* \* \* \* \*

El personal de la Oficina General de Estadística ha sido reorganizado por completo.

También se ha dotado del personal requerido á la penitenciaría de Emboscada.

\* \* \* \* \*

La cuestión del ferrocarril queda sin solucionarse todavía. El Gobierno anterior constituyó por decreto de fecha 16 de julio de 1904 una comisión encargada de practicar el estudio relativo á las cuestiones que median entre el Estado y la empresa, dictaminar sobre las bases y condiciones propuestas por el director gerente del ferrocarril, y aconsejar los acuerdos ó convenios que á juicio de la comisión puedan poner término á la cuestión y sean convenientes al país.

\* \* \* \* \*

Las relaciones internacionales que mantiene la República siguen siendo siempre de perfecta cordialidad. Que así continúen es propósito de mi Gobierno.

La importancia que hay de cultivar esas relaciones se ha puesto de relieve una vez más cuando la pasada contienda civil, en la que tuvieron una participación simpática los representantes diplomáticos de varias naciones amigas.

\* \* \* \* \*

En abril de 1904 tuvo lugar en Buenos Aires el segundo Congreso Médico Latino Americano, al que fué invitado el Paraguay por el Gobierno Argentino, bajo cuyos auspicios celebraba el Congreso, habiéndose hallado el país representado por dos delegados.

\* \* \* \* \*

Con los Estados Unidos del Brasil nuestras relaciones continúan en completa armonía.

El 29 de abril de 1904 nuestra cancillería se dirigió por nota á la de Río de Janeiro, observando una cláusula del tratado, firmado en Petrópolis el 17 de noviembre de 1903 por los plenipotenciarios del Brasil y de Bolivia, que ponía término á la cuestión del Acre y sosteniendo los derechos de la República sobre el territorio del Chaco en toda su integridad.

Á iniciativa de los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Argentinas y oriental del Uruguay, el Gobierno del Brasil, invitó al nuestro á concurrir á un Congreso Sanitario. La invitación fué aceptada y el Paraguay nombró su delegado al Doctor Don PEDRO PEÑA, Ministro de la República. Consecuencia de aquel Congreso fué el Convenio Sanitario Internacional, suscrito por los representantes de las cuatro Repúblicas con fecha 12 de junio de 1904, ratificado por nuestro Gobierno en 28 de diciembre último, y cuyo canje aún no ha sido hecho.

El Brasil ha invitado también al Paraguay para concurrir al Tercer Congreso Científico Latino-Americano, que tendrá lugar en Río de Janeiro el 6 de agosto del año en curso. Mi gobierno acaba de aceptar la invitación.

\* \* \* \* \*

Con fecha 6 de junio de 1904, la cancillería de la República se dirigió á la de Bolivia, enviándole copia de la comunicación pasada á la cancillería del Brasil, con motivo del tratado firmado en Petrópolis en noviembre de 1903 por los Plenipotenciarios de ambas Repúblicas y que solucionaba el diferendo sobre mejor derecho al territorio del Acre.

Iguales copias se enviaron á todas las cancillerías de América y de Europa, ante cuyos Gobiernos tiene la República acreditados representantes diplomáticos, haciéndoles además conocer el estado actual de nuestro pleito de límites con Bolivia y algunos de los títulos en que se fundan los derechos del Paraguay sobre el territorio del Chaco.

\* \* \* \* \*

El tratado de extradición, firmado en Montevideo el 22 de marzo de 1897 por los Plenipotenciarios de Chile y del Paraguay, fué aprobado en ley del 12 de agosto del año pasado.

\* \* \* \* \*

Durante el año de 1904 el Doctor CECILIO BAEZ fué reconocido en el carácter de Enviado y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Paraguay por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América. El ministro paraguayo concurrió al acto de la inauguración de la Exposición Universal de San Luis, en representación oficial de este Gobierno.

\* \* \* \* \*

Habiendo aprobado el Congreso Nacional por ley de 12 de mayo de 1904 la Convención Consular y de Amistad, firmada en París el 18 de

julio de 1903 por los Plenipotenciarios del Paraguay y de Dinamarca, el Gobierno la ratificó en 6 de junio del año fenecido, efectuándose el canje de las ratificaciones en París el 30 de setiembre último.

\* \* \* \* \*

La emisión de papel moneda, actualmente en circulación, asciende según balance tomado el 31 de enero de este año á \$30,149,367.50.

El Gobierno anterior, valiéndose del representante diplomático acreditado en la República Argentina, había hecho imprimir \$7,500,000 pesos papel que mi Gobierno debe de recibir en estos días, de la casa impresora.

\* \* \* \* \*

Durante el año de 1904 las Aduanas de la República han recaudado la suma de \$15,069,706.30 de cl. Se ha importado y exportado por valor de \$3,508,138.17 y \$3,106,559.82 oro sellado, respectivamente.

\* \* \* \* \*

La Oficina Recaudadora de Impuestos Internos ha ingresado en 1904 en Tesorería General de la Nación la cantidad de \$1,459,614.39 mucho menor que la alcanzada en 1903.

\* \* \* \* \*

El Banco Agrícola ha vuelto á su regular funcionamiento después de la larga paralización, ocasionada por la contienda civil pasada.

Su capital, autorizado por la ley del 14 de julio de 1903, es de \$14,531,238.35, correspondiendo de esta suma como capital especial de la Sección Hipotecaria \$6,793,850 y el resto de \$7,737,388.35 á la Sección Agrícola é Industrial.

Hasta ahora ese capital no ha sido integrado, y así la Caja de Conversión le adeuda al Banco á cuenta de la nueva emisión \$4,120,924.54. Esto no ha sido causa para trastornar el aumento siempre creciente de las operaciones del establecimiento.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cuando mi Gobierno se hizo cargo del poder encontró la Caja de Conversión, sin capital. Ahora está procurando con empeño cobrar sus créditos y pagar sus compromisos. Es así que del capital de Banco Agrícola que había distraído sólo queda ya debiendo \$2,000,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

La deuda externa del país montaba en diciembre 31 de 1903 á \$4,623,217.84 oro sellado. Durante el año de 1904 se pagó en concepto de amortización la suma de \$24,866.04 oro sellado. Así es que en diciembre del año fenecido el saldo deudor restante era de \$4,598,351.80 oro sellado.

Por falta de datos no se ha contabilizado aún el importe de los bonos rescatados con las remesas hechas por el gobierno durante el año de 1902 á 1904, inclusive, de modo que el saldo real de la deuda debe ser menos que el que presentan los libros de contabilidad.

Desde el 1° de enero de 1905 hasta igual fecha de 1908, el servicio sufrirá un recargo en razón de haberse aumentado en un medio por ciento los intereses, según contrato.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sobre la deuda interna no puedo daros ningún dato preciso, por el atraso en que se han encontrado los libros de la contaduría, siendo hasta hoy, contra mis buenos deseos, imposible saber con exactitud la cantidad que á ella monta. Cuando os sea presentada la memoria especial del ministerio del ramo conoceréis mejor y con más amplitud, todos los detalles relativos á este ministerio.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mi gobierno nacido con el pacto de paz del Pilcomayo en diciembre de 1904, se empeña en asegurar la tranquilidad interna del país, para que el ciudadano á su sombra trabaje libremente, ya que el trabajo es la base del progreso de los pueblos.

Pondré toda mi atención para conseguir la estabilidad de nuestra moneda, con su valorización paulatina y firme para evitar la especulación y la suba y baja que tanto ha perjudicado á nuestro mercado y al consumidor. El proyecto relativo á ello, será presentado oportunamente á vuestra consideración.

Creo de mi deber, hablaros con franqueza, manifestándoos la tarea ardua y pesada que le toca hacer á mi gobierno. Pero tengo grandes esperanzas en la labor de todos, especialmente de vosotros y confiado en ello procuraré echar las bases verdaderas para la gran obra de la reorganización nacional, tantas veces anunciadas.

Señores Representantes, declaro abiertas vuestras sesiones en este nuevo período legislativo.

JUAN B. GAONA.

Asunción, abril 1° de 1905.

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## SALVADOR.

### RIQUEZA MINERA DEL SALVADOR.

#### EXPLOTACIONES PRINCIPALES — DATOS IMPORTANTES.

[Del "Diario del Salvador," No. 2793.]

*Mineral San Sebastián.*—Pertenece á una Compañía inglesa formada con un capital social de £150,000. Queda en jurisdicción de Santa Rosa, Departamento de La Unión. Se ocupan en el trabajo de 800 á 1,000 hombres diarios, con un gasto aproximado, contando con los empleados superiores é importe de leña y además para el interior de al mina, de 70,000 á 80,000 pesos plata mensuales. Sólo de leña para combustible de las calderas, se gastan de 7,000 á 8,000 pesos mensuales, y de madera fina para el adernado interior de la mina, se gastan de 12,000 á 15,000 pesos mensuales. Se usa el sistema más moderno para

la elaboración del oro y de la plata, por medio del cianuro y se precipita por medio de electricidad. La fuerza motriz la desarrollan tres potentes calderas de 200 caballos de fuerza cada una, ocupándose la mitad de esta fuerza para los molinos, hornos de refogación, batidores de lamillas, máquina de hielo, etc., y la otra mitad, para hacer funcionar un gran dinamo eléctrico que da movimiento á tres malacates que sirven para sacar las brozas del interior de la mina, á dos ventiladores que funcionan en el fondo y á la luz eléctrica que ilumina hasta el último confín de la misma.

El trabajo se hace con la mayor precisión posible, pudiéndose afirmar, según opinión de peritos mineros, que el plantel de San Sebastián es de los mejores de Centro América. Allí se extrae hasta el 99 por ciento á las brozas, cuando en otros planteles se dan por muy satisfechos si llegan á tomar el 95 por ciento. Esto se comprende estando á la cabeza de esa empresa el Señor Don CARLOS BUTTERS, célebre metalúrgico, á quien el sistema del cianuro debe mucho en su perfeccionamiento, pues es inventor de un sistema especial para tratar las lamillas, del cual tiene patente y toda empresa que lo use tiene que pagarle cierta cantidad. En la actualidad, en el mineral San Sebastián, se muelen 40 toneladas en las veinte y cuatro horas, pues se trabaja día y noche y sacan poco más ó menos de 60,000 á 80,000 pesos oro mensuales, dejándoles una utilidad del 60 por ciento poco más ó menos al año.

*Mineral del Divisadero.*—Pertenece á Don CARLOS BUTTERS y á Don ENRIQUE P. GARTHWAITE, están en la actualidad comenzando los trabajos, para lo cual han hecho venir de Estados Unidos y Europa maquinarias de lo más moderno, para el mismo sistema del cianuro y grandes bombas para desaguar la mina, pues contiene mucha agua; siendo el valor de esta maquinaria, según datos fidedignos, de 150,000 á 200,000 pesos oro. La hacienda en la cual está ubicada esta mina, es bastante extensa y contiene varias otras de mayor ó menor importancia, que es probable que más tarde también se trabajen. En la actualidad que no están los trabajos en su apogeo, pues hasta hoy empieza á llegar la maquinaria, se ocupan como 200 hombres. En cada vapor que llega á La Unión, en la actualidad, vienen hasta 500 toneladas de carga sólo para esta mina.

*Mineral de Loma Larga.*—Pertenece á la sucesión del Mariscal Don SANTIAGO GONZÁLEZ y comprende las haciendas de San Pedro, Platana-rillo y parte de San Juan Buenavista, con una extensión poco más ó menos de 100 caballerías de tierra, zona mineral en su mayor parte. Hay descubiertas en sus terrenos como cincuenta vetas diferentes de oro y plata, siendo las principales la propia "Loma Larga," muy rica en plata, pues produce un metal que no deja de dar de 800 á 1,000 onzas de plata y de 4 á 7 de oro por tonelada, no trabajándose en la actualidad por contener mucha agua y necesitarse bombas muy potentes para



desaguarla. La mina "San Francisco," que aunque no produce más que de 8 á 10 pesos oro por tonelada, en cambio la veta es muy ancha y tiene á la vista, según cálculos que se han hecho en solo la parte trabajada, como 100,000 toneladas. La mina "El Socorro," que contiene como la anterior muchísima broza, está situada en un cerro en donde casi toda la piedra que allí se encuentra regada lleva ley de oro y plata—es lo que llaman los mineros un manto—la veta es bastante ancha y lleva de ley general poco más ó menos de 8 á 10 pesos oro por tonelada.

La mina "Monte Cristo," que es la que en la actualidad se está trabajando, ha resultado una mina muy rica, sobre todo en oro. Según ensayos que se han hecho por peritos, hay partes de la veta en que da hasta 60 onzas de oro por tonelada. Tiene de profundidad el cañón como 80 pies y como cuatro galerías y diez chiflones que corren en dirección de la veta, continuando ésta en su profundidad con más riqueza. Está situada en un cerro con dirección la veta, de oriente á poniente, siendo muy curioso que en éste mismo cerro se encuentran como ocho minas ó vetas diferentes, que corren en otras direcciones, algunas de las cuales son también muy ricas, y se creó, según afirman peritos en la materia, que en la unión de esas vetas en la profundidad se ha de encontrar una gran riqueza. En ésta mina se ocupan actualmente más de 200 operarios, se trabaja día y noche, lo mismo que en el plantel y se gastan poco más ó menos, 5,000 pesos mensuales. Se usa el sistema del cianuro combinado con galvanos, por contener la broza bastante oro libre, y se muelen poco más ó menos 10 toneladas diarias, produciendo mensualmente de 4,000 á 5,000 pesos oro. Se proyecta arreglar un plantel más perfecto, pues el actual es bastante deficiente. Existen varias otras minas de mayor ó menor importancia pero que no han sido trabajadas hasta la fecha, llegando, según se dijo al principio, hasta el número de cincuenta poco más ó menos.

*Mineral de Encuentros.*—En el Departamento de Morazán, pertenece á don FELIPE MACAY. Está situado á inmediaciones de "Loma Larga," propiedad de la sucesión del Mariscal Don SANTIAGO GONZÁLEZ. En este mineral hay tres beneficios: El del cianuro en el plantel del mismo nombre, montado á la moderna, completo y siendo uno de los mejores hasta ahora existentes en el país; el beneficio de Tinas, por amalgamación de los metales, con el azogue ó mercurio; y el tercero, el de los galvanos, consistentes en planchas cobrizas galvanizadas. En éstos tres beneficios se trabaja con fuerza hidráulica, único mineral que tiene esa ventaja, lo cual hace su trabajo más económico. Es uno de los minerales más antiguos, donde jamás se han suspendido los trabajos. Todas sus minas son de oro y plata, abundando más este último metal. Hay actualmente de 175 á 200 operarios trabajando. Sus gastos son de 5,000 á 6,000 mil pesos plata, y sus productos de 5,000 á 6,000 pesos oro.

*Mineral El Tabanco.*—También propiedad de Don FELIPE MACAY, á 3 leguas de Santa Rosa, en el Departamento de La Unión. Este mineral, estuvo por algún tiempo abandonado, trabajándose en muy pequeña escala. Es de oro y plata también, y, lo mismo que en el de Encuentros, la plata es más abundante que el oro. Actualmente se trabaja en mayor escala, y es en este mineral donde trabaja el Sr. Don E. LUIS PULLINGER, socio de Don FELIPE MACAY en lo que respecta á los productos de esa empresa. Cuenta con dos beneficios, el de cianuro y el de galvanés, donde se trabajan las lamas gruesas ó arenas, y actualmente se está construyendo otro nuevo plantel de cianuro, para trabajar las lamillas por medio del cianuro y tanques de agitación ó agitadores.

Trabajan allí de 200 á 250 hombres. Sus gastos son de 6,000 á 7,000 pesos plata mensuales, y sus productos de 5,000 á 6,000 pesos oro.

*Mineral El Paraíso.*—También propiedad de Don FELIPE MACAY, situado á 1 legua del mineral de San Sebastián, Departamento de La Unión.. Es un mineral nuevo. Hace como un año que se está trabajando en pequeña escala, y se espera que se encuentren allí buenas vetas. No hay hasta ahora beneficio de ninguna especie.

## URUGUAY.

### IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN EN 1903 Y 1904.

[Del "Mercurio" de Montevideo de marzo 31 de 1906.]

El cuadro que sigue pertenece á la importación correspondiente á los años de 1903 y 1904:

|                        | 1903.       | 1904.       |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Primer trimestre.....  | \$6,596,888 | \$4,600,961 |
| Segundo trimestre..... | 5,673,615   | 4,756,671   |
| Tercer trimestre.....  | 6,686,422   | 5,642,025   |
| Total.....             | 18,956,925  | 14,999,657  |

La tabla que se indica á continuación muestra la exportación durante los años referidos:

|                        | 1903.        | 1904.        |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Primer trimestre.....  | \$13,538,066 | \$13,664,524 |
| Segundo trimestre..... | 11,524,989   | 9,927,224    |
| Tercer trimestre.....  | 4,812,320    | 6,159,987    |
| Total.....             | 29,875,375   | 29,741,735   |

**MOVIMIENTO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO, ENERO DE 1905.**

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas, que indican el movimiento de las exportaciones del puerto de Montevideo en el mes de enero de 1905:

**EXPORTACIONES.**

| Artículos.                         | Cantidad. | Artículos.                        | Cantidad. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Estados Unidos</b>              |           | <b>Portugal:</b>                  |           |
| Cueros vacunos secos, unidades...  | 47,830    | Cueros vacunos secos, unidades... | 3,000     |
| Lana.....fardos.....               | 1,206     | Tasajo.....fardos.....            | 428       |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 50        | id.....toneladas.....             | 35        |
| Alpiste.....bolsas.....            | 100       | <b>Inglaterra:</b>                |           |
| <b>Alemania:</b>                   |           | Cueros vacunos secos, unidades... | 463       |
| Cueros vacunos secos, unidades...  | 1,179     | Lana.....fardos.....              | 1,397     |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 11,297    | Cerda.....id.....                 | 3         |
| Lana.....fardos.....               | 3,334     | Sebo.....pipas.....               | 94        |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 20        | id.....bordalesas.....            | 728       |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 10        | Maíz.....bolsas.....              | 7,475     |
| Afrecho.....bolsas.....            | 2,348     | Trigo.....id.....                 | 44,260    |
| <b>Francia:</b>                    |           | Harina.....id.....                | 1,034     |
| Cueros vacunos secos, unidades...  | 2,444     | Afrecho.....id.....               | 1,054     |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 10,431    | Lino.....id.....                  | 2,706     |
| Lana.....fardos.....               | 1,031     | Lenguas.....cajones.....          | 754       |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 1,028     | Carne conservada.....id.....      | 33        |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 19        | <b>Brasil:</b>                    |           |
| Diversos cueros.....id.....        | 13        | Tasajo.....fardos.....            | 55,740    |
| Maíz.....bolsas.....               | 10,883    | id.....toneladas.....             | 4,459     |
| Lino.....id.....                   | 690       | Sebo.....pipas.....               | 685       |
| Astas.....unidades.....            | 24,782    | id.....bordalesas.....            | 50        |
| Tripas.....fardos.....             | 62        | Maíz.....bolsas.....              | 10,150    |
| Sangre seca.....bolsas.....        | 535       | Trigo.....id.....                 | 7,561     |
| <b>España:</b>                     |           | Harina.....id.....                | 7,696     |
| Cueros vacunos secos, unidades...  | 6,704     | Alpiste.....id.....               | 1,214     |
| Tasajo.....fardos.....             | 574       | Ovejas.....id.....                | 901       |
| id.....toneladas.....              | 34        | Lenguas.....cajones.....          | 391       |
| Sebo.....pipas.....                | 579       | Carne conservada.....id.....      | 23        |
| id.....bordalesas.....             | 387       | <b>Cuba:</b>                      |           |
| <b>Italia:</b>                     |           | Tasajo.....fardos.....            | 18,263    |
| Cueros vacunos secos, unidades...  | 7,376     | id.....toneladas.....             | 1,096     |
| Lana.....fardos.....               | 68        | Alpiste.....fardos.....           | 672       |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 5         | <b>Puerto Rico:</b>               |           |
| Sebo.....pipas.....                | 594       | Tasajo.....id.....                | 575       |
| id.....bordalesas.....             | 100       | id.....toneladas.....             | 35        |
| Huesos y ceniza.....toneladas..... | 17        | <b>Chile:</b>                     |           |
| Maíz.....bolsas.....               | 4,129     | Sebo.....pipas.....               | 45        |
| Astas.....unidades.....            | 8,000     | id.....bordalesas.....            | 600       |
| <b>Bélgica:</b>                    |           | Maíz.....bolsas.....              | 226       |
| Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....   | 4,940     | Harina.....id.....                | 940       |
| Cueros vacunos salados.....id..... | 33,281    | Afrecho.....id.....               | 60        |
| Lana.....fardos.....               | 3,671     | Alpiste.....id.....               | 1,110     |
| Cueros lanares.....id.....         | 25        | Lenguas.....cajones.....          | 20        |
| Cerda.....id.....                  | 10        | Grasa.....id.....                 | 50        |
| Sebo.....pipas.....                | 120       | id.....cascos.....                | 55        |
| Trigo.....bolsas.....              | 2,167     | id.....cuarterolas.....           | 25        |
| id.....toneladas.....              | 2,943     | id.....tercerolas.....            | 24        |
| Lino.....bolsas.....               | 3,972     | <b>Holanda:</b>                   |           |
| Lenguas.....cajones.....           | 600       | Maíz.....bolsas.....              | 10,762    |

**LA INDUSTRIA PECUARIA.**

[Del "Mercurio" de Montevideo, No. 6.]

| Años.     | Exportación total. | Productos de ganadería. | Años.     | Exportación total. | Productos de ganadería. |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1877..... | \$15,890,405       | \$14,894,845            | 1891..... | \$26,998,270       | \$26,035,747            |
| 1878..... | 17,492,139         | 16,529,936              | 1892..... | 25,951,819         | 25,357,630              |
| 1879..... | 16,645,961         | 15,557,789              | 1893..... | 27,681,373         | 26,447,127              |
| 1880..... | 19,752,201         | 19,216,190              | 1894..... | 33,479,511         | 29,061,349              |
| 1881..... | 20,229,512         | 19,279,000              | 1895..... | 32,543,644         | 28,479,466              |
| 1882..... | 22,062,934         | 21,257,117              | 1896..... | 30,103,094         | 27,909,124              |
| 1883..... | 25,221,661         | 24,610,951              | 1897..... | 29,319,573         | 27,666,353              |
| 1884..... | 24,759,485         | 23,937,218              | 1898..... | 30,276,916         | 26,581,523              |
| 1885..... | 25,253,036         | 24,203,577              | 1899..... | 36,574,164         | 33,799,146              |
| 1886..... | 23,811,986         | 22,362,859              | 1900..... | 29,410,862         | 27,140,744              |
| 1887..... | 18,671,996         | 17,267,751              | 1901..... | 27,731,126         | 26,466,239              |
| 1888..... | 28,008,254         | 25,088,752              | 1902..... | 33,602,512         | 30,349,937              |
| 1889..... | 25,954,107         | 24,256,363              | 1903..... | 37,317,909         | 31,692,022              |
| 1890..... | 29,085,519         | 26,405,624              |           |                    |                         |

# VENEZUELA.

## ESTADÍSTICAS GENERALES EN EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902 A 1903.

| Puertos.            | Buques.  |          | Tonelaje. |          | Totales. |           |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                     | Vapores. | Veleros. | Vapores.  | Veleros. | Buques.  | Tonelaje. |
| La Guaira.....      | 162      | 6        | 282,081   | 1,856    | 168      | 283,937   |
| Puerto Cabello..... | 116      | 1        | 205,932   | 60       | 117      | 205,992   |
| Maracaibo.....      | 33       | 49       | 28,803    | 5,263    | 82       | 34,066    |
| Carúpano.....       | 21       | 2        | 32,849    | 63       | 23       | 32,912    |
| La Vela.....        | 4        | 17       | 1,428     | 463      | 21       | 1,891     |
| Guanta.....         | 6        | .....    | 7,421     | .....    | 6        | 7,421     |
| Puerto Sucre.....   | 2        | .....    | 2,580     | .....    | 2        | 2,580     |
|                     | 344      | 75       | 551,094   | 7,705    | 419      | 568,799   |

### RESÚMEN POR NACIONALIDADES.

| Nacionalidad.        | Buques.  |          | Tonelaje. |          | Totales. |           |
|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                      | Vapores. | Veleros. | Vapores.  | Veleros. | Buques.  | Tonelaje. |
| Alemanes.....        | 33       | .....    | 48,847    | .....    | 33       | 48,847    |
| Americanos.....      | 94       | 1        | 124,478   | 397      | 95       | 124,875   |
| Austriacos.....      | 3        | .....    | 4,316     | .....    | 3        | 4,316     |
| Daneses.....         | .....    | 4        | .....     | 1,184    | 4        | 1,184     |
| Espanoles.....       | 23       | .....    | 82,402    | .....    | 23       | 82,402    |
| Franceses.....       | 62       | .....    | 109,882   | .....    | 62       | 109,882   |
| Holandeses.....      | 71       | 39       | 93,913    | 3,328    | 110      | 97,241    |
| Ingléses.....        | 53       | 2        | 92,422    | 519      | 55       | 92,941    |
| Italianos.....       | 1        | .....    | 1,450     | .....    | 1        | 1,450     |
| Nacionales.....      | .....    | 26       | .....     | 1,388    | 26       | 1,388     |
| Rusos.....           | .....    | 1        | .....     | 378      | 1        | 378       |
| Suecos-Noruegos..... | 4        | 2        | 3,384     | 511      | 6        | 3,895     |
|                      | 344      | 75       | 551,094   | 7,705    | 419      | 568,799   |

### Importación de mercaderías extranjeras por las aduanas de la República en el año económico de 1902 á 1903.

| Procedencia.                         | Número de bultos. | Kilogramos.    | Valor comercial.  | Derechos.         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                      |                   |                | <i>Bolívares.</i> | <i>Bolívares.</i> |
| Alemania.....                        | 192,094           | 7,388,430.405  | 5,552,942.90      | 2,353,880.89      |
| Austria-Hungría.....                 | 5                 | 140.000        | 55.00             | 105.00            |
| Bélgica.....                         | 839               | 983,773.000    | 78,037.00         | 17,173.75         |
| Costa Rica.....                      | 2                 | 43.000         | 225.00            | 25.25             |
| Cuba.....                            | 23                | 1,340.000      | 7,792.00          | 6,281.93          |
| Ecuador.....                         | 1                 | 49.000         | 800.00            | 122.50            |
| España.....                          | 50,997            | 1,650,554.800  | 1,503,195.25      | 619,782.84        |
| Estados Unidos de Norte América..... | 289,995           | 17,548,289.871 | 10,092,760.62     | 5,595,189.94      |
| Francia.....                         | 16,683            | 1,039,273.407  | 1,961,537.67      | 828,113.70        |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....          | 39,514            | 2,261,317.005  | 1,628,215.68      | 654,262.54        |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....       | 104,430           | 15,151,073.655 | 6,694,246.70      | 2,911,214.66      |
| Italia.....                          | 9,730             | 517,680.170    | 588,986.25        | 223,663.72        |
| Total.....                           | 704,313           | 46,541,974.313 | 28,108,804.07     | 13,119,846.72     |

### Importación de mercaderías extranjeras por las aduanas de la República en el semestre de enero á junio de 1903.

| Procedencia.                         | Número de bultos. | Kilogramos.    | Valor comercial.  | Derechos.         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                      |                   |                | <i>Bolívares.</i> | <i>Bolívares.</i> |
| Alemania.....                        | 108,413           | 4,257,557.485  | 3,122,681.60      | 1,382,266.41      |
| Austria-Hungría.....                 | 5                 | 140.000        | 55.00             | 105.00            |
| Bélgica.....                         | 700               | 51,926.000     | 47,205.00         | 13,848.50         |
| Cuba.....                            | 13                | 1,005,500      | 5,017.00          | 3,537.68          |
| España.....                          | 33,694            | 1,032,718.000  | 875,779.50        | 365,734.95        |
| Estados Unidos de Norte América..... | 141,426           | 7,945,645.280  | 5,339,959.81      | 2,900,786.65      |
| Francia.....                         | 10,086            | 561,864.285    | 1,115,875.05      | 465,656.23        |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....          | 21,415            | 1,173,707.775  | 878,249.88        | 354,663.85        |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....       | 82,208            | 2,804,104.592  | 4,104,780.23      | 1,868,756.31      |
| Italia.....                          | 5,648             | 300,588.900    | 332,340.00        | 126,227.47        |
| Total.....                           | 403,608           | 18,118,657,817 | 16,021,643.07     | 7,481,603.05      |

**IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCADERÍAS EXTRANJERAS POR LA ADUANA DE JUAN GRIEGO EN EL SEMESTRE DE ENERO A JUNIO DE 1903.**

[De la "Gaceta Oficial" de abril 22 de 1905.]

| Procedencia.                   | Número de bultos. | Kilogramos. | Valor comercial.  | Derechos.         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                |                   |             | <i>Bolívares.</i> | <i>Bolívares.</i> |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....    | 845               | 50,629      | 28,417            | 10,947.95         |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias..... | 729               | 2,992,465   | 49,471            | 10,712.05         |
| Total.....                     | 1,574             | 3,043,094   | 77,888            | 21,660.00         |

**EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCCIONES NACIONALES. POR LA ADUANA DE LA GUAIRA, AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1903 Á 1904.**

[De la "Gaceta Oficial" de abril 29 de 1905.]

| Destino.                                           | Número de bultos. | Kilogramos.    | Valores.          |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Primer semestre, julio á diciembre de 1903.</i> |                   |                |                   |
|                                                    |                   |                | <i>Bolívares.</i> |
| Alemania.....                                      | 13,685            | 639,633.500    | 765,079.75        |
| Argentina.....                                     | 54                | 2,776.000      | 2,994.20          |
| Austria-Hungría.....                               | 1,127             | 65,066.000     | 50,900.14         |
| Cuba.....                                          | 9,878             | 2,854,799.000  | 578,301.65        |
| España.....                                        | 4,389             | 251,624.000    | 279,740.80        |
| Estados Unidos de Norte América.....               | 106,843           | 1,581,886.800  | 2,123,951.90      |
| Francia.....                                       | 60,043            | 3,319,558.597  | 4,380,322.70      |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....                        | 1,212             | 84,825.000     | 46,886.50         |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....                     | 399               | 19,852.102     | 263,217.60        |
| Italia.....                                        | 548               | 18,613.000     | 16,611.00         |
| Total.....                                         | 198,178           | 8,858,623.999  | 8,519,006.24      |
| <i>Segundo semestre, enero á junio de 1904.</i>    |                   |                |                   |
| Alemania.....                                      | 26,283            | 2,032,627.440  | 1,744,866.55      |
| Argentina.....                                     | 54                | 2,776.000      | 2,994.20          |
| Austria-Hungría.....                               | 3,192             | 176,304.560    | 150,914.45        |
| Cuba.....                                          | 3,774             | 1,382,115.000  | 203,876.30        |
| España.....                                        | 10,646            | 658,496.460    | 728,110.70        |
| Estados Unidos de Norte América.....               | 191,583           | 3,622,478.930  | 4,570,465.05      |
| Francia.....                                       | 139,924           | 7,893,703.035  | 9,230,009.55      |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....                        | 10,235            | 608,664.640    | 506,161.00        |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....                     | 1,992             | 115,872.000    | 432,921.00        |
| Italia.....                                        | 2,296             | 115,499.880    | 146,812.20        |
| Total.....                                         | 399,925           | 16,605,703.945 | 17,724,825.00     |
| <i>Total en el año de 1903 á 1904.</i>             |                   |                |                   |
| Alemania.....                                      | 49,968            | 2,672,260.940  | 2,509,946.30      |
| Argentina.....                                     | 54                | 2,776.000      | 2,994.20          |
| Austria-Hungría.....                               | 4,319             | 211,360.560    | 201,814.59        |
| Cuba.....                                          | 13,652            | 4,236,914.000  | 782,177.95        |
| España.....                                        | 15,035            | 910,110.460    | 1,017,851.50      |
| Estado Unidos de Norte América.....                | 298,426           | 5,204,365.730  | 6,694,416.95      |
| Francia.....                                       | 199,967           | 11,213,261.632 | 13,620,021.25     |
| Holanda y sus colonias.....                        | 11,447            | 693,491.640    | 563,047.50        |
| Inglaterra y sus colonias.....                     | 2,391             | 135,724.102    | 698,139.60        |
| Italia.....                                        | 2,844             | 134,112.880    | 163,423.20        |
| Total.....                                         | 598,103           | 25,444,327.984 | 26,243,832.04     |

**MONTHLY BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,**  
**International Union of American Republics.**

**VOL. XX.**

**JUNE, 1905.**

**No. 3.**

**PRESENTATION OF THE AMBASSADOR FROM  
BRAZIL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES.**

On May 24, 1905, the President of the United States formally received Dr. JOAQUIM AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAUJO in his capacity of Ambassador from Brazil near the Government of the United States. The new Ambassador on presenting his credentials made the following remarks in French:

“MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in the hands of Your Excellency the letters that accredit me in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil near the Government of the United States of America.

“The wishes of the two countries to strengthen still more the bonds of friendship that unite them have met spontaneously together in their idea of raising at the same time the rank of their diplomatic agents at Washington and at Rio de Janeiro. I could not conceive a task more in accordance with our most intimate national aspirations than that which the President assigned to me in charging me with the creation at Washington of our first Embassy.

“My first duty, Mr. President, on taking possession of this new post, is to present to Your Excellency the ardent wishes of the President of the Republic, of his Government, and of the Brazilian nation for your personal happiness and for the success of your new Administration.

NOTE.—See page 765.

"The Roman Consulate had a much shorter duration than the American Presidency, and still Rome remembered the events of her history by the names of her consuls.

"In the course of your charge there are also hours that engender epochs, gestures that become immutable national attitudes. That is the perpetuity which is assured to the period of MONROE, as well as to those of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN.

"Many believe that the striking popularity which carried you up to the supreme power is the augury of one of those decisions which stand, like theirs, as the landmarks of our Continent. The fact is that the place attained in the world allows to this country great initiatives, yet in that same path of a common American ideal. We will see it take them on our part with the same Continental interest and the same national security as heretofore.

"All the wishes of Brazil are indeed for the increase of the immense moral influence which the United States exercises upon the march of civilization and which is shown by the existence on the map of the world, for the first time in history, of a vast neutral zone of peace and free human competition.

"With such sentiments, Mr. President, I am doubly happy to find everywhere that your whole nation at this hour recognizes itself with the same pride in a leader made to its form and its stature."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO THE REMARKS OF THE BRAZILIAN  
AMBASSADOR.

"MR. AMBASSADOR: I receive with more than usual pleasure from your hands the instrument whereby your Government accredits for the first time an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with residence at Washington. Especially gratifying is it that the choice of your Government for the high office has fallen upon one who by experience and a large knowledge of public affairs is so well qualified to fill it. Coming from so enlightened a source, it is indeed pleasing to receive the sentiments of friendly good will to which you have given utterance both in your own behalf and that of your Government.

"It is my sincere wish and earnest belief that the course of the two Governments in each raising to the first rank its mission to the other will result in still further strengthening the already firm ties of friendship and mutual good will which, since the independence of Brazil, have endured unbroken, and will redound to lasting benefit to both countries.

"To this end, and in all that will conduce to the common interests and progress of the two peoples, I shall be most happy to give my cordial support.

"I shall be pleased, Mr. Ambassador, if you will convey to President ALVES the assurances of my best wishes for his personal welfare

and for the continued happiness and prosperity of the Brazilian people. For your courteous personal references I thank you."

The appointment of the new Ambassador and the fact that the Embassy at Washington is the only one that Brazil has established, being represented by legations at all other capitals, are regarded by diplomats as an expression of the high esteem of the Brazilian Government for the United States.

Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO's diplomatic career began in 1876 as an attaché to the Brazilian Legation in Washington, where he remained for more than three years. He has since served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary both in ordinary and special mission to England and in a special mission to Italy. His new assignment to the United States, it is said in diplomatic circles, is especially gratifying because of his well-known friendship for this country and his complimentary references in his writings to American institutions.

Among his more important publications are a statement asserting the rights of Brazil to a part of British Guiana, and an account of the political career of his father, called "A Statesman of the Empire." Both works may be found in the Lenox Library. As a Congressman he agitated in the tribune of the Brazilian Congress the abolition of slavery, which he successfully carried to an end.

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## RECEPTION OF NEW ARGENTINE MINISTER BY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the occasion of the reception, on May 24, 1905, of Señor Don E. PORTELA, the newly accredited Minister from the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States, by the President of the United States, the following interchange of cordial sentiments occurred between the two high officials:

REMARKS MADE BY THE MINISTER OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ON  
THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE TO PRESIDENT  
ROOSEVELT.

"MOST EXCELLENT MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters of the Most Excellent President of the Argentine Republic, announcing, respectively, the termination of Señor MARTIN GARCIA MÉROU's mission near the Government of Your Excellency and my appointment to succeed him in the same capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

"I am returning to the United States, Most Excellent Sir, for the second time, having had the honor and good fortune of discharging my first diplomatic duties here, dating from that time my enthusiastic admiration for this country which has given to the world the model, as



perfect as it can be made by man, of government of the people by the people. This, I may add, is the dominant sentiment in my country, whose political organization was framed after the pattern of your organic law. These personal sentiments make it unnecessary for me to say that I will strive to discharge the high duty with which I am charged by my Government to endeavor to draw closer and enlarge with Your Excellency's Government our relations of every character, and particularly those which in our days constitute the strongest bonds among nations, and I am confident that if Your Excellency will deign to extend to me the favor enjoyed by my honorable predecessor I may, even now, consider that the success of my mission is assured.

"With my wishes for the prosperity of the American people I also tender my most effusive wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO REMARKS OF ARGENTINE MINISTER.

"MR. MINISTER: In receiving from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic announces, respectively, the termination of Señor MARTIN GARCIA MÉROU's mission near the Government of the United States and your appointment to succeed him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I am pleased to assure you of my high appreciation of the friendly sentiments of His Excellency, and of those so kindly and agreeably expressed by you, and to say that I am sincerely glad to welcome you back to this capital, the scene of your first diplomatic duties.

"It is very gratifying to know that the high office so ably and acceptably filled by Señor MÉROU has been intrusted to one so exceptionally qualified as yourself, by experience and a knowledge of our institutions and people, to conduct the affairs of the mission in a manner mutually beneficial to your own country and to this.

"It shall be my constant wish and endeavor to foster the friendship happily subsisting between this Government and people and those of the Argentine Republic, and to cooperate with you in the accomplishment of the commendable aims which you have made known to me.

"I beg that you will convey to His Excellency the President my most sincere wishes for his welfare and happiness, and for the continued prosperity of the people over whom he presides. I thank you for your own expressions of good will, and trust that your residence in Washington will be a most agreeable one.

"I shall take an early occasion to make direct acknowledgment to His Excellency President QUINTANA of Señor MÉROU's letter of recall."

Señor PORTELA, who succeeds Minister MÉROU, was an attaché of the Argentine Legation in Washington, thirty years ago, in President GRANT's Administration.

## CONVOCAATION OF THE SECONQD GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the mode of procedure authorized by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico in 1901 and 1902, the date of October 9, 1905, has been fixed for the assembling of the Second General International Sanitary Convention, which will meet in Washington, D. C.

The following official communications have been promulgated as necessary preliminaries:

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
“ *Washington, April 29, 1905.*

“Mr. W. C. Fox,  
“ *Director of the Bureau of American Republics,*  
“ *Washington, D. C.*

“DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a call for the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, summoned by direction of the International Sanitary Bureau, to meet in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m.

“This call is issued in accordance with the resolutions relating to international sanitary policy and sanitary conventions adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, held in the City of Mexico, October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902.

“In accordance with paragraph 7 of said resolutions, I have to request that you will take such measures as you deem advisable to make announcement of this call.

“Respectfully,  
“WALTER WYMAN,  
“ *Surgeon-General, Chairman International Sanitary Bureau.*”

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
“ *Washington, April 29, 1905.*

“THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF  
THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

“By direction of the International Sanitary Bureau the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 a. m. The programme for the meeting will be furnished in a short time, and announcements of any changes therein will appear from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the Bureau of American Republics.

“Respectfully,  
“WALTER WYMAN,  
“ *Chairman, International Sanitary Bureau.*”

In consequence of the foregoing letters, the Bureau of the American Republics caused the following to be transmitted to the accredited representatives in the United States of the countries composing the International Union of American Republics:

“MAY 1, 1905.

“SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN, Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, forwarding a call for the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics to meet in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“WILLIAM C. FOX, *Director.*”

The programme submitted for the work of the Convention, subject, however, to subsequent alteration by the International Sanitary Bureau, is as follows:

“SECOND INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION

OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

“Washington, D. C., October 9, 1905.

“SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME.

“1. Reports by a delegate from each Republic. These reports should include (a) reports on prevalence of diseases, with special reference to plague, yellow fever, and malaria, since January 1, 1904, being approximately the date of adjournment of the last convention; (b) a summary of all quarantine and sanitary laws enacted since the first convention; (c) special sanitary work in progress or in contemplation. These reports are to be rendered in behalf of each Republic, or each division of the subject may be committed to a delegate for presentation. A written report is requested for publication.

“2. Plague: (a) Diagnosis; (b) prophylaxis and therapeusis; (c) maritime quarantine; (d) land quarantine; (e) local measures for the eradication of the disease.

“3. The mosquito in its relation to yellow fever and malarial fevers. Prevention of the spread of yellow fever and malarial fevers by the destruction and elimination of the mosquito.

“4. Discussions on sanitation of cities, with special reference to the ventilation of habitations and disposal of household wastes.”

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ARGENTINE TRADE.

The following tables show the various countries engaging in commercial intercourse with the Argentine Republic in 1904, the share taken and furnished, respectively, by said countries, and the percentage of the total applied to each:

| Country.                 | 1904.      |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
|                          | Imports.   | Exports.   |
| Africa.....              | £25,203    | £988,263   |
| Germany.....             | 4,985,256  | 5,904,422  |
| Belgium.....             | 1,813,825  | 3,513,207  |
| Bolivia.....             | 21,643     | 74,499     |
| Brazil.....              | 1,206,594  | 2,085,402  |
| Cuba.....                | 114,374    | 56,544     |
| Chile.....               | 98,907     | 2,288,053  |
| Spain.....               | 959,599    | 384,778    |
| United States.....       | 4,894,776  | 2,042,998  |
| France.....              | 3,421,943  | 6,119,312  |
| Italy.....               | 3,825,580  | 868,990    |
| Netherlands.....         | 201,528    | 700,167    |
| Paraguay.....            | 313,824    | 48,293     |
| United Kingdom.....      | 12,903,420 | 7,289,028  |
| Uruguay.....             | 172,404    | 1,004,105  |
| Others and "orders"..... | 2,507,312  | 21,464,442 |
| Total.....               | 37,461,193 | 54,831,503 |

The following table shows the percentage of trade with the Argentine Republic for the countries mentioned, during the years 1903 and 1904:

| Country.            | Imports. |       | Exports. |       |
|---------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
|                     | 1903.    | 1904. | 1903.    | 1904. |
| United Kingdom..... | 34.2     | 34.4  | 16.1     | 13.8  |
| Germany.....        | 13.0     | 13.3  | 12.1     | 11.2  |
| Italy.....          | 11.2     | 10.2  | 2.0      | 1.6   |
| United States.....  | 12.7     | 13.1  | 3.7      | 3.9   |
| France.....         | 9.7      | 9.1   | 15.5     | 11.6  |
| Belgium.....        | 4.1      | 4.8   | 9.1      | 6.7   |
| Brazil.....         | 4.1      | 3.2   | 3.9      | 3.9   |

## DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The "Review of the River Plate" in its issue for April 14, 1905, publishes the figures showing the details of exportation from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the principal articles and the points of destination being furnished. In the statement, in reference, the average weights and measurements are as follows: One bale of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms, and 1 case of butter, 25 kilograms.

The number of dry oxhides for the first quarter of 1905 reported as shipped abroad was 567,629, as compared with 594,220 in the corresponding period of 1904, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 7,746; United States, 261,408; France, 19,483; Germany, 74,559; Belgium, 14,601; Italy, 129,756; other countries, 60,076.

Salt oxhides numbered 350,776 on the export lists for the first quarter of 1905, as compared with 320,326 in the corresponding period of 1904, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 10,600; United States, 5,619; France, 21,000; Germany, 266,005; Belgium, 43,918; Italy, 3,033; other countries, 500.

Dry horsehides exported number 38,931 in 1905, as compared with 12,532 in 1904, destined as follows: United Kingdom, 1,019; United States, 275; Germany, 27,117; Belgium, 10,520; while salt horsehides were exported to the number of 91,921 and 32,356 in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, of which Germany took 37,476 and Belgium 54,520 in 1905.

Sheepskins sent abroad amounted to 16,868 and 20,058 bales in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, destined as follows in 1905: United Kingdom, 1,299; United States, 256; France, 11,733; Germany, 1,687; Belgium, 104; Italy, 1,541; Brazil, 108; other countries, 140.

Hair to the amount of 2,456 and 993 bales were sent abroad in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 149; United States, 170; France, 46; Germany, 344; Belgium, 329; Italy, 176; other countries, 1,242.

Shipments of tallow in the first quarter of 1905 aggregated 10,216 pipes, 27,384 casks, and 6,205 hogsheads, as compared with 5,613 pipes, 19,543 casks, and 5,997 hogsheads in the corresponding period of 1904. The countries of destinations for the first-mentioned period were as follows: United Kingdom, 1,690 pipes, 11,411 casks, and 3,883 hogsheads; France, 225 pipes and 145 hogsheads; Germany, 334 pipes, 2,453 casks, and 433 hogsheads; Belgium, 3,244 casks; South Africa, 4,692 pipes, 2,246 casks, and 1,298 hogsheads; Brazil, 1,065 pipes, 3,891 casks, and 70 hogsheads; other countries, 2,210 pipes, 4,139 casks, and 376 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the amount of 4,921 bales were shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1905 as compared with 1,407 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year, distributed as follows: United States, 790; France, 209; Belgium, 3,922. Shipments of wool aggregated 231,749 bales and 206,021 bales in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, the 1905 exports being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 16,662; United States, 23,299; France, 82,449; Germany, 75,162; Belgium, 26,873; Italy, 1,780; other countries, 5,524.

Frozen wethers numbering 800,698 and 913,691 were shipped abroad in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, of which, in 1905, the United Kingdom took 734,088 and South Africa 66,610.

The shipments of wheat in 1905 and 1904 aggregated 992,125 and 955,670 tons for the first quarters, the 1905 shipments being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 151,626; France, 5,088; Germany, 70,086; Belgium, 85,644; Italy, 11,647; South Africa, 4,706; Brazil, 60,828; orders, 495,647; other countries, 106,853.

Maize shipments aggregated 215,510 tons and 242,170 tons in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, the destinations for 1905 being as follows: United Kingdom, 17,331; France, 19,836; Germany, 12,495; Belgium, 24,218; Italy, 12,107; South Africa, 1,554; Brazil, 2,067; orders, 60,063; other countries, 65,939.

In the first quarter of 1905 there were shipped abroad 278,369 tons of linseed as compared with 441,447 tons in 1904, the destinations being as follows: United Kingdom, 28,501; France, 16,383; Germany, 38,045; Belgium, 21,936; Italy, 251; South Africa, 53; orders, 138,983; other countries, 34,217.

Flour shipments in 1905 and 1904 (first quarter) amounted to 39,789 tons and 22,874 tons, respectively, the 1905 shipments being destined as follows: United Kingdom, 5,741; Germany, 293; Belgium, 9; South Africa, 59; Brazil, 22,540; other countries, 2,147.

Bran shipments amounted to 32,830 tons and 24,374 for the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, the 1905 shipments having the following destinations: United Kingdom, 1,123; France, 3,380; Germany, 18,350; Belgium, 5,724; Brazil, 680; orders, 504; other countries, 3,069.

Pollard shipments amounted to 43,348 bags in 1905 as compared with 63,434 bags in 1904, the 1905 shipments being distributed as follows: France, 6,116; Germany, 31,568; Belgium, 5,520; orders, 144.

Oilseed shipments for the first quarter of 1905 amounted to 55,345 bags as compared with 53,782 bags in 1904, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 7,573; France, 2,220; Germany, 45,552.

In the first quarter of 1905 beef shipments aggregated 405,571 quarters as compared with 245,839 quarters in the corresponding period of 1904, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 334,032; South Africa, 71,539.

Hay was sent abroad to the amount of 274,358 bales in the first quarter of 1905 as compared with 89,019 in the same period of 1904, and had the following destinations: United Kingdom, 12; Belgium, 158; South Africa, 117,243; Brazil, 147,713; other countries, 9,232.

Quebracho shipments in the first quarter of 1905 amounted to 73,584 tons as compared with 68,315 tons in the same period of 1904, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 1,370; United States, 12,797; France, 1,553; Germany, 20,031; Belgium, 5,453; Italy, 4,539; orders, 16,349; other countries, 11,492.

Tobacco shipments amounted to 5,306 bales and 3,452 bales in the first quarters of 1905 and 1904, respectively, the distribution in 1905 being: Germany, 960, and Belgium, 4,346.

Butter shipments in the first quarter of 1905 aggregated 70,871 cases as compared to 82,033 cases in 1904, the 1905 distribution being: United Kingdom, 52,501, and South Africa, 18,370.

Sugar to the amount of 10,426 tons was sent abroad in 1905 (first quarter) as compared with 4,944 tons in 1904, and had the following destinations: United Kingdom, 348; United States, 2,058; Germany, 5,820; other countries, 2,300.

Quebracho extract was shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1905 to the amount of 10,677 tons as compared with 5,595 tons in the same period of the preceding year, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 588; United States, 4,990; France, 46; Germany, 3,609; Belgium, 163; Italy, 334; orders, 947.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

According to the "Official Bulletin" the exports of the Argentine Republic during the first three months of the present year amounted to \$89,137,327 gold. During the same period in 1904 the total exports aggregated \$73,234,446 gold. A comparison of these figures shows an increase in favor of the first three months of 1905 of \$15,902,881 gold, a very satisfactory and favorable showing.

The imports during the first three months of the current year rose to \$17,823,727, as compared with \$13,300,622 gold during the same period in 1904, or an increase in favor of the first three months of 1905 of \$4,523,105 gold. These figures show a total increase in the exports and imports in the first three months of 1905, as compared with the first three months of 1904, of \$20,425,956 gold.

The following table gives the foreign commerce of the Republic by countries:

| Country.            | Imports,<br>gold. | Exports,<br>gold. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Africa.....         | \$4,975           | \$1,246,103       |
| Germany.....        | 7,420,623         | 11,882,351        |
| Belgium.....        | 2,175,460         | 7,518,026         |
| Bolivia.....        | 17,257            | 35,407            |
| Brazil.....         | 1,145,167         | 3,738,801         |
| Cuba.....           | 139,885           | 125,164           |
| Chile.....          | 68,035            | 491,977           |
| Spain.....          | 1,286,006         | 640,686           |
| United States.....  | 5,993,778         | 4,062,074         |
| France.....         | 4,973,336         | 18,100,549        |
| Italy.....          | 4,807,071         | 1,607,060         |
| Holland.....        | 237,214           | 779,420           |
| Paraguay.....       | 256,819           | 101,254           |
| United Kingdom..... | 15,931,750        | 12,072,719        |
| Uruguay.....        | 237,188           | 1,544,812         |
| Various.....        | 3,129,163         | 4,073,917         |
| Orders.....         |                   | 26,117,007        |

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1904.

As supplementary to the statistical data published in the March issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, covering the foreign commerce of

the Argentine Republic for the year 1904, the following information obtained from the report of the British Consul at Buenos Ayres is published, detailing the general economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic for the year in reference.

Returns for exports in 1904 show a total valuation of £54,831,500, as compared with £44,196,900 in 1903, an increase of £8,634,600; while imports amounted in value to £37,461,190 in 1904, as compared with £26,241,320 in the preceding year, an increase of £11,219,870. Among the various items of export showing increases for the year were horses, an advance of 30,000 being noted over the preceding year. The whole of these were sent to Uruguay. Shipments of frozen beef increased by 16,000 tons, all of which was sent to the United Kingdom. The establishment of new freezing works at La Plata has given a great impetus to this trade. Frozen mutton increased by 10,000 tons, sundry destinations being mentioned, though the bulk probably was sent to South Africa. Some small trial shipments were made to the Continent of Europe, but they were not very successful. The increase to the United Kingdom was 2,000 tons. Goatskins increased 500 tons, the United States being the largest consumer. Hides, dry and salted, show no increase over 1903, in spite of increased slaughterings at the freezing works. This is due to diminished slaughterings at the salting works and fewer deaths from disease. Germany is the largest buyer of salted hides, as the United States is of dry. The United Kingdom has slightly increased purchases of both. Wool decreased 24,000 tons. France is the best customer, followed by Germany and Belgium.

The United Kingdom neglects this country as a wool producer. The large falling off is attributed (1) to the fact that a large quantity of the 1902 clip was sold in 1903, as prices had been so low owners would not sell in 1902; (2) an actual diminution of the sheep stock of the country, and (3) perhaps to the cleaner and lighter state of the wool. Butter was stationary, and the Consul is of the opinion that this most valuable and appropriate industry is not being pushed as it might be. Four-fifths of the export goes to Great Britain. Tallow and bones both show a decrease, as in the case of hides. Large increases are noted in linseed, maize, and wheat flour. Of the destinations specified, Germany takes most linseed, and the United Kingdom most maize and wheat, while Brazil takes most flour. A very large amount of grain was shipped "for orders." There has been a great increase in bran shipments, Germany taking the largest quantity. The increase in quebracho extract and logs was large, more especially in the former. The United States takes most of the former and Germany most of the latter. A large quantity of logs goes to "order" and possibly is destined eventually for the United Kingdom. This industry is being developed and organized, the value of the quebracho forests being greatly increased



and extract factories being established. The business is largely in the hands of the Germans. There was an increase of 400 tons in the exports of marble and of 300 tons in that of bar copper, both new items of export, and also an increase in gold and silver ores of 2,800 kilos. Hog bristles and cow hair are new articles of export, but their destinations are not mentioned in the returns. It will be seen from the above that apart from quebracho the increase in trade is due to the abundant harvest, which in its turn is the result of fine weather. Industries like butter making and pig feeding are neglected. An exception to this is the caseine business, the increase in which has been very marked—1,700 tons against 300 tons in 1903.

As regards imports, detailed statistics of the countries of origin are not yet published, but the six leading classes, which include food stuffs, liquors, textiles, wood, iron, and earthenware, all show increases. Food stuffs include all animal substances, fruits, condiments, cereals, and pease, tea, coffee, and flour, and in each of these subdivisions there have been increases, including such articles as ham, condensed milk, lard, and cheese. In bottled sauces there has been an increase of 45 tons. There was an increase in chicory of 280 tons; in chocolate, of 50 tons; in hops, of 78 tons; in tea, of 280 tons; in starch, of 120 tons, and in sweetmeats, of 80 tons.

Liquors, wines, beer, and mineral waters all show increases, with the exception of port and vermouth. In brandy the increase was 23,000 dozens; in whisky, 21,000 dozens; in cider, 15,000 dozens, and in mineral waters 92,000 dozens. A very large quantity of soda water is produced in the country.

Textiles show a general increase, as follows: Silk; special increase in silk and union ribbons, in silk and union handkerchiefs, and in union piece goods. Woolen goods and wool show a large general increase, especially in yarn; in woolen piece goods, 400 tons; piece goods of wool and cotton, 1,400 tons. In cotton there was a general increase of 31 per cent over 1903. In cotton yarns there was an increase of 834 tons; in sewing thread, of 1,000,000 dozens; in cotton piece goods, of 5,300 tons; in domestics, of 1,200 tons, and in towels, of 140 tons. There is a considerable demand for cotton wicks, matches, and candles, the United States furnishing the larger quantity of the latter article. A general increase in sundry textiles is noted, the largest individual increase being of goods connected with the harvest, such as bags, 4,000 tons increase; hessians, 1,600 tons; binding twine, 3,500 tons; sewing twine, 200 tons; canvas, 700 tons; waterproof cloth for tarpaulins, 260 tons. In 1903 the United Kingdom and India supplied most of the bags and hessians, canvas, and tarpaulins; the United States, the binding twine, and Italy, the sewing twine.

Wood shows a general increase over the imports for 1903. Among the imports of raw material there was a large increase of 190,000

square meters in walnut veneer which (in 1903) came from the countries of Germany and France; in staves and empty barrels (United States, chiefly); in white and pitch pine (chiefly United States); in spruce (United States, chiefly), and a decrease in oak veneer which is chiefly of German origin. The market is at present very much overstocked with lumber. In manufactured wooden goods the principal increase was in carts (1,903 from the United Kingdom); in pianos, (1,100) which, as a rule, came from Germany, and in straw hats 25,000 dozens, chiefly from Italy.

In imports of iron there was a general increase of 57 per cent, divided as follows: Raw material; large increase in fencing wire amounting to 22,000 tons, of which Germany furnished the largest share; bar and flat iron, 39,000 tons, and steel rails, 52,000 tons, the United Kingdom being the principal source of supply; iron columns and joists, 48,000 tons, Germany and France supplying four-fifths of the total; bolts and nuts, 3,300 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France, while fencing posts came chiefly from Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany sharing the remainder. Of agricultural implements and machinery, furnished principally by the United States, there was a general increase of 30 per cent. The implements most in use are plows, sulky or riding, plow and furrow; harrows, peg tooth and also disk; seeders, broadcast, 14 feet and drills 9 feet; binders, 7 feet; headers, 12 feet; thrashers, 4½, 5, and 5½ feet, driven by traction engine, burning straw. Of other articles of iron there was a general increase of about 57 per cent; special increases in cooking utensils, 1,000 tons, from the United Kingdom and Germany; in iron pipes, 7,000 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom; locomotives, increase of 43, chiefly British; railway materials, mostly from the United Kingdom; electric appliances, mostly German; spare parts and repairs, mostly from the United States; wheels and axles, British; screws, increase of 105 tons, mostly French.

Stones, carths, earthenware, and coal show a general increase of some 34 per cent, raw material showing an increase of 2 per cent, largely due to coal increase of 350,000 tons, all British; cement, increase 16,000 tons, three-fourths British. In manufactured articles of this class there was a general increase of 71 per cent, the special increases being in glass bottles, 700,000 dozens, mostly German; earthenware, increase of 90 per cent, divided between the United Kingdom and Germany; porcelain, increase 50 per cent, mostly German. While the percentages of increase in the foregoing have reference to the year 1904, the countries of origin are in most cases the same as are credited with the supplies mentioned for 1903, as the character of the trade varies little from year to year.

During 1904 there was a great improvement in the business affairs of the Republic, the failures reported having amounted to a value of

£930,000, as compared with £1,800,000 in 1903 and £3,900,000 in 1902. Another indication of the prosperity is shown in the rise in value of railway shares, while the various industries of the country have undergone what might be termed only natural fluctuations.

The heavy fall in the price of cotton gave this young industry a severe setback, but the land is so well suited to the cotton plant that there is every possibility of the rapid advance of this line of development. The Louisiana variety has had the best results, the average return being about 1 ton per acre. Various gold dredging companies have been floated to carry on this industry in the Republic and in Bolivia just across the frontier. Preliminary borings have been made showing that there are very good prospects, but the difficulties of transport have proved very serious. There is ample scope for a large development of pig rearing and ham curing. The imports of ham in 1904 amounted to 273 tons. The natural-ice trade which started up in 1902 has not made the progress hoped for. There were imported in 1904 automobiles to the number of 129, an increase over 1903 of 67, and their use is growing for both government and private business enterprises. A large meat-freezing plant began operations in July, 1904, and two others are nearly completed. The seven companies now working have a daily capacity of 54,300 carcasses of 56 pounds each. A good deal of work has been done in establishing electric tram traction, the results being most satisfactory to the companies and to the public.

The exports of sugar in 1904 showed a decrease of 12,000 tons, the figures for the past four years showing a progressive decrease. In Mendoza the wine industry is in a prosperous condition; better wine is being made and the price has risen from 7 to 20 centavos per liter. About 50,000 acres are in bearing and the land under cultivation is being increased. The output of wine in 1903 from Mendoza and San Juan was 200,000 tons, but the figures for 1904 show a decline to 160,000 tons. There is no trade in raisins, but 8,000 tons of fresh grapes were sent to the coast from the interior in 1904.

There are many factories of various kinds throughout the country; the total number, including small workshops, is reported as 24,000, five-sixths of which belong to foreigners. The total number of employees is 16,000 and the total horsepower of the machinery is 35,000. The canning of fruit, fish, and vegetables is done on a scale insufficient to supply the local demand, and the only tinned-meat works are those connected with the freezing companies. There is a large output of beer, wine, and other liquors. Manufactories for shirts, ties, gloves, corsets, white underclothing, hats, caps, umbrellas, and walking sticks are numerous, and while there are no silk mills, there are mills of considerable importance for the fabrication of woollen textiles, of cotton, and jute. Most of the yarn employed is imported. No flax is worked in the country in spite of the fact that there are 1,000,000 tons of

stalks available in an ordinary year. Many fiber plants, such as ramie, cañamo, jute, esparto, and various agaves, grow freely, but they are not made use of commercially. Sawmills for working up imported lumber and the poplar and willow which grow so freely on the islands of the Parana are numerous. There is no cement factory, though the best materials exist in quantities in the country. The import of cement in 1904 was 84,000 tons. In 1903 one-half came from Belgium, the remainder being shared by the United Kingdom and France.

There are various factories of furniture and iron bedsteads and of appliances connected with agriculture and stock keeping. All the wax matches used are made in the country, protected by an import duty. Candles and soap of an inferior quality are also made, the importation of candles in 1904 amounting to 360 tons, of which amount the Netherlands furnished one-third and the United Kingdom about the same quantity. Soap imports for the year amounted to 480 tons, three-fifths being British. There is one paper factory in Buenos Ayres and two for the manufacture of cardboard. A good deal of tanning is done, but much of the leather is imported. The flour mills in the country are of the most modern type, and the largest can turn out 300 tons of flour a day. In the provinces of Jujuy and Tucuman there are 51 sugar-boiling factories. Of distilleries there are 131 which employ sugar, wine, or grain in their processes. Some of the largest have closed down, as it has been found impossible to work at a profit in consequence of the heavy taxes. The output has diminished one-third since 1898.

Railway extension has gone on actively of late years in the Republic, the increase in mileage for 1904 being 515. The following table gives the mileage, revenue, and expenses of all the railways of the country for 1903 and 1904:

|                         | 1904.       | 1903.       |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mileage.....miles..     | 12,020      | 11,506      |
| Passengers.....number.. | 22,519,220  | 20,642,180  |
| Receipts.....value..    | £12,335,100 | £10,601,270 |
| Expenses.....do....     | £6,469,940  | £5,343,400  |

The problem of transport from farm to port is one of the most important of the country. At present, according to the local press, there are no proper roads between the farm and the railway station. Various schemes have been discussed for the construction of light lines of a meter gauge, not only to act as feeders to the present railway, but also to compete with them in the carrying trade to the ports at present working and to open up fresh ports at smaller places.

The increase in the post and telegraph department of the Government in 1904 numbered 70 new offices, there being now open for public

service 1,878. The National Government owns and operates 14,375 miles of telegraphs, in addition to the systems maintained by the provincial governments and the various railway companies.

#### FINANCES IN 1904.

The estimated amount of revenue for the Argentine Republic, in 1904, was \$42,936,339 gold and \$64,155,000 paper, or converting gold to paper at the rate of 44 cents to the dollar, \$161,737,588.

The actual receipts amounted to \$52,254,428 gold and \$70,004,834 paper, making a total of \$188,764,894 paper, thus showing an excess of \$27,027,306 paper over the estimate. The expenditure authorized by the Budget was \$160,190,587 paper, so that there was an actual surplus of \$28,574,307 paper. The surplus was expended in accordance with special Congressional laws in payments for public works in cash instead of in bonds, in additions to the conversion fund, in payment of floating debts contracted prior to 1904, and in increasing the Treasury reserves.

The foreign debt was reduced during 1904 by \$5,072,119 gold, and stood on December 31 last at \$370,772,667 gold. The internal debt was also reduced during the year by \$82,500 gold.

#### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT QUINTANA.

At the opening of Congress on May 1, 1905, President QUINTANA, in his message to that body, said that he would keep aloof from all political parties, and referred at length to the revolutionary movement of February last, which had been unanimously reprobated by public opinion. He stated that the Government would submit electoral reforms to the Chambers for examination and that the labor question was specially occupying the attention of the Executive.

Following are some of the details covered in the document in reference:

The financial situation of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres was prosperous. Revenues from posts and telegraphs available under the returns of 1904 exceeded 931,000 *pesos* (£186,200). The relations of the Argentine Republic with all the nations were excellent. The Government would submit a bill for the gradual decrease of customs duties and patent fees. These decreases would represent 5,500,000 *pesos* in gold (£1,100,000) and about 2,000,000 *pesos* in paper. The President promised next year to submit a bill for the complete suppression of export duties and hoped also to be able to bring in a bill definitely fixing the monetary régime of the country.

The Government was considering the reconstruction of the conversion fund at present representing 7,710,545 *pesos* in gold (£1,542,109). The Government would repay in full this fund, one part of which was

diverted for the cost of armaments. A fund of 30,000,000 *pesos* (£6,000,000) would be completely reconstructed, and would serve as a guarantee for the paper money issued before the conversion law.

Negotiations now proceeding permitted the hope of the near conversion of the external debt on favorable conditions. On December 31, 1904, this debt amounted to 375,772,667 *pesos* gold (£75,154,533). The financial year of 1904 had closed with an excess of 27,027,306 *pesos* paper (about £201,823) and 238,262 *pesos* gold (£47,652). On April 27 the Treasury had a reserve of 13,999,003 *pesos* paper and 756,883 *pesos* gold. The Legation in London possessed the funds necessary to meet the July coupons and part of the October coupons.

President QUINTANA next referred to the economic prosperity of the Republic. The Government and private schools were attended by 560,000 pupils. During the year 1904 there had been 199,888 immigrants and 105,360 emigrants. The last harvest of grain, flax, and maize had yielded 7,900,000 tons, an increase of 1,000,000 tons on the previous harvest. There were 19,950 kilometers of railway working and 2,462 kilometers in construction. Concessions had been granted for extensions to the service of 7,400 kilometers. Nine ports were being constructed, and the military port of Belgrano was to be opened to commerce.

#### PORT MOVEMENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement of the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of February, 1905:

| Port, country, etc.       | Exports. | Port, country, etc.           | Exports. |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| BUENOS AYRES.             |          | BUENOS AYRES—continued.       |          |
| Germany:                  |          | Germany—Continued.            |          |
| Wheat.....tons..          | 3,029    | Feathers.....kilos..          | 43       |
| Corn.....do.....          | 868      | Minerals.....tons..           | 9        |
| Linseed.....do.....       | 2,495    | Quebracho extract.....do..    | 462      |
| Flour.....do.....         | 30       | Belgium:                      |          |
| Wool.....do.....          | 6,277    | Wheat.....do.....             | 11,150   |
| Sheepskins.....do.....    | 34       | Corn.....do.....              | 918      |
| Oxhides—                  |          | Linseed.....do.....           | 3,152    |
| Dry.....do.....           | 113      | Wool.....do.....              | 2,664    |
| Salted.....do.....        | 924      | Sheepskins.....do.....        | 27       |
| Horsehides—               |          | Oxhides—                      |          |
| Salted.....do.....        | 17       | Dry.....do.....               | 85       |
| Dry.....do.....           | 38       | Salted.....do.....            | 517      |
| Various hides.....do..... | 67       | Horsehides, dry.....do.....   | 3        |
| Horns.....do.....         | 11       | Various hides.....do.....     | 3        |
| Intestines.....do.....    | 169      | Hair.....do.....              | 41       |
| Tallow.....do.....        | 198      | Meat broth.....do.....        | 13       |
| Oats.....do.....          | 98       | Bone and bone ash.....do..... | 129      |
| Bran.....do.....          | 2,342    | Horns.....do.....             | 22       |
| Turnip seed.....do.....   | 103      | Tallow.....do.....            | 95       |
| Birdseed.....do.....      | 103      | Hay.....do.....               | 501      |
| Seeds.....do.....         | 81       | Oats.....do.....              | 137      |
| Flax cakes.....do.....    | 274      | Bran.....do.....              | 1,864    |
| Guano.....do.....         | 15       | Turnip seed.....do.....       | 17       |
| Casein.....do.....        | 51       | Birdseed.....do.....          | 38       |

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| Port, country, etc.              | Exports. | Ports, country, etc.             | Exports. |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <b>BUENOS AYRES—continued.</b>   |          | <b>BUENOS AYRES—continued.</b>   |          |
| Belgium—Continued.               |          | Italy—continued.                 |          |
| Oil and grease..... tons..       | 10       | Various hides..... tons..        | 4        |
| Quebracho extract..... do....    | 1        | Hair..... do.....                | 21       |
| Holland:                         |          | Frozen meat..... do.....         | 1        |
| Corn..... do.....                | 426      | Intestines..... do.....          | 29       |
| Linseed..... do.....             | 1,085    | Tallow..... do.....              | 281      |
| Flour..... do.....               | 175      | Birdseed..... do.....            | 43       |
| Horns..... do.....               | 12       | Seeds..... do.....               | 1        |
| Tallow..... do.....              | 59       | Quebracho extract..... do....    | 60       |
| Casein..... do.....              | 1        | Brazil:                          |          |
| Spain:                           |          | Wheat..... do.....               | 466      |
| Wheat..... do.....               | 1,859    | Corn..... do.....                | 150      |
| Corn..... do.....                | 856      | Linseed..... do.....             | 3        |
| Oxhides—                         |          | Flour..... do.....               | 8,313    |
| Dry..... do.....                 | 173      | Sheepskins..... do.....          | 2        |
| Salted..... do.....              | 13       | Jerked beef..... do.....         | 252      |
| Various hides..... do.....       | 2        | Tallow..... do.....              | 5        |
| Horns..... do.....               | 10       | Hay..... do.....                 | 551      |
| Intestines..... do.....          | 2        | Oats..... do.....                | 1        |
| Tallow..... do.....              | 293      | Bran..... do.....                | 71       |
| France:                          |          | Birdseed..... do.....            | 162      |
| Wheat..... do.....               | 1,626    | Quebracho extract..... do....    | 5        |
| Corn..... do.....                | 1,778    | Horses..... head.....            | 231      |
| Linseed..... do.....             | 2,846    | Cattle..... do.....              | 231      |
| Wool..... do.....                | 7,152    | South Africa:                    |          |
| Sheepskins..... do.....          | 1,745    | Wheat..... tons.....             | 4,950    |
| Oxhides, dry..... do.....        | 179      | Corn..... do.....                | 304      |
| Various hides..... do.....       | 56       | Frozen beef quarters..... do.... | 1,756    |
| Half..... do.....                | 7        | Frozen meat..... do.....         | 7        |
| Conserved meat..... do.....      | 3        | Hay..... do.....                 | 306      |
| Conserved tongue..... do.....    | 3        | Bran..... do.....                | 2        |
| Blood, dry..... do.....          | 79       | Butter..... do.....              | 2        |
| Bones and bone ash..... do.....  | 47       | Horses..... head.....            | 237      |
| Horns..... do.....               | 26       | Cattle..... do.....              | 100      |
| Tallow..... do.....              | 113      | Sheep..... do.....               | 800      |
| Bran..... do.....                | 468      | Mules..... do.....               | 350      |
| Birdseed..... do.....            | 253      | Asses..... do.....               | 298      |
| Guano..... do.....               | 49       | United States:                   |          |
| Casein..... do.....              | 10       | Wool..... tons.....              | 2,429    |
| Feathers..... kilos.....         | 1,890    | Sheepskins..... do.....          | 57       |
| Quebracho rolls..... tons.....   | 58       | Oxhides—                         |          |
| England:                         |          | dry..... do.....                 | 1,020    |
| Wheat..... do.....               | 21,781   | salted..... do.....              | 43       |
| Corn..... do.....                | 1,084    | Horsehides, dry..... do.....     | 5        |
| Linseed..... do.....             | 6,617    | Various hides..... do.....       | 134      |
| Flour..... do.....               | 1,762    | Birdseed..... do.....            | 163      |
| Wool..... do.....                | 2,196    | Casein..... do.....              | 2        |
| Sheepskins..... do.....          | 108      | Quebracho—                       |          |
| Oxhides, dry..... do.....        | 83       | rolls..... do.....               | 2,748    |
| Various hides..... do.....       | 5        | extract..... do.....             | 813      |
| Half..... do.....                | 3        | East India:                      |          |
| Frozen mutton..... do.....       | 237      | Corn..... do.....                | 3        |
| Frozen beef quarters..... do.... | 3,467    | Hay..... do.....                 | 341      |
| Frozen meat..... do.....         | 193      | Bran..... do.....                | 40       |
| Conserved meat..... do.....      | 22       | Horses..... head.....            | 91       |
| Conserved tongue..... do.....    | 14       | Mules..... do.....               | 671      |
| Jerked beef..... do.....         | 94       | Asses..... do.....               | 3        |
| Bones and bone ash..... do.....  | 859      | Other countries:                 |          |
| Horns..... do.....               | 4        | Wheat..... tons.....             | 834      |
| Tallow..... do.....              | 349      | Corn..... do.....                | 153      |
| Hay..... do.....                 | 5        | Linseed..... do.....             | 2,439    |
| Oats..... do.....                | 1,015    | Flour..... do.....               | 114      |
| Barley..... do.....              | 63       | Wool..... do.....                | 30       |
| Bran..... do.....                | 1,199    | Sheepskins..... do.....          | 9        |
| Birdseed..... do.....            | 512      | Oxhides, dry..... do.....        | 4        |
| Flax cakes..... do.....          | 85       | Jerked beef..... do.....         | 298      |
| Guano..... do.....               | 134      | Hay..... do.....                 | 892      |
| Oils and grease..... do.....     | 50       | Oats..... do.....                | 2        |
| Molasses..... do.....            | 125      | Bran..... do.....                | 68       |
| Casein..... do.....              | 339      | Birdseed..... do.....            | 85       |
| Butter..... do.....              | 575      | Seeds..... do.....               | 1        |
| Quebracho rolls..... do.....     | 979      | Sugar..... do.....               | 141      |
| Quebracho extract..... do.....   | 11       | Feathers..... kilos.....         | 1,798    |
| Italy:                           |          | Quebracho rolls..... tons.....   | 111      |
| Wheat..... do.....               | 2,136    | Horses..... head.....            | 12       |
| Corn..... do.....                | 4,038    | Cattle..... do.....              | 20       |
| Linseed..... do.....             | 177      | Sheep..... do.....               | 30       |
| Wool..... do.....                | 392      | Mules..... do.....               | 706      |
| Sheepskins..... do.....          | 111      | Orders:                          |          |
| Oxhides—                         |          | Wheat..... tons.....             | 28,954   |
| Dry..... do.....                 | 326      | Corn..... do.....                | 12,653   |
| Salted..... do.....              | 22       | Linseed..... do.....             | 3,245    |

| Port, country, etc.            | Exports.   | Port, country, etc.             | Exports. |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| <b>BUENOS AYRES—continued.</b> |            | <b>ROSARIO—continued.</b>       |          |
| Orders—Continued.              |            | United States:                  |          |
| Flour.....tons..               | 11         | Wool.....tons..                 | 527      |
| Hay.....do.....                | 8          | Oxhides, salted.....do.....     | 8        |
| Barley.....do.....             | 19         | Sheepskins.....do.....          | 27       |
| Bran.....do.....               | 99         | Italy:                          |          |
| Orders: LA PLATA.              |            | Oxhides, salted.....do.....     | 39       |
| Corn.....kilos..               | 5,986,109  | Oxhides, dry.....do.....        | 30       |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 11,693,467 | Sheepskins.....do.....          | 2        |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 659,864    | Uruguay:                        |          |
| Hay.....do.....                | 12,000     | Sugar.....do.....               | 110      |
| Bran.....do.....               | 2,590      | South Africa:                   |          |
| Oats.....do.....               | 226,730    | Hay.....do.....                 | 1,701    |
| Frozen beef.....do.....        | 8,608,355  | Orders:                         |          |
| Frozen mutton.....do.....      | 955,321    | Wheat.....do.....               | 118,488  |
| Tallow.....do.....             | 247,296    | Linseed.....do.....             | 36,647   |
| Bones.....do.....              | 20,315     | Clover seed.....do.....         | 3        |
| Claws.....do.....              | 4,318      | Bran.....do.....                | 1,211    |
| Hoofs.....do.....              | 779        | Bones.....do.....               | 692      |
| Hides, salted.....do.....      | 60,246     |                                 |          |
| Blood, dry.....do.....         | 25,413     |                                 |          |
| Guano, artificial.....do.....  | 277,430    |                                 |          |
| Wool.....do.....               | 13,507     |                                 |          |
| Sheepskins.....do.....         | 63,020     |                                 |          |
| Meat extract.....do.....       | 1,267      |                                 |          |
| Horns.....do.....              | 8,496      |                                 |          |
| Butter.....do.....             | 9,600      |                                 |          |
| Conserved meat.....do.....     | 10,000     |                                 |          |
| Hair.....do.....               | 1,314      |                                 |          |
| Horses.....head..              | 30         |                                 |          |
|                                |            |                                 |          |
| <b>ROSARIO.</b>                |            | <b>ZARATE.</b>                  |          |
| Brazil:                        |            | England:                        |          |
| Wheat.....tons..               | 7,029      | Frozen beef quarters.....tons.. | 1,270    |
| Flour.....do.....              | 822        | Frozen meat.....do.....         | 96       |
| Hay.....do.....                | 958        | Frozen mutton.....do.....       | 1,023    |
| Germany:                       |            | Intestines.....do.....          | 21       |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 1,199      | Tallow.....do.....              | 367      |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,221      | Oils and grease.....do.....     | 10       |
| Bran.....do.....               | 3,018      | Guano.....do.....               | 37       |
| Oxhides, salted.....do.....    | 297        | Dried blood.....do.....         | 35       |
| Turnip seed.....do.....        | 37         | Conserved meat.....do.....      | 16       |
| Corn.....do.....               | 39         |                                 |          |
| Quebracho.....do.....          | 2,322      |                                 |          |
| England:                       |            |                                 |          |
| Wheat.....do.....              | 1,965      |                                 |          |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,096      |                                 |          |
| Wool.....do.....               | 12         |                                 |          |
| Seeds.....do.....              | 57         |                                 |          |
| Hay.....do.....                | 52         |                                 |          |
| Holland:                       |            |                                 |          |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,551      |                                 |          |
| Hair.....do.....               | 10         |                                 |          |
| Tallow.....do.....             | 4          |                                 |          |
| Belgium:                       |            |                                 |          |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,806      |                                 |          |
| Bran.....do.....               | 1,191      |                                 |          |
| Oxhides, dry.....do.....       | 418        |                                 |          |
| France:                        |            |                                 |          |
| Linseed.....do.....            | 1,013      |                                 |          |
| Wool.....do.....               | 283        |                                 |          |
| Clover seed.....do.....        | 12         |                                 |          |
|                                |            |                                 |          |
|                                |            | <b>PARANA.</b>                  |          |
|                                |            | Germany:                        |          |
|                                |            | Wheat.....tons..                | 3,022    |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 891      |
|                                |            | Belgium:                        |          |
|                                |            | Wheat.....do.....               | 3,492    |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 1,935    |
|                                |            | Orders:                         |          |
|                                |            | Wheat.....do.....               | 13,385   |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 2,903    |
|                                |            | Bran.....do.....                | 323      |
|                                |            |                                 |          |
|                                |            | <b>SAN NICOLAS.</b>             |          |
|                                |            | England:                        |          |
|                                |            | Wheat.....tons..                | 1,011    |
|                                |            | France:                         |          |
|                                |            | Corn.....do.....                | 50       |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 1,964    |
|                                |            | Birdseed.....do.....            | 289      |
|                                |            | Wool.....do.....                | 460      |
|                                |            | Seeds.....do.....               | 17       |
|                                |            | Belgium:                        |          |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 227      |
|                                |            | Birdseed.....do.....            | 78       |
|                                |            | Germany:                        |          |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 125      |
|                                |            | Orders:                         |          |
|                                |            | Wheat.....do.....               | 9,010    |
|                                |            | Corn.....do.....                | 4,614    |
|                                |            | Linseed.....do.....             | 17,000   |
|                                |            | Birdseed.....do.....            | 32       |

**COTTON GROWING IN THE NORTH OF THE REPUBLIC.**

Following is a résumé of a preliminary report made by Mr. E. M. BAXTER, Commissioner for the Argentine Rural Society, after an investigation of the possibility of cotton growing in the northern part of the Argentine Republic, and covering the result of a tour lasting more than three months—from November, 1904, to February, 1905.

In regard to the Province of Santa Fé, it is reported that some



tracts are evidently well adapted to certain classes of upland cotton of the Georgia type, and in some cases plants of the Louisiana varieties will do well and give paying crops, provided the seed cotton can be sold to local mills for ginning, pressing, the extraction of oil from the seed, and the manufacture of feed and fertilizer. Much the same conditions exist in Corrientes Province, while in Formosa, along the Paraguay River, there is but little land available for cotton growing. Certain sections of the Territory of Misiones are adapted for the production of superior cotton in abundance. The crop may be grown with ease, but as there are no means of disposing of the entire product—fiber and seed—it can not be profitably raised. Moreover, the demand for farm products is at present largely in excess of the supply, so that there is more profit in such cultures than in cotton. Mr. BAXTER further states that the future of Misiones territory is more concerned with the production of yerba than of any other plant, as the soil and climate are exceptionally favorable for its propagation.

An extended investigation of the Chaco region proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that this is the section *par excellence* of the Republic for cotton growing. This conclusion was arrived at as the result of investigations confined to localities within easy reach of the Paraná, the lands being owned by individuals rather than by the Government. The fiscal lands were reached at only one or two points, and the zone studied extended along the Paraná from the Pilcomayo to Colonia Palmar, a short distance below Barranqueras. The land of this part of the Chaco is naturally divided into three classes—arable, swampy, and forest. Much of the arable land, though not all of it, is superior cotton land. This year from 3,000 to 4,000 hectares are planted in cotton, and the yield will vary from a few hundred kilograms per hectare to more than 3,500 kilograms of seed cotton on the best land; and this under the present unskillful method of selecting seed, cultivation, and picking. Expert planters could grow more than 4,000 kilograms of seed cotton on a considerable proportion of this rich land, and even when sold at no more than 6 cents per kilogram it would yield a fair profit. At an average annual value of 10 or 12 cents per kilogram the best managed soils would make their owners rich in a few years.

Another point of great importance is the possibility of establishing a variety of cotton superior both in quality and production. In the hands of a scientific expert it will be possible within a few years to develop a class of staple equal, if not superior, to the best sea-island cotton of the United States or the finest product of Egypt. The large acreage planted last year in the vicinity of Resistencia, and the great interest taken in the crop, occasioned the organization of the Anglo-Argentine Cotton Company for the purpose of ginning, pressing, and

extracting the oil from the seed. The company has a mill in operation near Resistencia, and thus offers a market for all the cotton that may be grown within conveying distance. At the present time seed for planting is obtained from plants raised in the Chaco from imported seed, or, in rare cases, the seed is imported from the United States or Egypt. The conditions for growing are very different from those in North America and in Egypt; therefore the product must, of necessity, differ considerably. Under existing methods the cost of seed and tillage up to the time of picking runs from \$30 or \$32 to \$48 or \$50 (national currency) per hectare. This could be greatly reduced by the employment of suitable implements and skillful management, while the labor question could be solved by the establishment of small colonies of planters and the encouragement of desirable immigrant laborers.

The Commissioner states that, judging from the number of letters he has received and those sent to other residents of the Republic, making inquiries as to the condition and outlook for cotton growing, the labor problem may be readily solved and an impetus be given to the development of this most important industry in such a manner that it will be creditable to the promoters of it and will open a mine of inexhaustible wealth to the landowner, to the territory, and to the nation at large.

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT IN 1904.

[From "*La Prensa*" of April 24, 1905.]

The following table shows the average price of wheat, in paper currency and in gold coin, per 100 kilograms, during the years 1899 to 1904, inclusive:

|           | Paper<br>currency. | Gold coin. |           | Paper<br>currency. | Gold coin |
|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1899..... | \$5.42             | \$2.41     | 1902..... | \$6.77             | \$2.88    |
| 1900..... | 5.89               | 2.54       | 1903..... | 6.39               | 2.81      |
| 1901..... | 6.35               | 2.73       | 1904..... | 7.02               | 3.09      |

The exports of wheat during the years referred to were as follows:

| Years.    | Tons.     | Years.    | Tons.     |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1899..... | 1,713,429 | 1902..... | 644,098   |
| 1900..... | 1,929,676 | 1903..... | 1,681,327 |
| 1901..... | 904,289   | 1904..... | 2,304,724 |

**THE ROSARIO CUSTOM-HOUSE.**

[From the "Nación," No. 11290.]

It is well known that the Rosario custom-house is the second in importance in the Republic. The customs receipts at this port in 1904 were considerably larger than those collected in 1903, as is shown by the following table:

| Receipts from—         | 1903.             | 1904.             | Receipts from—      | 1903.           | 1904.           |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Imports .....          | \$2, 119, 355. 67 | \$3, 076, 520. 05 | Sanitation .....    | \$3, 632. 74    | \$4, 010. 62    |
| Additional, 2 per cent | 122, 667. 01      | 186, 015. 00      | Exportation .....   | 187, 732. 34    | 186, 161. 45    |
| Idem:                  |                   |                   | Fines, 2 and 5 per  |                 |                 |
| Law 3871 .....         | 304, 546. 56      | 5, 338. 71        | cent.....           | 1, 396. 18      | 3, 165. 16      |
| Law 11269 .....        | 308, 527. 62      | 146. 90           | Consular fees ..... | 234. 51         | 658. 00         |
| Storage .....          | 3, 379. 53        | 206. 57           | Pilotage .....      | 745. 00         | 137. 50         |
| Lighterage .....       | 1, 103. 45        | 79. 96            | Deposits .....      | 5, 561. 71      | 8, 641. 78      |
| Statistics .....       | 43, 582. 60       | 64, 831. 80       | Miscellaneous ..... | 175. 56         | 170. 00         |
| Cranes .....           | 411. 25           | 24. 15            |                     |                 |                 |
| Light-houses and       |                   |                   | Total .....         | 3, 123, 798. 97 | 3, 563, 561. 69 |
| buoys .....            | 24, 757. 25       | 27, 455. 04       |                     |                 |                 |

**BRAZIL.****MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RODRIGUES ALVES.**

The following is a résumé of the message which President RODRIGUES ALVES presented to the Brazilian Congress at its opening session May 3, 1905.

The message begins with a reference to the uprising of November 14, 1905, and to the state of siege then declared, and in this connection points out the necessity of defining more clearly the jurisdiction of the civil and military courts.

Reference is next made to the important works of sanitation, which, in accordance with the Administration's programme, have been executed in the city and port of Rio de Janeiro, the beneficial effect of which is already manifest in the improved public health, a rise in the exchange, and higher quotations for Brazilian securities abroad.

The President lays special stress on the necessity of attracting immigrants to the country, and as an inducement to remain permanently, he recommends the grant of State lands and the enactment of laws that will give greater guaranties to immigrants. The creation of a special department of agriculture is recommended.

The high rate of exchange, which is now above 16 pence per *milreis*, and the excellent quotations of the bonds of the public debt, some of which are above par, are cited as proof of the prosperous condition of the country.

Attention is called to the foreign loans recently contracted by the States and the need for Congress to define more clearly the relations

between the States and the Federal Government and fix the responsibility with regard to the loans.

Under the head of foreign relations the message states that Brazil is at present on cordial terms with all foreign powers. By the terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Brazil and Peru, and signed at Rio de Janeiro July 12, 1904, the claims of Brazilian and Peruvian citizens for pecuniary or other losses which they may have suffered on the upper Jurúa and upper Purús since 1902 will be submitted to a mixed arbitration tribunal, which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro on July 10, 1905. By another agreement of the same date it was decided that the diplomatic negotiations for a treaty to define the boundary between Brazil and Peru should begin August 1 and terminate December 31, 1904, which was afterwards extended to May 31, 1905. Pending these negotiations the territories of the upper Jurúa and upper Purús are declared neutral, and are to be administered by mixed police commissions. The £2,000,000 indemnity due Bolivia by the terms of the treaty of November 17, 1903, was paid to the representative of this country on June 10, 1904, and March 31, 1905. The boundary treaty concluded with Ecuador May 6, 1904, had been approved by both Governments. Negotiations were in progress for the establishment of the boundary with Dutch Guiana, and also that with Colombia and Venezuela. The boundary dispute with British Guiana was finally adjusted by the award of the King of Italy on May 6, 1904. The treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with the Government of Persia July 16, 1903, had been approved by the Brazilian Congress, but not yet officially proclaimed.

The message reviews in detail the different branches of the public administration. The sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro had greatly improved, there having been considerable decrease in the number of yellow-fever cases. A project for the reorganization of the army would be submitted to Congress during the present session.

A number of the railway lines had been extended and new lines built, and the Government hoped to begin shortly the construction of the railway from Madeira to Mamoré, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Brazil and Bolivia.

The harbor works at Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, and Santos were progressing satisfactorily, and similar works at Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, and Rio Grande were under consideration.

According to the trade returns for 1904, the imports were valued at 524,053,056 *milreis*, compared with 505,538,114 *milreis* in 1903. The value of the exports in 1904 was 776,217,443 *milreis*, against 744,704,836 *milreis* in 1903. This shows an increase of 50,027,549 *milreis* in the foreign trade of Brazil in 1904, compared with 1903. The articles of export in which increases are noted are

monazitic sands, rubber, cacáo, cotton seed, carnauba wax, bran, yerba maté, manganese, skins, and hides. Coffee exports showed a decrease of 4,735,270 kilograms in quantity and an increase in value.

The total receipts for the year 1904 amounted to 50,566,571 *milreis* gold and 342,782,191 *milreis* paper, which shows an increase over the estimated receipts of 4,051,060 *milreis* gold and 91,501,191 *milreis* paper.

The Government has decided to redeem the loans of 1868 and 1897. Bonds to the value of £387,840 had been redeemed during the year. The Treasury had on deposit with its agents in London on March 31, £3,620,872 10s. 3 d., plus the remittances for April, amounting to £403,315 6s. and £2,250,000 from the State of São Paulo.

#### ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS.

According to figures published by the Statistical Service of Brazil, the sections of origin for the exports of the Republic, in 1904, were as follows:

|                                 | Milreis gold. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Sao Paulo.....                  | 115,849,169   |
| Rio de Janeiro.....             | 61,618,836    |
| Amazonas.....                   | 55,631,998    |
| Para.....                       | 41,610,526    |
| Bahia.....                      | 25,649,775    |
| Pernambuco.....                 | 7,333,837     |
| Rio Grande do Sul.....          | 10,840,344    |
| The rest of Brazil.....         | 31,800,253    |
| Total, 350,342,738=£39,413,558. |               |

The destinations of the exports were as follows:

|                         | Milreis gold. |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| United States.....      | 176,640,681   |
| Great Britain.....      | 56,663,264    |
| Germany.....            | 48,825,562    |
| France.....             | 17,767,385    |
| Austria-Hungary.....    | 9,826,860     |
| Argentine Republic..... | 9,773,210     |
| Holland.....            | 6,793,901     |
| Belgium.....            | 5,834,261     |
| Uruguay.....            | 5,068,660     |
| Other countries.....    | 13,148,954    |

In 1904 the United States alone took half of the total exports of Brazilian merchandise, the share of Germany and Great Britain combined aggregating about 30 per cent. The shipments to the United States, however, are almost entirely for consumption and use by that country, while those of Germany and Great Britain are largely reexported.

**COFFEE MOVEMENT, MARCH, 1905.**

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of March, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

|                                 | Rio de Janeiro. |              | Santos.      |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | 1905.           | 1904.        | 1905.        | 1904.        |
|                                 | <i>Bags.</i>    | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> |
| Entries.....                    | 119,569         | 181,108      | 288,005      | 189,648      |
| Shipments.....                  | 141,833         | 93,316       | 473,716      | 227,996      |
| Sales.....                      | 97,000          | 112,000      | 309,080      | 304,000      |
| Daily average of entries.....   | 3,857           | 5,842        | 9,290        | 6,321        |
| Daily average of shipments..... | 4,800           | 4,757        | 15,281       | 7,599        |
| Entries from July 1.....        | 2,203,828       | 3,475,748    | 6,879,531    | 5,815,811    |
| Shipments from July 1.....      | 2,468,898       | 3,409,792    | 6,215,181    | 5,550,398    |
| Stock on hand March 31.....     | 312,706         | 770,206      | 1,177,986    | 927,570      |

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN MARCH, 1905.**

The following figures show the revenue of the custom-houses of Brazil, for which returns have been received, during March, 1905, the figures for the corresponding month of 1904 being also given for purposes of comparison:

|                               | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                               | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Manáos.....                   | 1,231,968       | 992,143         |
| Belém.....                    | 2,206,743       | 2,161,380       |
| Maranhão.....                 | 427,816         | 349,736         |
| Pernambuco.....               | 68,855          | 131,935         |
| Fortaleza.....                | 415,324         | 321,883         |
| Natal.....                    | 9,573           | 5,187           |
| Parahyba.....                 | 84,132          | 129,091         |
| Recife.....                   | 1,589,325       | 1,522,862       |
| Maceio.....                   | 114,104         | 181,030         |
| Aracaju.....                  | 26,392          | 62,662          |
| Bahia.....                    | 1,158,029       | 1,363,407       |
| Victoria.....                 | 31,688          | 36,549          |
| Rio de Janeiro.....           | 6,412,664       | 5,795,502       |
| Santos.....                   | 3,364,718       | 2,286,788       |
| Paranáguá.....                | 126,001         | 133,908         |
| Florianópolis.....            | 88,761          | 113,861         |
| Rio Grande.....               | 966,177         | 1,130,160       |
| Porto Alegre.....             | 612,515         | 619,399         |
| Uruguayana.....               | 87,479          | 87,199          |
| Santa Anna do Livramento..... | 36,591          | 12,854          |
| Corumbá.....                  | 129,021         | 100,025         |
| Macahé.....                   | (a)             | 6,339           |
| Penedo.....                   | (a)             | 6,862           |
| Total March.....              | 19,187,904      | 17,571,692      |
| February.....                 | 18,356,168      | 17,646,962      |
| January.....                  | 18,182,403      | 17,871,522      |
| Total, first quarter.....     | 55,726,475      | 53,084,176      |

<sup>a</sup> Suppressed.

**SANTO ANTONIO RAILWAY.**

The Brazilian Government has approved the plans for the construction of the railway agreed upon under the terms of the Acre Boundary Treaty, extending from Santo Antonio to some point on the Madeira River in Bolivia. Work on the road will be begun in a short time.

Bolivia has a large number of navigable rivers tributary to the Amazon, and the whole country could be put in direct water communication with the Amazon and the Atlantic were it not for the series of falls and rapids in the Madeira River extending over a distance of 160 miles. The projected railway will cover the distance comprised by these falls and thus afford an easy means of communication between the navigable parts of the rivers. This road is expected to give a great impetus to the rubber industry in Bolivia and open up the way for the export of Bolivian coffee, cacao, and cattle.

#### EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, MARCH, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*," of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco, publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of March:

|                    |          |            |                        |           |        |
|--------------------|----------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Sugar .....        | kilos..  | 12,542,743 | Mandioca flour.....    | bags..    | 18,626 |
| Cotton .....       | do....   | 2,283,818  | Rubber .....           | barrels.. | 27     |
| Brandy .....       | pipes..  | 1,396      | Do.....                | bales..   | 65     |
| Do .....           | casks..  | 2,778      | Textiles .....         | do....    | 169    |
| Alcohol .....      | pipes..  | 780        | Corn .....             | bags..    | 9,247  |
| Do .....           | casks..  | 206        | Skins .....            | bales..   | 104    |
| Honey .....        | pipes..  | 2          | Castor-oil beans ..... | bags..    | 2,406  |
| Cotton seed .....  | bags..   | 6,783      | Coffee .....           | do....    | 696    |
| Hides .....        | number.. | 6,147      | Soap .....             | boxes..   | 7,439  |
| Sole leather.....  | do....   | 450        | Oil .....              | do....    | 570    |
| Carnaúba wax ..... | bags..   | 1,739      | Do.....                | barrels.. | 225    |

### CHILE.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The export duties collected at the custom-houses of Chile during the month of March, 1905, yielded \$4,236,425 (national currency), and month. During the same month of last year the export duties amounted to \$3,318,979, while the imports yielded \$3,078,553, making a total of \$6,397,532. A comparison of the results for the month of March for the two years gives an increase in 1905 of \$917,466 for exports and a decrease of \$395,808 for imports, so that the increase in total customs receipts for the latter period is only \$521,638.

The résumé for the first quarter of the two years is as follows:

|                    | 1904.        | 1905.        |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Export duties..... | \$11,922,863 | \$14,320,916 |
| Import duties..... | 8,661,228    | 7,791,233    |
| Total.....         | 20,584,191   | 22,112,146   |

The export duties for the first three months of 1905, compared with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, show an increase of \$2,397,953, while on the other hand there is a decrease of \$869,995 in import duties, thus giving a general increase of \$1,527,958 for the quarter.

The receipts of the different ports of the Republic for the first quarters of the two years under comparison were as follows:

|                   | Export duties. |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
|                   | 1904.          | 1905.       |
| Pisagua .....     | \$2,642,125    | \$2,241,578 |
| Iquique .....     | 6,073,191      | 7,782,901   |
| Tocopilla .....   | 1,512,843      | 1,942,217   |
| Antofagasta ..... | 793,901        | 861,662     |
| Taltal .....      | 900,908        | 1,492,568   |
| Total .....       | 11,922,963     | 14,320,917  |

|                        | Import duties. |           |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|
|                        | 1904.          | 1905.     |
| Pisagua .....          | \$79,877       | \$42,184  |
| Iquique .....          | 650,180        | 560,993   |
| Tocopilla .....        | 65,077         | 48,695    |
| Antofagasta .....      | 151,752        | 219,409   |
| Taltal .....           | 127,503        | 45,990    |
| Caldera .....          | 32,392         | 29,633    |
| Carrizal Bajo .....    | 2,571          | 702       |
| Coquimbo .....         | 176,948        | 159,391   |
| Valparaíso .....       | 5,475,066      | 5,041,236 |
| Talcahuano .....       | 1,305,496      | 958,857   |
| Coronel .....          | 110,658        | 83,429    |
| Valdivia .....         | 109,715        | 129,841   |
| Puerto Montt .....     | 10,410         | 13,918    |
| Ancud .....            |                |           |
| Frontier customs ..... | 363,685        | 471,956   |
| Total .....            | 8,661,229      | 7,781,234 |

The Arica custom receipts were \$8,761 in March, 1904, and \$9,222 in March, 1905, while for the first quarter of 1904 they were \$33,652 as compared with \$20,299 for the same period of 1905.

#### WHEAT STATISTICS, 1905.

The Central Statistics Office has published the following particulars with reference to the last wheat crop (1905) of the Chilean Republic, the total yield being given as 4,301,312 metric quintals, which is 1,153,049 metric quintals less than that of 1904. The home consumption of wheat is estimated at 4,500,000 quintals, consequently there will be a deficiency for 1905 of 198,688 metric quintals. This deficiency will, however, be covered by the surplus stock of 1904, which was about 1,000,000 metric quintals in excess of home requirements. Of this surplus about 800,000 quintals were exported, leaving a net surplus for the supply of this year's deficiency of 200,000 quintals. According to the data in the possession of the statistical office, while there will be no available export surplus in the country, it will not be necessary to import wheat to cover a possible shortage for local needs.



It is stated that the agricultural year closed unfavorably for the two principal wheat-producing zones owing to the rains in the spring, the want of fertilizers for impoverished lands, and the want of proper cultivation and careful selection of seed.

#### COMPLETION OF THE CHILE-ARGENTINE BOUNDARY DEMARCATIION.

The "*Chilian Times*" for April 12, 1905, reports the completion of the demarcation of the northern section of the Puna de Atacama, which forms the extreme northern portion of the Chilean Republic. The demarcation of the southern half of the Province bordering on the Argentine Republic was completed some weeks ago, and the work of delimitation was accomplished without any divergence of opinion between the Argentine and Chilean Commissioners, so that the boundary between the two Republics has been established. There only remain to be placed in position twelve or thirteen pyramids in the Third Section (between 35° and 38°) which will be effected shortly, when the demarcation of the whole of the boundary line between Chile and the Argentine Republic will have been completed.

In delimiting the southern half of the Province, the line starts from the intersection of the twenty-third parallel with the sixty-seventh meridian and proceeds in two straight lines to Rincon Hill and Socompa volcano; thence it follows the watershed to Aguas Blancas Hill, and from that point in straight lines to the dividing line on Colorados, Lagunas Bravas and Nevados de Lagunas Bravas, and Nevados de Lagunas Bravas hills and San Francisco Pass. This line is 530 kilometers in length, and is marked with 40 pyramids—one pyramid for each 13¼ kilometers of line. The line which runs from the intersection of the twenty-third degree of latitude and the sixty-seventh of longitude to Sapaleri Hill has also been measured and marked. It is 27 kilometers in length, and is marked with two pyramids. Sapaleri Hill is the last point on the north of the long Chilean-Argentine boundary, of which 5,200 kilometers, with 460 pyramids, are already marked out.

#### STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

[From Alberto Hermann's book "*La Producción en Chile, etc.*"]

The first intelligent investigator of the production of gold and silver in Chile was the celebrated traveler ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT, who, in his work entitled *Nouvelle Espagne*, second edition, Volume III, estimated the production of these two metals up to 1803 at 138,000,000 *pesos*. Deducting from this amount the estimated amount of silver contained in the total of the two metals, or, in other words, 13,800,000 *pesos*, leaves the gold production for the period mentioned 124,200,000 *pesos*, which is a very low estimate.

The second compilation of statistics concerning the production of gold and silver, or from the date of the conquest up to 1875, was made by the distinguished statistician, Dr. ADOLPH SOETBEER, a professor in the German university at Gottingen, who based his calculations on Spanish documents and upon the observations of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, as well as on the information contained in the works of DOMEYKO and T. A. MOESTA, the mining statistics of the mines in the department of Copiapo, and the commercial statistics of Chile contained in the Annual Yearbook of the Republic.

Concerning copper, reliable statistics are only to be had since 1844, and data relating to this metal previous to the date mentioned can only be obtained in fragments. The book on copper written by Mr. BENJAMIN VICUÑA MACKENNA has a large amount of useful information. The great and unfailing source of data and documents, however, is the large "*Historia General de Chile*" (General History of Chile), by the great writer and statistician, Sr. DIEGO BARROS ARANA.

The following table shows the production of gold in Chile in 1902:

*Gold production in 1902.*

|                                                       | Gross grams. | Assay or grade.     | Grams, net. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Gold bars.....                                        | 761,852      | 85 per cent.....    | 647,574     |
| Coin and plate.....                                   | 281,400      | 100 per cent.....   | 281,400     |
| Silver bars containing gold.....                      | 1,226,724    | 0.25 per cent.....  | 3,066       |
| Ingots of copper, silver, and gold.....               | 219,575,000  | 7 c. m.....         | 15,370      |
| Silver sulphides.....                                 | 173,245,000  | 12.5 c. m.....      | 21,655      |
| Gold ores.....                                        | 115,093,000  | 20 c. m.....        | 23,019      |
| Silver and gold ores.....                             | 610,616,000  | 4.2 c. m.....       | 25,646      |
| Copper, silver, and gold ores.....                    | 1,800,000    | 3.75 c. m.....      | 59          |
| Copper and gold ores.....                             | 21,870,000   | 7.8 c. m.....       | 1,700       |
| Magallanes commercial statistics.....                 | 136,691      | 75.7 per cent.....  | 103,477     |
| Copper and gold ingots.....                           | 72,527,000   | 10 c. m.....        | 7,233       |
| Precipitated gold.....                                | 4,909,000    | 2.599 per cent..... | 127,585     |
| Precipitated silver and gold.....                     | 310,000      | 8.5 per cent.....   | 10,850      |
| Auriferous earth.....                                 | 1,303,000    | 220 c. m.....       | 2,860       |
| Copper ingots from Tiltil from Mr. Carlos Riesco..... | 800,000,000  | 1.75 c. m.....      | 14,000      |
| Total grams of fine gold.....                         |              |                     | 1,285,514   |

Price per gram \$1.80, equal to \$2,313,295.

*Production of silver in 1902.*

|                                                       | Grams.      | Grade.           | Grams fine. | Quantity.     | Value.      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|                                                       |             | <i>Per cent.</i> |             | <i>Kilos.</i> |             |
| Silver in bars.....                                   | 31,812,330  | 100              | 31,812,330  | 45.00         | \$1,431,555 |
| Silver in bars for coinage.....                       | 8,053,036   | 100              | 8,053,036   | 45.00         | 352,397     |
| Silver ores.....                                      | 111,070,000 | 1.52             | 1,734,175   | 40.00         | 69,367      |
| Silver plate.....                                     | 29,700      | 90               | 26,730      | 40.00         | 1,059       |
| Copper and silver ores.....                           | 132,730,000 | .19              | 252,187     | 25.00         | 6,305       |
| Copper and silver ingots.....                         | 94,311,000  | .6255            | 589,900     | 40.00         | 23,595      |
| Auriferous lead.....                                  | 7,863,000   | 1                | 78,630      | 40.00         | 3,145       |
| Silver and gold ores.....                             | 610,616,000 | .60              | 3,663,696   | 40.00         | 146,548     |
| Silver sulphides.....                                 | 173,245,000 | 5.4314           | 9,415,000   | 41.27         | 398,580     |
| Copper, silver, and gold ores.....                    | 1,800,000   | .20              | 8,640       | 25.00         | 90          |
| Copper, silver, and gold ingots.....                  | 219,575,000 | .40              | 878,300     | 35.00         | 30,740      |
| Precipitate of silver.....                            | 86,000      | .6598            | 56,742      | 42.00         | 2,383       |
| Precipitate of gold and silver.....                   | 310,000     | 38.999           | 120,897     | 42.00         | 5,078       |
| Auriferous and argentiferous zinc.....                | 600,000     | 1                | 6,000       | 30.00         | 180         |
| Copper ingots, of Sr. Carlos Riesco, from Tiltil..... | 800,000,000 | .0625            | 500,600     | 20.00         | 10,000      |
| Copper, lead, and silver ores.....                    | 75,459,000  | .30              | 226,337     | 35.00         | 7,923       |
| Total.....                                            |             |                  | 57,417,600  |               | 2,488,935   |

*Production of copper in Chile in 1902.*

| Class.                               | Quantity.     | Assay. | Copper contents. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------|
|                                      | <i>Kilos.</i> |        | <i>Kilos.</i>    |
| Copper in bars.....                  | 21,197,837    | 100    | 21,197,837       |
| Copper in ingots.....                | 2,094,668     | 50     | 1,047,334        |
| Copper and silver ingots.....        | 94,311        | 50     | 47,156           |
| Copper ores.....                     | 22,621,686    | 20     | 4,522,434        |
| Copper and silver ores.....          | 132,730       | 25     | 33,182           |
| Copper, silver, and gold ores.....   | 1,800         | 30     | 540              |
| Copper consumed in the country.....  | 35,000        | 100    | 35,000           |
| Copper, silver, and gold ingots..... | 219,575       | 50     | 109,788          |
| Copper and gold ores.....            | 115,093       | 18     | 20,717           |
| Copper and gold ingots.....          | 72,527        | 50     | 36,263           |
| Precipitates of copper and gold..... | 1,350         | 70     | 945              |
| Copper, silver, and lead ores.....   | 75,459        | 20     | 15,092           |
| Total copper contents in kilos.....  |               |        | 27,066,288       |

## PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION OF MANGANESE ORES IN CHILE.

In certain parts of Chile there are valuable deposits of manganese ores, the exploitation of which dates from 1884, when the iron and steel industry of the country required manganese ores containing phosphorus and silica. With the exception of a small quantity exported from the ports of Caldera, Antofagasta, and Iquique, the principal exports are made from the ports of Coquimbo, Carrizal Bajo, and Valparaiso. From 1884 to 1902 the exports were as follows:

| Port.              | Quantity.     | Port.            | Quantity.     |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
|                    | <i>Kilos.</i> |                  | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| Coquimbo.....      | 297,663,709   | Antofagasta..... | 65,439        |
| Carrizal Bajo..... | 227,363,596   | Iquique.....     | 13,805        |
| Valparaiso.....    | 18,962,927    |                  |               |
| Caldera.....       | 475,835       | Total.....       | 544,545,311   |

The countries taking these exports were as follows:

| Country.           | Quantity.     |
|--------------------|---------------|
|                    | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| England.....       | 453,318,473   |
| United States..... | 89,305,038    |
| France.....        | 1,676,300     |
| Germany.....       | 245,500       |
| Total.....         | 544,545,311   |

The product obtained by refining caliche, a salt substance which is composed principally of nitrate of soda, common salt, salts of magnesia and various sulphates, among which is chalk containing more or less earthy matter, is nitrate of soda or niter. This substance was first produced in 1830 in the Department of Tarapaca, then a Peruvian Province, but since the war with Peru a Chilean Province. Under Peruvian control, that is to say, from 1830 to 1879, the nitrate deposits produced the following metric quintals:

|                   | Metric quintals. |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1830 to 1839..... | 516, 550         |
| 1840 to 1849..... | 1, 680, 660      |
| 1850 to 1859..... | 4, 094, 458      |
| 1860 to 1869..... | 9, 238, 715      |
| 1870 to 1879..... | 24, 568, 275     |
| Total.....        | 40, 098, 658     |

The Chilean Yearbook for 1898 gives a recapitulation of the exports, showing the weight and value for each year, in pesos of a value of 38d up to 1897. The Yearbooks corresponding to the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 give the value of these exports in *pesos* of a value of 18d. Reducing these values to *pesos* of a value of 18d gives the total value of the 205,592,239 metric quintals exported from 1878 to the end of 1902 as 1,765,828,831 *pesos* of a value of 18d each, or 662,185,728 *pesos* of a value of 48d each.

## IODINE.

The iodine exports from Chile from 1879 to 1902 consisted of 6,117,237 kilograms of iodine, produced in the provinces shown in the following table:

|                  | Kilos.      | Per cent. |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Tarapacá.....    | 5, 014, 765 | 81. 9776  |
| Tocopilla.....   | 503, 813    | 8. 2369   |
| Antofagasta..... | 359, 670    | 5. 8796   |
| Taltal.....      | 238, 989    | 3. 9068   |
| Total.....       | 6, 117, 237 | .....     |

## BORATE.

The commercial statistics of the Republic contain a summary of the exports of borate of lime and borax. Up to the present time the manufacture of pure borax in Chile has only been experimental and the production has been small. The exports of borate of lime and borax have been compiled under one heading, and the exports from 1874 to 1902, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

|                   | Kilos.        |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1874 to 1883..... | 12, 595, 492  |
| 1884 to 1895..... | 33, 956, 453  |
| 1896 to 1902..... | 82, 982, 143  |
| Total.....        | 129, 534, 089 |

In addition to the foregoing there have been exported through the port of Arica, proceeding from the borate deposits of Chilcaya, 3,909,432 kilograms, making the total exports of this article amount to 133,443,520 kilograms.

## CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION OF COMMON SALT.

In the four years, 1899 to 1902, after the importation of foreign salt had ceased, 300,000 metric quintals annually were furnished from the following salt mines:

|                                                                                                           | Metric quintals. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Arica salt mines.....                                                                                     | 26, 027          |
| Rock salt from Huanillos and Punta de Lobos.....                                                          | 82, 504          |
| Antofagasta salt deposits.....                                                                            | 32, 378          |
| Domestic consumption at Tarapaca and Antofagasta.....                                                     | 12, 362          |
| From salt deposits of Tarapaca, Antofagasta, and Atacama by the amalgamation and lixiviation process..... | 52, 188          |
| Salt mines of the center.....                                                                             | 94, 541          |
| Total.....                                                                                                | 300, 000         |

Occasionally small quantities of salt have been exported from Chile to the Argentine Republic and to Bolivia, but the exports have been so small that they are not worth mentioning in detail.

## PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SULPHUR IN CHILE.

The entire mountain range of the Andes contains, in the sides and craters of its numerous extinct and active volcanoes, extensive deposits of sulphur. The principal ones in exploitation, however, are in Tacna, on the sides of the Tacora and Chupiquiña volcanoes, and although at some distance from the coast, good wagon roads conduct to the mines, and the sulphur is of a high grade. The annual production of the Chilean sulphur mines from 1887 to 1902, inclusive, is shown in the following table:

|           | Kilos.      |                    | Kilos.       |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1887..... | 200         | 1896.....          | 940, 039     |
| 1888..... | 20, 200     | 1897.....          | 663, 650     |
| 1889..... | 155, 700    | 1898.....          | 1, 255, 857  |
| 1890..... | 316, 730    | 1899.....          | 982, 920     |
| 1891..... | 480, 961    | 1900.....          | 1, 687, 173  |
| 1892..... | 647, 101    | 1901.....          | 2, 870, 078  |
| 1893..... | 1, 141, 778 | 1902.....          | 2, 635, 520  |
| 1894..... | 831, 991    |                    |              |
| 1895..... | 931, 372    | Total exports..... | 14, 760, 370 |

The imports of sulphur into Chile during the years 1894 to 1902, inclusive, is shown in the following table:

|           | Kilos.      |            | Kilos.       |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1894..... | 2, 291, 286 | 1900.....  | 1, 353, 439  |
| 1895..... | 1, 678, 886 | 1901.....  | 1, 494, 166  |
| 1896..... | 1, 774, 925 | 1902.....  | 245, 430     |
| 1897..... | 2, 634, 770 |            |              |
| 1898..... | 3, 317, 308 | Total..... | 15, 096, 447 |
| 1899..... | 306, 237    |            |              |

**PROPOSED LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.**

[Extract from "*Las Ultimas Noticias*," of Santiago, of April 22, 1905.]

The proposed longitudinal railway, an enterprise so essential to the progress of northern Chile, has lately been considered with special attention by the Government. The President of the Republic, cooperating with the Secretary of Communications, has instructed the Bureau of Public Works to send to the northern part of the Republic as many commissions of engineers as may be advisable for the purpose of making definite surveys and plans concerning the route and early construction of the longitudinal railway. In the carrying out of these instructions, the Government has already dispatched a number of experienced engineers to the zone referred to, the last commission sent out having surveyed the section comprised between Altamira and Santa Clara.

As the Government is desirous of building, or having the railway constructed at the earliest possible moment, the principal section of the railway between Inca and Paipote, Mr. MANUEL FLORES, has been called to Santiago for the purpose of delivering and explaining the plans covering that part of the line. The definite plans made by Engineer FLORES cover a distance of 30 kilometers of the section given to him for survey, and an Executive decree will probably soon be issued asking for bids for the construction of these 30 kilometers.

The Secretary of Communications believes that by constructing the railway in small sections the completion of the line will be greatly delayed, and in view of this fact the President of the Republic is preparing a message to be submitted to the Congress requesting the necessary authorization for contracting with foreign companies for the construction of the road. Should the President's recommendation be granted, foreign capital will be attracted to the country and the road can be constructed at different points at the same time, beginning at Copiapó and Arica.

The foreign construction company or contractors would also import a large number of laborers to do this work. This would relieve the labor shortage generally occasioned by the construction of railways in Chile, caused by diverting the labor engaged in agriculture, mining, and other industries to the work of railway construction. Furthermore, a condition could be imposed upon the foreign construction company of completing the work within a period of five years under a heavy forfeiture penalty for its failure to so do.

In their petition to the President concerning the building of this railroad the inhabitants of the Province of Tarapacá set forth a number of excellent reasons why this work should be undertaken and carried to completion with the least possible delay, among which may

be mentioned the great distance that separates the northern from the central and southern provinces, and the expensive and inadequate maritime communication and facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers between the northern and the other provinces of the Republic. It is further alleged that the construction of this railway would greatly develop the industries of the entire northern zone of Chile, and would, through taxation, ultimately bring millions of dollars into the treasury of the nation.

The topographical configuration of Chile is most admirable for the construction of the proposed longitudinal railway, and no difficult engineering problems would have to be met and overcome. The line from Coquimbo to Arica would traverse a country rich in agricultural productions and enormously rich in mineral products, such as gold, silver, copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese, mercury, and aluminum. The road would run through the nitrate country, which extends from Chañaral to Arica, and would tap the great salt deposits of the country, justly celebrated as among the richest and most extensive in the world, as well as the rich deposits of borate, potassium salts, and sulphur, the production of which, if properly worked, is incalculable.

## COLOMBIA.

### TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was notified by the Department of State of the United States under date of June 6, 1905, that, in accordance with information forwarded by Minister RUSSELL from Bogotá under date of May 7, 1905, by decree of the National Assembly just adjourned, the territory of Colombia has been divided into 15 Departments according to the table annexed. The old Municipality of Bogotá has been taken from the Department of Cundinamarca and made into a Federal District.

| Department.       | Capital.          | Inhabitants. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Atlántico.....    | Barranquilla..... | 80,000       |
| Antioquia.....    | Medellín.....     | 570,000      |
| Boyacá.....       | Tunja.....        | 380,000      |
| Bolívar.....      | Cartagena.....    | 250,000      |
| Cauca.....        | Popayán.....      | 360,000      |
| Cundinamarca..... | (?).....          | 245,000      |
| Galán.....        | San Gil.....      | 290,000      |
| Huila.....        | Nelva.....        | 165,000      |
| Magdalena.....    | Santa Marta.....  | 110,000      |
| Nariño.....       | Pasto.....        | 210,000      |
| Quesada.....      | Zipaquirá.....    | 270,000      |
| Santander.....    | Bucaramanga.....  | 260,000      |
| Tolima.....       | Ibagué.....       | 170,000      |
| Tundama.....      | Santa Rosa.....   | 190,000      |
| Total.....        | .....             | 3,718,000    |

| Dependency.       | Inhabitants. | Indians. |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| Alto Caquetá..... | 12,000       | 250,000  |
| Goajira .....     | 1,000        | 16,000   |
| Meta .....        | 60,000       | 170,000  |
| Putumayo .....    | 3,000        | 90,000   |

#### COMMERCE THROUGH SANTA MARTA IN 1904.

The port of Santa Marta is connected with Barranquilla on the Magdalena River, by means of the Santa Marta Railway, to a point of the Ciénaga lagoon, about 23 miles from Santa Marta, and thence by small steamers through inland waterways, a distance of 50 miles. Passengers for the United States and Europe frequently take advantage of this route to shorten the sea voyage, as once a week steamers of the Hamburg-American Line (Atlas Line Service) leave this port direct for New York, and make the passage in seven days. A certain quantity of imports and exports for and from the interior are now transported over this route. For the year 1904 the valuation of merchandise imported through Santa Marta was £29,450, as compared with £21,261 in 1903, showing an increase of £8,189. Of this increase, £3,000 is attributable to the value of steel rails imported by the Santa Marta Railway Company (Limited), and the remainder is due to the general improvement in business affairs. The distribution of import valuations among the countries of origin for 1904 was as follows: United Kingdom, £5,322; United States, £19,694; France, £144; and Germany, £4,290.

For exports, returns show a valuation of £89,119, as compared with £65,212 in 1903, an increase of £23,907. This increase is attributable to augmented shipments of bananas, coffee, hides, and goatskins. More than 90 per cent of the exports go to the United States, the quota taken by that country being represented by £84,147, as against £2,537 for the United Kingdom, £106 for France, £2,264 for Germany, and £65 for Sweden.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the port in 1904 was 159, with a total tonnage of 69,347.

#### PRESENTATION OF TABLET DEDICATED TO NESTOR AND ENRIQUE REYES.

The following communications have been forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Department of State of the United States, detailing the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the tablet dedicated by the Second Pan-American Congress to the explorers NESTOR and ENRIQUE REYES:



"AMERICAN LEGATION,  
"Bogotá, May 7, 1905.

"SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the remarks I made in the cathedral here on the occasion of the presentation of the tablet dedicated by the Second Pan-American Congress of Mexico to the explorers NESTOR and ENRIQUE REYES, with a translation of the President's reply.

"I am, sir, with great respect,  
"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM W. RUSSELL.

"The honorable JOHN HAY,  
"Secretary of State, Washington, D. C."

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"YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Second Pan-American Congress of Mexico of 1901 and 1902 had under consideration all questions relating to the aggrandizement and progress in the march of civilization of all the Americas.

"This Congress, mindful of the inestimable services rendered to America by those bold and intelligent explorers, NESTOR and ENRIQUE REYES, unanimously voted a tablet to their memory, as they had sacrificed their lives in the cause of America's civilization.

"The Department of State at Washington was requested by the representatives of the United States at said Congress to forward to the Colombian Government the tablet that had been dedicated to the memory of these distinguished sons of Colombia.

"It is extremely gratifying to me, in pursuance of instructions, to present to Your Excellency to-day this tablet, a glorious epitaph to your noble brothers who, in company with Your Excellency, braved the dangers and endured the hardships of these wild and up to that time unknown regions, working for America, Americans, and the world heroes all."

The following is a translation of the reply of President REYES to Mr. RUSSEL's remarks in presenting the tablet dedicated by the Second Pan-American Congress of Mexico to the explorers, NESTOR and ENRIQUE REYES.

"MR. MINISTER: In my triple character as President of the Republic, brother of ENRIQUE and NESTOR REYES, and their companion in the explorations in which they lost their lives, I accept the tablet which the Second Pan-American Congress of Mexico dedicated to their memory, and which was forwarded to me through your Government. I sincerely thank both them and you for my country and for myself.

"The remains of ENRIQUE REYES, who died as the explorer of the rivers Putumayo, Yavarí, Ucayali, and Yurué, were brought from Iquitos, where they reposed beneath a monument erected to his memory by Peruvian citizens, to whom in this solemn moment I give my sincere thanks. In order that those remains may rest here they have traveled a thousand leagues of wild and savage country that he, while living, had traversed and explored for several years with indomitable energy.

"The remains of NESTOR REYES, who was devoured by the Mirañas cannibals in the forests of the Putumayo, were recovered by me, scarcely cold, and unburied; were interred by my own hands in those virgin regions at the feet of an unconsecrated tree marked by a rude cross; disinterred afterwards and, after having crossed those same desert places that served him as a field of action in the cause of civilization, now repose here with those of our elder brother, ENRIQUE, with those of our father, AMBROSIO REYES, and with those of my mother, ANTONINA PRIETE—all at rest in this sacred spot, in the shadow of the religion of Christ, of love, of charity, and of Christian resignation.

"My father died when we were children, and left us to the care of our mother, who, although very poor, educated us all, teaching us to comply with our duty to God, to our country, and to ourselves. My brothers have fulfilled their duty, and I shall try to fulfill mine. To my mother belongs the honors which are given to my brothers, and in this sacred place I offer this tribute to her memory in grateful obedience to that commandment which says, 'Honor thy father and thy mother.'"

#### FREIGHT MOVEMENT OVER THE LA DORADA RAILWAY, 1892-1904.

[From "*Diario Oficial*" of Bogotá, No. 12281.]

| Year.      | Imports.      | Exports.      | Total.        |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|            | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i> |
| 1892.....  | 14,171,914    | 10,182,823    | 24,354,737    |
| 1893.....  | 16,871,183    | 11,046,496    | 27,917,679    |
| 1894.....  | 14,589,958    | 10,418,432    | 25,008,390    |
| 1895.....  | 3,215,488     | 2,601,861     | 5,817,349     |
| 1896.....  | 17,264,292    | 12,812,739    | 30,077,031    |
| 1897.....  | 25,603,855    | 15,358,712    | 40,962,567    |
| 1898.....  | 21,532,702    | 15,659,124    | 37,191,826    |
| 1899.....  | 17,784,001    | 17,166,510    | 34,950,511    |
| 1900.....  | 2,729,600     | 4,819,365     | 7,548,965     |
| 1901.....  | 10,134,592    | 10,421,525    | 20,556,117    |
| 1902.....  | 8,744,396     | 8,963,058     | 17,707,454    |
| 1903.....  | 15,704,480    | 22,912,464    | 38,616,944    |
| 1904.....  | 26,928,955    | 20,659,128    | 47,588,083    |
| Total..... | 195,276,416   | 163,022,237   | 358,297,653   |

## COSTA RICA.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

On the assembling of the Costa Rican Congress, on May 1, 1905, President ESQUIVEL stated, in his message to that body, that the clearest indication of the welfare of a people is the number and power of their factors of production, or, in other words, the condition of their wealth, inasmuch as the progress realized in the domain of thought and in the liberal arts, is the result, not of chance, but of the progressive advancement of society as a whole. Due to this cause the Republic, far from losing ground, is gaining little by little, and in a stable manner, as is shown by the commerce of the year 1904, during which period, notwithstanding the fact that the coffee crop was the smallest harvested for the last ten years, the value of the exports amounted to 15,185,929 *colones*, while the imports for the same term, amounting to 12,850,853 *colones*, were greater than they have been for the last eight years, making the excess of exports over imports in 1904 amount to almost three million *colones*. These figures show that the commerce of the country is in a prosperous condition, that mercantile transactions are increasing, and that the credit of the Republic abroad is being strengthened and upheld.

A study of the situation shows the future to be very promising, and that the agricultural productions of the nation, far from diminishing in any of their various branches, are increasing in some of them, and especially is this the case with respect to the great banana and cacao productions. Industrial undertakings of all kinds are flourishing and are being encouraged to greater prosperity by the decrease in the rates of interest, the stability of exchange, and the establishment of new banking centers.

Should there be doubt in the mind of anyone that Costa Rica is not now rising with renewed strength and vigor from the prostration with which she was afflicted by the unfortunate crises of former years, that doubt should now be dispelled by the fact that the operations of the Government show an excess of receipts over the expenditures estimated in the last budget of 1,896,839.97 *colones*, which sum will enable the Executive of the nation to provide for the present needs of the Government, extend and improve the service of the Administration, pay a considerable portion of the interior public debt of the Republic, and leave a balance at the end of the present fiscal year of more than 4,000,000 *colones*.

The settlement of the foreign debt is now the greatest problem that darkens the financial horizon of the nation. In its solution is involved not only the honor of the Republic, but also its commercial development, both of which have received the constant and careful attention of the President during the year just passed. Difficulties have been

encountered by the President in his efforts to solve this question, but he has bravely and courageously met them, and it is believed that within a short time this important matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and in a manner that will redound to the credit and honor of the Republic.

#### **FREE IMPORTATION OF CORN AND BEANS.**

On the 18th of April, 1905, the Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica authorized President ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL to reduce or entirely remove the duties on imports of corn and beans for such period of time as he might deem desirable, and if necessary even to import these cereals for account of the Government. Owing to the scarcity of these products in Costa Rica at the present time, the President of the Republic issued on April 25, 1905, a decree, the principal clause of which is in substance as follows: The import duties on corn and beans are hereby temporarily suspended, said suspension or exemption to take effect from May 1 last, and to continue until December 31 of the present year.

In view of the concessions made by the Government concerning the importation of corn and beans, and with the object of cheapening the sale of said articles, the Costa Rican Railway has reduced the railway freight on imported corn and beans to 17 *colones* 20 *centimes* per ton of 1,000 kilograms from Limon to San Jose, provided the shipments are made in lots of not less than 20 tons, and from Limon to any other stations of the railroad the freight will be reduced 50 per cent from the present tariff rates as indicated in Class P. These rates became effective April 26, 1905, and will remain in force until further notice.

#### **CHANGE IN CUSTOMS TARIFF ON PAPER.**

[From "*La Gaceta*" of May 21, 1905.]

Decree No. 3, of May 20, 1905, is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Commercial printed matter, such as memoranda, drafts, accounts, labels, etc., shall pay a duty of 25 centimes of a colon per kilogram."

These items shall not be subject to the surcharge of 50 per cent.

"ART. 2. Colored paper for printing shall pay 5 centimes per kilogram.

"ART. 3. White printing paper is hereby declared free of duty."

#### **IMPORTATION OF LEAF TOBACCO.**

[From the "*Limon Weekly News*" of May 27, 1905.]

Decree No. 2, of May 20, 1905, provides:

"ARTICLE 1. From August 1 next leaf tobacco may be imported into the country on the payment of a duty of 1.75 colones per kilogram, in addition to wharfage and theater charges.

"ART. 2. 'Iztepeque' tobacco is not included in the foregoing. This tobacco will be imported by the Government exclusively as hitherto."

#### POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of April 15, 1905, United States Consul JOHN C. CALDWELL, San José, reports that the population of Costa Rica on December 31, 1904, as estimated by the Government statistical office, was 340,062, a gain since December 31, 1903, of 17,444, or 5.4 per cent. The population of the city of San José on December 31, 1904, was 24,500.

### CUBA.

#### TRADE COMPETITION.

The German Ministry for the Interior invites German manufacturers and exporters to call at said office to view samples of manufactured articles which are in demand in the markets of Cuba. The official journal of the ministry speaks of the growing sales of American goods in Cuba, and says that American fashions and styles are beginning to dominate there instead of the formerly existing Spanish modes. The journal notes the decreased German exports to Cuba, especially of cotton textiles, which can not compete successfully in that market with the products of England, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. The latter country could largely increase its sales if American manufacturers were to adapt themselves to the taste of the Cuban consumer.

#### EXPORTS OF CIGARS.

Since April 1, 1904, the statistical bureau at Havana has published monthly statements of the exports of cigars, which shows the name of the manufacturers and the destination of the product.

According to these data the exports during the last nine months of 1904 were as follows:

*Exports of cigars from Cuba during the nine months ended December 31, 1904.*

| Whither exported.         | Exported by<br>trust facto-<br>ries. | Exported by<br>independent<br>factories. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| England .....             | 33,740,000                           | 32,801,000                               |
| United States .....       | 28,446,000                           | 16,976,000                               |
| Germany .....             | 11,552,000                           | 12,525,000                               |
| Canada .....              | 2,530,000                            | 2,540,000                                |
| All other countries ..... | 10,318,000                           | 17,262,000                               |
| Total.....                | 86,626,000                           | 82,064,000                               |

These figures show that 51.3 per cent of the total exports came from the trust factories and 48.7 per cent from the independent concerns. When the trust was formed the trust factories supplied about 75 per cent—according to the statement of the trust itself, 85 per cent—of the total exports. It is therefore evident that the trust, up to December 31, 1904, has lost at least 30 per cent—more than 50,000,000 cigars—in trade. The "*Frankfurter Zeitung*" says that while the exports of the independent factories to the United States are not very great, it should be borne in mind that the trust, in consequence of its almost complete monopoly of the trade in cigars, cigarettes, and smoking and chewing tobacco, exerted great pressure upon American importers and dealers, and, besides, shipped several millions of so-called reciprocity cigars and cigars of very low grade. If these millions of trust cigars had been deducted, the showing of last year would have been in favor of the independent factories. From all appearances the attempted monopolization of the cigar trade of Havana is not a success.

## GUATEMALA.

## EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1904.

[From the Report of the Department of Fomento to the National Legislative Assembly in 1905.]

[Prices and value in Guatemalan currency.]

|                              | Products.             | Prices. | Total value.    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Coffee.....                  | quintals..... 811,807 | \$70.00 | \$56,626,490.00 |
| Raw sugar.....               | do..... 943,448       | 15.00   | 14,151,720.00   |
| Sugar.....                   | do..... 2,111,417     | 52.00   | 11,014,484.00   |
| Indian corn.....             | do..... 1,687,668     | 20.00   | 33,753,360.00   |
| Beans.....                   | do..... 126,694       | 40.00   | 6,518,560.00    |
| Wheat.....                   | do..... 77,320        | 30.00   | 2,319,600.00    |
| Barley.....                  | do..... 4,529         | 20.00   | 91,840.00       |
| Oats.....                    | do..... 971           | 20.00   | 19,420.00       |
| Rye.....                     | do..... 110           | 30.00   | 3,300.00        |
| Potatoes.....                | do..... 27,252        | 40.00   | 1,090,080.00    |
| Rice.....                    | do..... 13,091        | 60.00   | 785,640.00      |
| Cacao.....                   | do..... 3,412         | 300.00  | 1,023,600.00    |
| Tobacco.....                 | do..... 19,550        | 250.00  | 4,083,000.00    |
| Yucca or manioc.....         | do..... 10,938        | 10.00   | 109,380.00      |
| Red pepper.....              | do..... 3,786         | 250.00  | 94,650.00       |
| Large white beans.....       | do..... 2,966         | 40.00   | 119,440.00      |
| Peas.....                    | do..... 468           | 40.00   | 33,920.00       |
| Peanuts.....                 | do..... 3,786         | 40.00   | 151,440.00      |
| Cotton.....                  | do..... 649           | 100.00  | 64,900.00       |
| Agave fiber.....             | do..... 12,750        | 150.00  | 1,912,500.00    |
| Straw for hats.....          | do..... 15,978        | 25.00   | 394,450.00      |
| Rubber.....                  | do..... 4,706         | 400.00  | 1,882,400.00    |
| Sarsaparilla.....            | do..... 96            | 185.00  | 17,760.00       |
| Roots of coarse straw.....   | do..... 387           | 9.00    | 35,219.00       |
| Chicle gum.....              | do..... 1,318         | 416.00  | 560,288.00      |
| Parasitical plants.....      | loads..... 267        | 65.00   | 17,553.00       |
| Green forage.....            | bales..... 18,000     | 80.00   | 1,440,000.00    |
| Hay.....                     | do..... 12,675        | 100.00  | 1,267,500.00    |
| Bananas for exportation..... | bunches..... 425,153  | 3.90    | 1,658,096.00    |
| Bananas for consumption..... | do..... 361,675       | 1.00    | 361,675.00      |
| Cocoanuts.....               | dozen..... 7,703      | 2.00    | 16,412.00       |
| Woods:                       |                       |         |                 |
| Exports.....                 | feet..... 5,696,470   | .65     | 3,702,704.50    |
| Mahogany slabs.....          | dozen..... 36         | 120.00  | 4,080.00        |
| Cedar slabs.....             | do..... 1,273         | 120.00  | 152,760.00      |
| Pine slabs.....              | do..... 8,451         | 24.00   | 202,824.00      |
| Alfajillas.....              | yards..... 134,217    | 1.50    | 201,325.50      |
| Firewood consumed.....       | loads..... 20,000,000 | 2.00    | 40,000,000.00   |

*Exports of agricultural products in 1904—Continued.*

|                                                              | Products. | Prices. | Total value.    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| Product of horned cattle .....                               |           |         | \$10,657,220.00 |
| Product of horses and mules .....                            |           |         | 3,367,000.00    |
| Product of sheep .....                                       |           |         | 416,800.00      |
| Product of goats .....                                       |           |         | 94,150.00       |
| Product of hogs .....                                        |           |         | 1,083,750.00    |
| Total value of agricultural and live-stock productions ..... |           |         | 201,383,551.00  |

**BUDGET FOR 1905-6.**

The "*Guatemalteco*" for May 12, 1905, contains the budget corresponding to the fiscal year 1905-6—that is to say, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, the items of which are as follows:

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Department of Interior and Justice..... | \$2,952,300.00 |
| Department of Foreign Relations.....    | 448,580.00     |
| Department of the Treasury .....        | 1,375,352.00   |
| Department of Public Credit.....        | 17,000,000.00  |
| Department of Fomento .....             | 1,736,019.00   |
| Department of War .....                 | 2,082,926.36   |
| Department of Public Instruction .....  | 1,391,909.44   |
| Miscellaneous .....                     | 330,572.28     |
| Total .....                             | 27,317,659.08  |

**HAITI.****COTTON CROP OF 1905.**

United States Minister POWELL, writing from Port au Prince, Haiti, under date of March 23, 1905, says:

"I have the honor to state that the cotton crop this year will exceed by 25 per cent the crop exported last year, which amounted to about 75,000 bales. It is too early to predict as to the coffee crop, but the present indications are that it will nearly equal, if not surpass, that of 1903, which was considered one of the best coffee crops that the Republic has had."

**CLOSING OF ARGENTINE AND VENEZUELAN CONSULATES.**

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the closing of Argentine and Venezuelan consulates in the ports of Haiti. The American minister to Haiti, in making the report, under date of May 24, 1905, adds that there is but little commercial intercourse between Haiti and Venezuela and none at all between Haiti and the Argentine Republic.

## HONDURAS.

## MARITIME MOVEMENT IN 1904.

The total number of vessels entering the ports of the Republic of Honduras, in 1904, was 2,850, having a tonnage of 571,721 tons and manned by crews aggregating 22,503 men. Of this total 587 were steam vessels, with a tonnage of 510,302 tons and manned by 15,529 seamen. The remainder, or 2,263, were sailing vessels, with a capacity of 61,419 tons and crews aggregating 6,974 men. One thousand seven hundred and twelve of these vessels, manned by 5,123 men and with a tonnage capacity of 39,949 tons, sailed under the Honduran flag. The remaining vessels, to the number of 1,138, with 17,380 seamen and a capacity of 531,772 tons, sailed under foreign flags. One thousand six hundred and forty-four of these vessels, representing a capacity of 402,894 tons and crews to the number of 15,131 men, entered loaded with freight, the remainder of the vessels being in ballast. During the same period 2,849 vessels cleared from the ports of the Republic, having a tonnage capacity of 571,647 tons, manned by 22,496 men. One thousand eight hundred and forty-six of these vessels carried freight aggregating a tonnage of 494,189 tons, and crews to the number of 17,742 men. The remaining vessels, or 1,003, cleared in ballast.

The passengers entering the Republic in 1904 numbered 4,634, of whom 2,041 were Hondureans and 2,593 foreigners. The departures during the same year numbered 3,798, of whom 2,109 were Hondureans and 1,689 foreigners.

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for February, 1905, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, 1904-5, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eight months under review was \$55,613,919.93 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$5,616,107.59, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the eight months were valued at \$118,733,806.22, showing a decrease of \$11,558,749.79, as compared with the same period of 1903-4.



# 650 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The detailed imports during the eight months were as follows:

## IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

|                                                  | February—    |              | Eight months—  |                |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                  | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.        | 1903-4.        |
| Animal substances.....                           | \$548,706.46 | \$487,312.89 | \$4,457,021.08 | \$3,658,256.54 |
| Vegetable substances.....                        | 1,364,437.63 | 1,186,808.69 | 9,512,516.86   | 9,421,496.51   |
| Mineral substances.....                          | 1,738,450.02 | 1,729,815.32 | 16,732,210.95  | 13,997,070.86  |
| Dry goods.....                                   | 732,360.44   | 710,774.96   | 7,879,411.84   | 6,396,147.54   |
| Chemical and pharmaceutical sub-<br>stances..... | 261,341.90   | 264,408.14   | 2,044,028.88   | 2,001,732.50   |
| Beverages.....                                   | 268,714.79   | 246,055.22   | 2,116,896.30   | 2,039,727.48   |
| Paper and its applications.....                  | 174,595.67   | 164,769.86   | 1,715,012.46   | 1,482,015.26   |
| Machinery and apparatus.....                     | 649,792.36   | 949,128.09   | 7,090,911.62   | 6,734,660.52   |
| Vehicles.....                                    | 111,022.88   | 150,384.87   | 1,284,164.07   | 1,291,725.78   |
| Arms and explosives.....                         | 136,353.12   | 176,002.33   | 1,676,459.47   | 1,400,073.57   |
| Miscellaneous.....                               | 170,597.02   | 183,496.64   | 1,605,287.90   | 1,574,905.78   |
| Total.....                                       | 6,156,376.29 | 6,250,957.61 | 55,613,919.93  | 49,937,812.34  |

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

|                      |                |                |                 |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Precious metals..... | \$5,752,184.80 | \$5,066,849.00 | \$49,741,229.58 | \$63,686,368.06 |
| Other articles.....  | 9,260,050.92   | 7,043,148.00   | 68,992,576.64   | 66,606,187.96   |
| Total.....           | 15,012,235.72  | 12,709,998.00  | 118,733,806.22  | 130,292,556.01  |

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

|                               | February—    |              | Eight months— |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|                               | 1905.        | 1904.        | 1904-5.       | 1903-4.       |
| Mexican gold coin.....        |              |              | \$85,911.00   | \$11,422.00   |
| Foreign gold coin.....        | \$797.00     | \$74.00      | 21,005.50     | 1,311.00      |
| Gold in bars.....             | 968,390.70   | 733,171.47   | 8,256,300.86  | 6,711,392.53  |
| Gold in other forms.....      | 107,364.10   | 30,629.62    | 658,511.98    | 269,013.60    |
| Total gold.....               | 1,076,551.80 | 763,875.09   | 9,021,729.34  | 6,993,139.13  |
| Mexican silver coin.....      | 5,891.00     | 13,428.00    | 639,298.25    | 15,837,909.00 |
| Foreign silver coin.....      | 10,587.00    | 2,100.00     | 59,131.00     | 47,804.00     |
| Silver in bars.....           | 3,696,019.88 | 3,146,091.15 | 32,831,275.90 | 31,287,894.10 |
| Silver in other forms.....    | 963,135.12   | 1,141,355.22 | 7,189,795.09  | 10,019,631.83 |
| Total silver.....             | 4,675,633.00 | 4,302,974.37 | 40,719,500.24 | 56,693,228.93 |
| Copper.....                   | 2,797,094.60 | 1,237,693.13 | 19,149,221.18 | 13,784,441.24 |
| Lead.....                     | 455,855.00   | 323,864.00   | 3,971,553.00  | 3,276,262.45  |
| Other mineral products.....   | 23,775.85    | 171,473.16   | 686,222.87    | 1,062,579.52  |
| Coffee.....                   | 1,258,796.28 | 1,318,847.05 | 3,286,484.43  | 4,126,968.96  |
| Henequen, in fiber.....       | 1,861,272.00 | 1,786,845.75 | 19,054,535.12 | 20,843,382.25 |
| Woods.....                    | 157,225.80   | 210,853.00   | 1,559,424.44  | 1,818,180.00  |
| Dyewoods.....                 | 29,054.00    | 90,587.49    | 517,759.68    | 492,507.42    |
| Tobacco, in leaf.....         | 69,235.00    | 28,915.00    | 809,393.00    | 172,430.00    |
| Other vegetable products..... | 941,513.72   | 732,102.20   | 8,667,216.28  | 9,806,819.43  |
| Cattle.....                   | 130,028.50   | 108,648.00   | 1,754,900.00  | 2,246,610.00  |
| Raw hides.....                | 599,474.05   | 850,352.92   | 4,473,716.70  | 4,699,963.52  |
| Other animal products.....    | 33,750.50    | 37,689.40    | 341,264.00    | 425,281.68    |
| Henequen, manufactured.....   | 1,016.00     | 6,210.00     | 1,235.00      | 512,877.00    |
| Tobacco, manufactured.....    | 26,810.00    | 17,221.00    | 309,915.55    | 214,201.51    |
| Other manufactures.....       | 801,946.00   | 684,658.00   | 3,998,821.13  | 2,784,206.88  |
| Miscellaneous.....            | 33,173.62    | 31,188.50    | 410,914.16    | 340,476.09    |

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

| Country.             | February—      |                | Eight months—   |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1905.          | 1904.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Europe.....          | \$2,329,974.77 | \$2,587,949.94 | \$23,553,794.47 | \$21,845,414.33 |
| Asia.....            | 59,296.96      | 57,366.16      | 445,722.48      | 423,143.98      |
| Africa.....          | 835.00         | 13,503.00      | 49,233.00       | 48,986.00       |
| North America.....   | 3,716,342.08   | 3,573,852.01   | 31,236,966.70   | 27,468,131.67   |
| Central America..... | 4,948.94       | 1,902.00       | 32,191.10       | 10,744.29       |
| South America.....   | 34,722.54      | 8,124.50       | 195,177.17      | 117,748.87      |
| West Indies.....     | 8,912.00       | 7,845.00       | 74,167.75       | 79,774.00       |
| Oceania.....         | 1,344.00       | 875.00         | 26,677.26       | 3,919.00        |
| Total.....           | 6,156,376.29   | 6,250,957.61   | 55,613,919.93   | 49,997,812.34   |

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

| Country.             | February—      |                | Eight months—   |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1904.          | 1905.          | 1904-5.         | 1903-4.         |
| Europe.....          | \$3,936,955.36 | \$2,383,345.54 | \$28,831,325.31 | \$34,927,431.50 |
| Asia.....            |                |                | 10,500.00       | 5,417.00        |
| North America.....   | 10,797,644.33  | 10,162,020.02  | 86,838,166.97   | 92,150,160.06   |
| Central America..... | 69,836.03      | 44,431.50      | 582,370.14      | 304,875.45      |
| South America.....   | 4,659.00       | 980.00         | 83,184.80       | 97,889.00       |
| West Indies.....     | 203,141.00     | 119,221.00     | 2,293,259.00    | 2,806,783.00    |
| Total.....           | 15,012,235.72  | 12,709,998.06  | 118,733,806.22  | 130,292,556.01  |

### NEW MONETARY LAW.

PORFINO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the Mexican United States by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Federal Executive by the law of December 9, 1904, promulgates the following law:

TO ESTABLISH THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

#### CHAPTER I.—*(Of the coinage.)*

ARTICLE 1. The theoretical unit of the monetary system of the United States of Mexico shall be represented by seventy-five centigrams of pure gold and is denominated the peso.

The silver peso which has until now been coined with twenty-four and four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight ten thousandths grams of pure silver (24.4388 grams) will have under the conditions provided for by this law an equivalent legal value to the above-mentioned seventy-five centigrams of pure gold.

ART. 2. The peso is divided into one hundred centavos; and the coins which may be struck will represent the values as hereinafter

expressed, viz: Gold coins, ten pesos, five pesos; silver coins, one peso, fifty centavos, twenty centavos, ten centavos; nickel coins, five centavos; bronze coins, two centavos, one centavo.

ART. 3. The alloy of gold coins shall be nine hundred thousandths (0.900) of fine gold and one hundred thousandths (0.100) of copper.

The alloys of silver coins shall be: For the coins of the value of one peso, nine thousand and twenty-seven ten thousandths (0.9027) of pure silver and nine hundred and seventy-three ten thousandths (0.0973) of copper; and for the coins of less value than one peso, eight hundred thousandths (0.800) of silver and two hundred thousandths (0.200) of copper. The alloy of bronze coins shall be ninety-five parts of copper, four parts of tin, and one of zinc. The coin of five centavos shall be made of commercially pure nickel.

ART. 4. The allowable limits of variation from the above standard of coinage shall be: For gold coins, one and a half thousandths (0.001 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); for silver coins of one peso, three thousandths (0.003); for fractional silver coins, four thousandths (0.004).

ART. 5. The weight of the coins shall be as follows: For gold coins of ten pesos, eight grams and three hundred and thirty-three and a third milligrams (8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$  grams); for gold coins of five pesos, four grams and one hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds milligrams (4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$  grams); for silver coins of one peso, twenty-seven grams and seventy-three milligrams (27.073 grams); for silver coins of fifty centavos, twelve grams and five hundred milligrams (12.500 grams); for silver coins of twenty centavos, five grams (5 grams); for silver coins of ten centavos, two grams and five hundred milligrams (2.500 grams); for nickel coins of five centavos, five grams (5 grams); for bronze coins of two centavos, six grams (6 grams); and for bronze coins of one centavo, three grams (3 grams).

ART. 6. Coins which have not exactly the weight indicated in the preceding article will be put in circulation only when the difference in weight, more or less, does not exceed the following limits for each class of coins: Coins of ten pesos: For a single coin, twenty-five milligrams (0.025 gram), and for a thousand coins, three grams (3 grams). Coins of five pesos: For a single coin, twenty milligrams (0.020 gram), and for a thousand coins, two grams twenty-five centigrams (2.25 grams). Coins of one peso: For a single coin, ten centigrams (0.10 gram), and for a thousand coins, fifteen grams (15 grams). Coins of fifty centavos: For a single coin, eight centigrams (0.08 gram), and for a thousand coins, ten grams (10 grams). Coins of twenty centavos: For a single coin, eight centigrams (0.08 gram), and for a thousand coins, seven grams fifty centigrams (7.50 grams). Coins of ten centavos: For a single coin, eight centigrams (0.08 gram), and for a thousand coins, five grams (5 grams). Nickel coins: For a single coin, twenty-five centigrams (0.25 gram). Bronze coins of two centavos:

For a single coin, thirty centigrams (0.30 gram). Bronze coins of one centavo: For a single coin, fifteen centigrams (0.15 gram).

ART. 7. All coins shall have the form of a disc, with a diameter as hereinafter set out: Gold coins of ten pesos, twenty-two and a half millimeters (0.022½ meter); gold coins of five pesos, nineteen millimeters (0.019 meter); silver coins of one peso, thirty-nine millimeters (0.039 meter); silver coins of fifty centavos, thirty millimeters (0.030 meter); silver coins of twenty centavos, twenty-two millimeters (0.022 meter); silver coins of ten centavos, eighteen millimeters (0.018 meter); nickel coins of five centavos, twenty millimeters (0.020 meter); bronze coins of two centavos, twenty-five millimeters (0.025 meter); bronze coins of one centavo, twenty millimeters (0.020 meter).

ART. 8. The national coat of arms and the inscription *Estados Unidos Mexicanos* must be impressed on all coins. Other emblems, inscriptions, and requisites shall be fixed by administrative direction.

## CHAPTER II.—*Of the coinage and circulation of moneys.*

ART. 9. The privilege of coining money appertains exclusively to the executive branch of the Government, which will exercise this privilege in conformity to the present law and on the occasions and in the quantities authorized by the same. In consequence the right of private individuals to present gold and silver at the mints for coinage no longer exists.

ART. 10. The coinage of new gold coins will be limited, while conditions remain unchanged to the quantity which may be necessary for the exchange of the existing gold coins, which will cease to have legal circulation on the 1st day of July, 1906. Nevertheless, under the special circumstances alluded to in the first part of article 12, the free coinage of gold might be authorized by decree of the Federal Executive promulgated for that purpose.

ART. 11. From the date on which this law goes into effect, except in the case of recoinage referred to in article 14, new silver coins will be coined and put into circulation only when there may be received in exchange for said coins coined gold or gold in bars in the proportion of seventy-five centigrams of pure gold for each silver peso. The gold so received may be used in the purchase of silver bars to an amount necessary to coin the sum demanded in the above-mentioned exchange.

ART. 12. The obligation to issue silver coins in exchange for gold will cease when the value of the silver contained in said silver coins shall be in the City of Mexico greater than that of the seventy-five centigrams of pure gold to the peso. In any other case the said obligation will be made effective at the place and under the conditions as may be fixed by the regulations.

ART. 13. The new fractional coins will be made from metal obtained by the melting down of other silver coins of the current coinage except when their emission may be solicited in exchange for gold, as provided for in article 11.

The necessary metals for the manufacture of nickel and bronze coins may be bought in the open market; but for no purpose shall there be coined money of these kinds while there may remain of them in the fund, spoken of in article 27, an amount in excess of two hundred thousand pesos.

ART. 14. The restrictions which are imposed by the preceding articles on the coinage and emission of silver coin are not applicable in the case of recoinage, in the which there may be freely manufactured and put into circulation the quantity and kinds of money that may be necessary; provided always, that the total value represented by the new money shall be equal to the coins received for recoinage.

ART. 15. The loss which may occur in the recoinage of old coins resulting from the wearing away of the metal therein contained will be borne by the Federal Treasury, and so charged in the corresponding assignments of the estimates of expenditures.

ART. 16. Every resident of the Republic has the right of exchanging fractional money for one peso silver coins and vice versa, provided always that he applies for the exchange to the amount of one hundred pesos, or the exact multiple thereof, at the offices that may be designated by the Department of Finance and Public Credit.

ART. 17. The Department of Finance may authorize, but for the sole purpose of exportation, the coinage of pesos of a stamp prior to the year 1898; provided always that these coins shall bear a special mark. In such cases the department shall agree with the persons interested on the cost of coinage, and shall establish safeguards to insure the exportation of the said pesos.

ART. 18. Except in the case mentioned in the preceding article, the cost of coinage of all kinds of money shall be borne by the nation.

ART. 19. The mints and the Federal assay offices shall continue to exercise the functions which are entrusted to them by the laws on mining imposts, making for private individuals assays, smeltings, separations, and refinings in conformity with the regulations and tariffs issued by the Department of Finance in such cases as may be ordered or authorized by the law and the proper regulations.

### CHAPTER III.—*Of the legal circulation of money.*

ART. 20. The obligation to pay any amount in Mexican money may be discharged by tendering current coin at its face value. Therefore the public offices of the Union and of the States, as also private establishments, companies, and individuals are obliged to receive such

money in payment of debts due them without other limitations than those set out in the following article:

ART. 21. Gold coin of any value and one-peso silver coins have unlimited legal-tender power.

As regards other silver coins and nickel and bronze coins their acceptance is obligatory in a single payment only in a quantity not greater than twenty pesos for such silver nor one peso for such nickel and bronze coins.

ART. 22. Foreign money has not legal circulation in the Republic except in those cases otherwise provided by law. Obligations to pay in foreign money contracted within or without the Republic and intended to be performed within it, may be discharged upon tender of the equivalent in national money, at the rate of exchange in the place, and at the date, when payment is due.

ART. 23. The provisions of the three preceding articles can not be waived. In consequence every stipulation to the contrary shall be null and void, articles 1453 and 2690 of the Civil Code of the Federal District being hereby repealed.

ART. 24. There will be retired from circulation, at the cost of the Federal Treasury, such gold coins and silver one-peso pieces whose stamped designs have become obliterated, or whose weight has been diminished through ordinary wear; provided, that such loss in weight shall amount in the case of gold coins to more than four times, and in the case of silver one-peso pieces to more than ten times the limit of tolerance provided for in article 6.

Fractional silver and nickel and bronze coins shall be retired whenever through ordinary wear their stamped designs have become obliterated.

ART. 25. Perforated or clipped coins, those bearing unauthorized marks or signs, and those which show evidences of having been used for other than monetary purposes shall cease to have legal circulation, and will not be received nor exchanged at the public offices.

ART. 26. The use of counters, tokens, tallies, or other objects of whatever material as conventional signs in substitution for legal money is prohibited. Whoever may put in circulation these objects shall be punished, without prejudice to the provisions of article 430 of the Penal Code, by a fine of the second class which will be graduated according to the gravity of the offense; and whoever shall knowingly receive such objects shall be deprived of all civil action to recover the amount represented by them.

These provisions are not applicable to the use of bank notes or other instruments of credit whose emission and circulation may have been authorized by law or by special concessions.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the fund to regulate monetary circulation.*

ART. 27. There shall be created a fund whose fundamental object shall be to facilitate the adaptation of the monetary circulation, as regards the quantity of money, to the needs of stability in the rate of foreign exchange.

ART. 28. The fund regulating the monetary circulation shall be preserved entirely separate from other funds of the National Treasury and shall be composed from the following resources:

(a) Ten million pesos, as a beginning, which shall be drawn from the treasury reserves, and which may be increased to fifteen millions if so deemed necessary by the Department of Finance.

(b) Amounts which the budget of expenditure may set apart to cover losses occasioned by the recoinage of worn coins.

(c) The seigniorage or difference between the purchase price and the monetary value of the various metals used in coining; as also the seigniorage arising from the recoinage of one peso pieces into fractional coinage.

(d) The profits which may be realized from operations in foreign exchange.

(e) The net profits from coining pesos intended for exportation.

(f) Other amounts which may be assigned to it under arrangements to regulate the control of said fund.

ART. 29. There shall be charged against the regulating fund only the expenses or losses resulting strictly from the deposit of the fund, from the movement or storage of the coin or bars of metal constituting it, and from the foreign exchange operations in which it may be employed. All other expenses whether for salaries of employees, for coinage, or on whatever other account shall be charged under the proper heading in the budget of expenditures.

ART. 30. That part of the fund which may be sent out of the country shall be deposited in the keeping of first-class banks or banking houses of approved responsibility.

That part of the fund which may be kept within the Republic shall consist of metallic money, and in exceptional cases of gold and silver bars to the exclusion of bank notes or such other currency, and shall be kept in the character of a trust deposit in the Banco Nacional de México or in some other first-class credit establishment.

No silver money which may be received into the fund shall be withdrawn from it except in exchange for gold at the legal rate of exchange or for other silver money of equivalent value, or for the purchase of foreign drafts payable in gold, or for the purpose of export.

ART. 31. All kinds of operations which may be engaged in on behalf of the fund shall be entered in a special account which shall be kept

in the form sanctioned by the Finance Department. An account of these operations shall be rendered to the General Treasury of the Union in the manner prescribed by the proper rules, and in sufficient time, so that their results may be embodied in the annual report of the Treasury.

ART. 32. There will be instituted by special decree the Commission of Exchange and Money, which shall have charge of everything relative to the coining, emission, and exchange of money, and the said commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the management of the regulating fund mentioned in the preceding articles.

#### TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. This law shall go into operation on the first day of May, 1905. However, from April 16 next there will not be received by the mints and Federal assay offices from private individuals any metals for coinage; and neither will metals of foreign production be received at any time after the publication of this law unless the same shall have been imported prior to the date of said publication.

ART. 2. While the gold coins heretofore coined with the nominal value of twenty pesos (\$20.00) shall remain in legal circulation they shall be received by the public offices and by private individuals as equivalent to thirty-nine pesos forty-eight centavos (\$39.48); and so, likewise, the coins of ten pesos (\$10.00) as equivalent to nineteen pesos seventy-four centavos (\$19.74); coins of five pesos (\$5.00) as nine pesos eighty-seven centavos (\$9.87); coins of two pesos fifty centavos (\$2.50) as four pesos ninety-three centavos (\$4.93), and coins of one peso (\$1.00) as one peso ninety-seven centavos (\$1.97).

Therefore be it ordered that this law be printed, published, circulated, and given full force and effect.

Given in the palace of the Chief Federal Executive, in the City of Mexico, on March 25, 1905.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To the Secretary of State, and of Finance and Public Credit, José Y. Limantour, Esq.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to direct to me the above decree which is hereby made public for the purposes therein set out.

LIMANTOUR.

MEXICO, *March 25, 1905.*

#### CULTIVATION OF VANILLA.

The annual report for 1904 of United States Consul A. J. LESPINASSE, at Tuxpam, Mexico, forwarded to the United States Depart-



ment of Commerce and Labor, contains the following interesting information in regard to the vanilla cultivation in the Republic:

"The section of the State of Veracruz, comprising Tuxpam, is the natural habitat of the vanilla vine, which thrives in perfection and forms a source of great profit to those engaged in its culture, which is exceedingly simple. The land is cleared of underbrush and the vine cuttings, which should be about 18 inches long, are planted beside suitable trees, left standing for the purpose. As soon as the joints commence to sprout they throw out tendrils, which cling tenaciously to the trees, and soon form climbing vines, which after three to four years commence to bear. In the fifth year the vine will be in full bearing, and will produce from 15 to 40 beans, each bean worth from 8 to 10 cents Mexican (3.82 to 4.77 cents United States); in certain years the beans have been known to sell as high as 18 cents (8.59 cents) apiece. The cured beans command a much higher price. It is only the experienced curer who understands the process, which is a delicate one, but easily acquired by practice and observation.

"It is estimated that a 5-acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent for the remainder of his life. But in order to succeed it is necessary to give the tender vines personal and constant attention as they pass from stage to stage in their growth, and to protect them from rough treatment, to which they are usually exposed when left in charge of hired help. Where one planter has succeeded hundreds have failed, owing to lack of personal care. This is strikingly illustrated by visiting the great vanilla districts, where it will be noticed with what tender solicitude young vines are nursed by the French and Italian colonists, who have made such a remarkable success of their plantations and who have grown wealthy following this pursuit.

"Vanilla cultivation is especially adapted to women or persons who can not endure exposure or hardships. The vine is interesting, and its culture is a seductive and profitable occupation. Along the Tuxpam River and for 50 to 60 miles inland southwest of this place there is an extensive territory well suited to the cultivation of the vanilla and kindred tropical products."

#### **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN YUCATAN.**

According to a report published recently there are 120 different factories in the State of Yucatan, employing 18,000 workmen. The average wages are from \$1.50 to \$3 a day for men and from \$0.50 to \$1.50 for women.

#### **MINING PRODUCTION IN 1904.**

According to advance statistics, the mining production of Mexico for 1904, in round numbers, was as follows:

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Silver ..... | \$82, 200, 000 |
| Gold .....   | 32, 500, 000   |
| Copper ..... | 19, 700, 000   |
| Lead .....   | 6, 000, 000    |
| Total .....  | 140, 400, 000  |

#### TAX ON DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 10, 1905.]

The Mexican Government has levied the following taxes on the distillers of alcoholic beverages during the next fiscal year, the total of which amounts to 800,000 *pesos*:

|                        |           |                          |           |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Campeche .....         | \$12, 000 | Oaxaca .....             | \$30, 000 |
| Coahuila .....         | 11, 500   | Puebla .....             | 68, 000   |
| Colima .....           | 6, 000    | Queretaro .....          | 2, 500    |
| Chiapas .....          | 27, 000   | San Luis Potosi .....    | 37, 500   |
| Chihuahua .....        | 6, 500    | Sinaloa .....            | 18, 000   |
| Federal District ..... | 40, 000   | Sonora .....             | 13, 000   |
| Durango .....          | 9, 000    | Tabasco .....            | 20, 000   |
| Guanajuato .....       | 52, 000   | Tamaulipas .....         | 7, 000    |
| Guerrero .....         | 16, 000   | Tlaxcala .....           | 3, 500    |
| Hidalgo .....          | 23, 500   | Veracruz .....           | 135, 000  |
| Jalisco .....          | 60, 000   | Yucatan .....            | 29, 000   |
| Mexico .....           | 16, 000   | Zacatecas .....          | 14, 500   |
| Michoacan .....        | 40, 000   | Territory of Tepic ..... | 6, 000    |
| Morelos .....          | 86, 000   | Total .....              | 800, 000  |
| Nuevo Leon .....       | 10, 500   |                          |           |

#### DELEGATE TO THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified by the Chargé d'Affaires for Mexico in Washington, under date of June 14, 1905, that Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGO, President of the Superior Board of Health of the Republic and member of the International Sanitary Bureau, has been appointed by the Mexican Government to serve as delegate to the Second International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, to take place on October 9, 1905, for which a call has been issued.

#### RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified that, on the 15th day of May last, the Mexican Republic ratified the Convention for the exchange of official, scientific, literary, and industrial publications signed in the City of Mexico on January 27, 1902, by the delegates to the Second International American Conference.

## NICARAGUA.

**TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN CONCERNING THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY.**

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, etc., and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Desirous of terminating in an amicable manner the pending questions relative to the Mosquito Reservation, have agreed to celebrate the present treaty, designating as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom and of the British Dominions on the Foreign Seas, Emperor of India, etc., the Hon. HERBERT WILLIAM BROADLEY HARRISON, gentleman, Member of the Very Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chargé d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty in Nicaragua, and

His Excellency the President of Nicaragua, Dr. DON ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO, Minister of Foreign Relations,

Who having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, and the same having been found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties agree that the Treaty of Managua, of January 28, 1860, be abrogated, and so it shall remain.

ART. 2. His Britannic Majesty recognizes the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory which formed the former Mosquito Reservation, to which the Treaty of Managua, already cited, refers.

ART. 3. Considering the fact that the Mosquito Indians were for some time under the protection of Great Britain, and also considering the interest that the Government of his Majesty and that of Nicaragua have shown in their behalf, the Government of Nicaragua has agreed to grant the following concessions:

(a) The Government of Nicaragua shall propose to the National Assembly the passing of a law by which, for the term of fifty years from the ratification of this treaty, exemption from military service, direct taxation on their persons, properties, possessions, animals, and means of subsistence shall be granted to all the Mosquito Indians and creoles born previous to the year 1894.

(b) The Government of Nicaragua shall permit the Indians to live in their hamlets, enjoying the concessions granted by this convention, according to their customs, in so far as they are not in opposition to the laws of the country or public morals.

(c) The Government of Nicaragua shall concede to them a prorogation of two years to legalize their rights to property which they may have acquired in conformity to the laws which were in force in the

reservation previous to the year 1894. The Government shall charge them nothing for their lands and the measuring of the same, and neither for the execution of the titles. With this object the titles which the Indians and creoles had previous to 1894 shall be renewed according to the laws, and in the cases where there are no such titles, the Government shall give to each family in the locality of its domicile 8 manzanas of land if the members of the family do not exceed 4, and 2 manzanas per person if it should exceed this number.

(d) From the public lands, pastures shall be allotted in the vicinity of each Indian hamlet.

(e) In the case that a Mosquito Indian or creole should prove that the lands which he held under the laws governing previous to the year 1894 have been denounced and adjudicated to other persons, then the Government shall indemnify him with vacant lands of an approximate value situated as near as possible to the place he inhabits.

ART. 4. The Government of Nicaragua shall permit ROBERT HENRY CLARENCE, ex-chief of the Mosquito Indians, to reside in the Republic and enjoy complete protection so long as he does not infringe the laws and does not incite the Indians against Nicaragua.

ART. 5. The Mosquito Indians and other inhabitants of the former reservation shall enjoy the same rights guaranteed by the laws of Nicaragua to its citizens.

ART. 6. The present treaty shall be ratified and its ratification exchanged in London within six months counting from the date of its signature.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty with their respective seals.

Done in Managua, April 19, 1905.

ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO.  
HERBERT HARRISON.

#### DECLARATION.

In the event of this treaty not meeting with the ratification of the Governments signing, then the stipulations which it contains will give no right to the high contracting parties to found pretensions or deductions in aid of the same.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In a report to the British Foreign Office covering the economic conditions prevailing in the Republic of Nicaragua during 1903 and 1904, the British Consul states that all the rubber exported from the country is gathered in the mountains from forest trees, and the rubber cutters being under no restraint, bleed the trees to excess, cutting even very young trees that can give but little return. In spite of the fact, however, that many of the trees die as a consequence of this treatment,

india rubber still appears as fourth in the value of exports from Nicaragua, and in 1903 there were shipped 530,090 pounds, valued at £58,405, all of which, with the exception of 277 pounds, went to the United States. The statement is made that the price for Nicaraguan rubber in the United Kingdom is about the same as in the United States, and the reason why practically the whole of this produce is shipped to the United States is partly on account of the cheaper freight, but more especially owing to the continuous loss of weight from evaporation that the rubber undergoes. In New York, the principal market, the rubber is sold almost immediately upon arrival, while in London it is placed in warehouses and has to wait until the periodical auction. The increased loss of weight caused by the delay, in addition to the heavy wharfage, warehousing, and sale expenses, and the increased freight and delay in returns makes it more profitable to consign the rubber to New York firms.

Within the last few years several plantations of india rubber have been formed in Nicaragua, especially in the district of the Pearl Lagoon on the Atlantic coast, but the trees take several years to develop and nothing can be stated definitely as to the profits obtainable therefrom. In the Rivas district rubber trees have also been planted on the cocoa estates in place of the usual shade trees. They appear to be well adapted to the purpose, with the further advantage that when fully developed the profits from the estate will be greatly augmented.

Cocoa is grown chiefly in the district of Rivas and to a slight extent on the banks of the San Juan River. The exports in the year 1903 amounted to only 51,337 pounds, valued at £1,865, the greater part of the crop being consumed in Nicaragua, where it sells readily and commands the same price as in the United States market. The quality of the cocoa is good, and the annual yield in the Rivas district about 2 pounds to the tree, but it takes about eight years for a plantation to become productive.

Indigo, which in former years was the most important crop of Nicaragua, has, since the great fall in prices brought about by the introduction of chemical dyes, almost gone out of cultivation. In the year 1903 only 26,270 pounds of indigo, valued at £1,015, were exported, of which 22,469 pounds went to Great Britain and 3,801 to the United States.

Cotton has been cultivated in Nicaragua since the time of the aboriginal Indians, and in consequence of the high prices ruling during the time of the civil war in the United States a large area was planted in cotton. After the termination of this crisis the plantations were almost wholly abandoned until two or three years ago, when the culture was recommenced on a small scale, and in 1904 a very considerable amount was planted. The exports in 1903 amounted to 205,709

pounds, valued at £2,463, of which nearly all (189,323 pounds) went to the United Kingdom.

Sugar cane is cultivated in all the districts of the Republic, and there are several factories equipped with the most modern machinery, one of which, situated near Chinandega and owned by a British company, will compare favorably, in methods both of cultivation and preparation of the product, with the best factories of any country. There are two classes of sugar used. One, called "dulce" and made by small planters, consists simply of the juice of the cane, extracted frequently with a native-made wooden sugar mill driven by oxen, boiled in large caldrons, and formed into loaves by pouring the crystallized juice in deep round holes bored in the large trunk of a tree. This class of sugar is of very dark color and full of impurities, but is rich in saccharine matter. The best equipped factories produce an excellent class of refined sugar prepared principally by the vacuum-pan system.

Nearly the whole of the sugar is consumed in the country, but in the year 1903 there were exported 7,734 hundredweight of sugar, valued at £3,173, of which 3,800 hundredweight went to the United States, 3,700 to Honduras, and 90 to each of the republics of Colombia and Chile. The sugar shipped to the United States went to San Francisco, Cal., but it is understood that the expenses incurred were too great to render the experiment profitable.

Several of the sugar factories are also equipped with facilities for making "aguardiente," or native rum and alcohol. The sale of these spirits is a Government monopoly, the product being purchased from the distilleries and sold to the consumer by the Government. In 1903, the revenue derived from this source amounted to £44,032, but from January 1, 1904, this monopoly has been rented to a syndicate for a term of six years. This syndicate is formed of the four principal distilleries, the price for the concession being £44,700 for each of the first two years and £47,333 for each of the four following years.

The tobacco of Nicaragua is naturally of good quality, the best being grown on the island of Ometepe in Lake Nicaragua. The cultivation of tobacco is regulated by the Government, which, for a certain payment, grants permission to the growers to cultivate each year a given number of plants. Any plants found growing in excess of the number allotted to the planter are confiscated and the owner is subjected to certain fiscal penalties. The revenue derived from the crop in 1903 was £8,763, but in June, 1904, the Government leased this revenue to a private individual for a term of ten years. The rental is £5,333 for the first year, each successive yearly payment to be increased by £167 (\$5,000 national currency) the contractor having to pay all expenses of collection and protection against illegal cultivation. The duties on both leaf and manufactured tobacco in Nicaragua are very high.

Salt is obtained on the Pacific coast by evaporating sea water; it is used in the interior of the Republic, and in 1903 the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala took this product to the amount of 10,720 hundred weight, valued at £2,241.

Indian corn and beans are grown in most of the districts of Nicaragua and constitute the staple article of food for all classes, a small amount being exported to the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The forests of Nicaragua abound in many valuable dye and cabinet woods, but owing to the difficulties attending transport to the coast these products can not be profitably exported. Besides mahogany and cedar, the following excellent woods abound: *Lignum-vitæ*, pochote or prickly cedar, guanacaste, which gives a good building lumber and also produces a gum that can be used as varnish; jenisero, which possesses many of the good qualities of cedar; the "palo de hierro" or ironwood; the guapinol, which produces a gum said to equal the copal of Ceylon, and various other hard woods valuable for railway ties, etc. Returns for wood exports are available only for the Pacific coast, the value of these shipments in 1903 amounting to £3,867, while on the Atlantic coast an American company holds the monopoly for shipping mahogany, and while the Government returns do not cover their shipments, the Bluefields custom-house shows that duty was paid in the year 1903 on 16,130 logs at the rate of \$1 gold, per log.

#### PUBLIC DEBT IN 1904.

On December 31, 1903, the amount of the public debt of the Republic of Nicaragua was, according to figures contained in a report made to the British Foreign Office by Mr. Consul Bingham, £745,696 18s., conversion having been made at the rate of 30 dollars Nicaraguan to the pound sterling. Of this sum, £291,615 14s. represents the total foreign debt and £454,081 4s. the interior. To the foreign debt must be added the loan of \$1,000,000 gold, effected in the United States in 1904. This loan was issued at 75, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and is to be repaid in four installments of \$250,000 in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years time, respectively. Both principal and interest are secured by the receipts of the Bluefields custom-house.

#### MONOPOLY OF MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Managua has reported to his home Government concerning the granting of a monopoly for the manufacture of explosives in the Republic of Nicaragua to the "Nicaraguan Finance and Improvement Company" for the term of fifty years.

The company undertakes to establish in the Republic, within two years, a factory for the manufacture of gunpowder, dynamite, etc., said company to have the exclusive right of introducing into the country, free of custom-house duties, all material of any sort whatever required in the manufacture of every class of gunpowder, dynamite, percussion caps, etc.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1903.

The latest detailed statistics touching the foreign commerce of the Republic of Nicaragua cover the year ending December 31, 1903, and are contained in the report made by the British Consul to his home Government for the years 1903 and 1904, published in No. 3337 of the "Annual Series" of Diplomatic and Consular Reports issued by the British Foreign Office. The report bears the publication date of April, 1905, and contains the following data concerning the trade in reference:

The total declared value of the exports and imports during the year ended December 31, 1903, embraced \$21,913,742 (currency), or £730,458, for exports, and \$2,460,922 (gold), or £492,184, for imports, showing an excess of exports over imports amounting to £238,274.

The products exported during the year under consideration, with their valuations expressed in national currency of the Republic, were as follows:

| Articles.          | Value.         | Articles.             | Value.        |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Coffee .....       | \$7,140,963.70 | Cocoa .....           | \$65,975.80   |
| Bananas .....      | 6,242,899.56   | Soap .....            | 45,367.00     |
| Gold .....         | 3,430,944.04   | Indigo .....          | 30,463.60     |
| Hides .....        | 666,622.82     | Lard .....            | 15,726.00     |
| India rubber ..... | 1,752,150.06   | Gold quartz .....     | 17,448.70     |
| Cattle .....       | 1,353,042.00   | Silver coin .....     | 14,000.00     |
| Deerskins .....    | 235,369.68     | Corn and wheat .....  | 12,370.53     |
| Bird skins .....   | 173,739.13     | Alligator skins ..... | 10,756.00     |
| Cocoanuts .....    | 111,375.28     | Tortoise shell .....  | 6,350.39      |
| Cheese .....       | 109,179.91     | Heron plumes .....    | 1,551.00      |
| Lumber .....       | 116,036.44     | Sundries .....        | 134,997.35    |
| Sugar .....        | 95,191.00      |                       |               |
| Cotton .....       | 73,915.17      | Total .....           | 21,913,742.08 |
| Salt .....         | 67,256.89      |                       |               |

The returns for lumber on the above list represent that exported from the Pacific coast only, no returns appearing for the mahogany shipped by the firm of GEORGE EMERY & Co., of Boston, which has the concession for mahogany cutting on the Atlantic coast, but in the returns for the custom-house at Bluefields appears the item of \$16,130 gold, paid by Messrs. EMERY. As the contract of this firm provides for the payment of an export duty of \$1 gold per log, this would represent the shipment of 16,130 logs, the value of which may be calculated, according to the consul's report, at least at £10 per log, thus greatly increasing the total value of the exports.



The countries to which the produce was shipped are:

| Country.             | Value.       | Country.               | Value.     |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| United States .....  | \$13,201,057 | British Honduras ..... | \$172,124  |
| Germany .....        | 2,935,278    | The Netherlands .....  | 91,461     |
| United Kingdom ..... | 1,804,763    | Austria-Hungary .....  | 45,818     |
| France .....         | 1,717,139    | Sweden .....           | 35,506     |
| Costa Rica .....     | 1,191,263    | Other countries .....  | 69,657     |
| Italy .....          | 248,850      |                        |            |
| Salvador .....       | 208,169      | Total .....            | 21,913,742 |
| Honduras .....       | 192,575      |                        |            |

It is seen that the United States receives more than one-half of the produce exported from Nicaragua, about four and one-half times as much as is shipped to Germany, which is second on the list, and over seven times as much as is received by the United Kingdom.

The chief articles of produce shipped to the United States, with their valuations expressed in the currency of Nicaragua, are as follows:

|                    |             |                 |            |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Bananas .....      | \$6,242,899 | Cocoanuts ..... | \$111,375  |
| Gold .....         | 3,329,357   | Sugar .....     | 29,790     |
| India rubber ..... | 1,738,297   | Indigo .....    | 9,570      |
| Hides .....        | 664,993     | Sundries .....  | 80,397     |
| Coffee .....       | 592,400     |                 |            |
| Deerskins .....    | 228,240     | Total .....     | 13,201,057 |
| Bird skins .....   | 173,739     |                 |            |

Of the total exports from Nicaragua, the United States receives all the bananas, cocoanuts, and bird skins; practically all the hides and india rubber; 97 per cent of the gold and 97 per cent of the deerskins; nearly one-third of the indigo, but only about one-ninth part of the coffee. Almost the only article shipped to Germany is coffee, about 40 per cent of the total exportation of this item going thither. Coffee is also exported to the United Kingdom and to France, forming the leading export item to those countries. Italy, British Honduras, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, and Sweden also receive shipments of this commodity in diminishing ratios in the order named.

The greater part of the exports to Costa Rica consisted of cattle, that Republic taking, out of a total of 20,174 exported, 18,901 head, valued at £38,714. The remaining exports to Costa Rica consisted of Indian corn, beans, cheese, fresh fruit, straw hats, etc., to the value of £990.

The exports to the other Central American Republics comprised Indian corn, beans, lard, salt, cheese, cocoa, cassava, straw hats, shoes, and soap, and the declared values were, respectively: Salvador, £6,939; Honduras, £6,419, and Guatemala, £714.

The imports into Nicaragua for the year under consideration amounted to \$2,460,922 gold, in value, and were received from the following countries:

|                        |               |                  |             |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| United States .....    | \$1, 457, 157 | Spain .....      | \$1, 233    |
| United Kingdom .....   | 521, 604      | Honduras .....   | 1, 065      |
| Germany .....          | 259, 516      | Costa Rica ..... | 651         |
| France .....           | 137, 762      | Ecuador .....    | 492         |
| Salvador .....         | 23, 535       | China .....      | 101         |
| Italy .....            | 15, 759       | Cuba .....       | 180         |
| Guatemala .....        | 18, 742       | Peru .....       | 81          |
| Belgium .....          | 10, 553       | Mexico .....     | 65          |
| Greytown .....         | 8, 580        | Chile .....      | 63          |
| Colombia .....         | 2, 230        |                  |             |
| British Honduras ..... | 1, 553        | Total .....      | 2, 460, 922 |

All the flour, kerosene, building lumber, dynamite, leaf tobacco, windmills, and false jewelry came from the United States, that country also occupying first place in the supplying of provisions, agricultural machinery, hardware, drugs, rice, manufactures of silk, hempen rope, tramway rails, leather, tallow, beer, barbed wire, spirits, paint, sewing machines, candles, manufactured tobacco, umbrellas, and salt.

The United Kingdom leads in manufactures of cotton and wool, soap, jute bags, and lubricating oil; Germany in paper, hats, matches ready-made clothing, manufactures of glass, Portland cement, earthenware, prussian blue, and pianos, while France ranks first in wines and perfumery. The United Kingdom appears first in the importation of firearms, but in these returns do not appear the value of the arms introduced by the Government of Nicaragua for military purposes, nearly all of which came from the United States. No returns are obtainable of the value of gunpowder, percussion caps, shot and cartridges that were imported. The sale of these articles is a Government monopoly, and they do not pass through the custom-house, but all, or nearly all of them, were received from the United States.

A noticeable item in the list of imports is the almost complete monopoly held by the United States in the sale of boots and shoes. Until recently these goods were imported from Austria-Hungary, a few coming from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Most of the better class of boots and shoes are now imported into Nicaragua from New Orleans, while coarser boots for workmen are received from Boston.

Beer comes from the United States and Germany, and the greater part of the ordinary soap is from the United Kingdom, but imports of the latter article have of late years been much reduced owing to the establishment of several native soap factories that turn out a fairly good article, and as the materials are admitted duty free the product is able to compete successfully in prices with foreign soap. All the tallow and most of the materials used in soap making comes from the United States.

The leather imports, which amounted in value to over £6,000, are nearly equally divided between the United States and Germany. The

classes imported are chiefly those used by bootmakers and saddlers, of whom there are many in the Republic and who do excellent work at comparatively low prices. Almost all the sewing machines sold in Nicaragua are from the United States, which country also occupies a leading position with regard to the furnishing of drugs and patent medicines. Barbed wire comes from the United States, and jute bags, of which a great many are employed for coffee shipments, are about equally divided between the United Kingdom and Germany. During 1903 coffee bags were imported directly from India.

While most of the candles used in Nicaragua are imported from continental Europe, tallow candles are imported from the United States to some extent and are used for greasing cart wheels and for similar purposes. Pianos come from the United States and Germany, but other musical instruments are procured almost entirely in Germany.

The most important export of the Republic is coffee, of which about 165,000 hundredweight are shipped annually. It is of excellent quality, and the better grades are shipped to Europe, the lower classes going mostly to the United States. Bananas, which have been cultivated for export only within the last twenty years, now occupy the second place on the export list and are delivered in the New Orleans markets within eight days after being cut. The fruit is all shipped by the steamers of the Bluefields Steamship Company, whose boats run up as far as Rama, about 60 miles from the sea.

#### COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The railroads at present constructed and in operation in Nicaragua are, according to a report made on the subject by the British Consul to his home Government, as follows:

The western division of the National Railroad running from Corinto, the principal port on the Pacific, passing by Chinandega, Leon, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Nagarote.

The eastern division, starting from Nagarote and passing through Managua (the capital), Masaya, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Granada on Lake Nicaragua.

The southern division, starting from Masaya and terminating at Diriamba, after passing through the principal coffee-growing district.

A branch from Leon to El Viejo, passing through a sugar-growing district, and a branch from Nagarote to Monotombo on Lake Managua. The total length of the roads noted is, in English miles, 171.56. The rails are 40 pounds to the yard, with the exception of those of the southern division which are only 30 pounds to the yard. The rolling stock consists of 15 large and 3 small locomotives, 10 first-class and

18 second-class passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 67 platform cars, and 46 covered wagons. All the rolling stock was made in the United States, and at Managua there is a machine shop capable of carrying out ordinary repairs.

The construction of the National Railroad was commenced in 1878 and the line was opened to the public service from Corinto to Monotombo in July, 1884; the line from Managua to Masaya was opened to traffic in April, 1885, and completed to Granada in July, 1886. The connection between Managua and Monotombo was at first made by small steamers of about 150 tons burden, running on Lake Managua between these two points, but in February, 1903, the line connecting Managua with Nagarote was completed, giving a through railway connection from Granada to Corinto. The branch from Masaya to Diriamba was completed in 1899 and from Leon to El Viejo in 1895.

In addition to the above-mentioned National Railroads, there are the following private lines: A steam tramway of about 3 miles in length, connecting San Jorge on Lake Nicaragua with the town of Rivas; a steam tramway from the port of Granada on Lake Nicaragua up to and through the city of Granada (this tramway is about 3 miles long); a steam tramway about 2 miles long, belonging to a British company and connecting the sugar estate "San Antonio" with the railroad at Chichigalpa; and on the Atlantic coast, the Emery Mahogany has about 20 miles of railroad in connection with their woodcutting works near the Rio Grande.

A contract was signed in the early part of January, 1905, to construct a railroad from the port of San Miguelito on the coast of Lake Nicaragua to Monkey Bay Point on the Atlantic Ocean. This proposed railroad is about 120 miles long and is to be finished within four years. The contract price for construction and equipment is \$2,645,000 gold.

Contracts were given in 1903 to construct and work a railroad from the city of Jinotega to a navigable point on the Rio Coco, in the district of Cape Gracias a Dios, and to construct and work an electric tramway in the streets of Managua, but neither of these two undertakings has as yet been commenced.

During the year 1904 the Nicaraguan Government purchased from a British company the line of steamers running from Greytown on the Atlantic coast up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and across the lake to Granada. This line is composed of about six wooden, flat-bottomed, stern-wheel river steamers, carrying from about 50 to 100 tons of cargo on a draft of from 2 to 3 feet, and one steel twin propeller steamer of about 200 tons running on Lake Nicaragua. The Government also possesses on the Atlantic coast the *Ometepe*, an iron steamer of about 450 tons, formerly a merchant vessel; a similar

steamer on the Pacific coast; two iron steamers of about 150 tons on Lake Managua, and two iron steamers of about 100 to 150 tons, respectively, on Lake Nicaragua.

Nicaragua belongs to the Postal Union and has parcel-post conventions with the United States, France, and Germany. The offices of exchange on the Atlantic coast are Greytown, Bluefields, Rama, and Cape Gracias a Dios; and on the Pacific, Corinto and San Juan del Sur. There are 82 post-offices in the Republic and the service is carried on over an extension of 2,681 miles. The Republic also has 2,730 miles of telegraph line, with 119 offices, and 733 miles of telephone in and connecting 14 cities.

#### CATTLE RAISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The largest and most important industry in Nicaragua is that of cattle raising. The actual number of cattle in the Republic is not known, but it is estimated at about 1,200,000 head. While the annual income from the industry can not be stated absolutely, some idea can be formed from the following particulars embraced in the report made to his home Government by the British consul. During the year 1903 cattle were exported to the value of £45,101; hides to the value of £22,220, and cheese to the value of £3,639. The Government revenue returns show that fiscal dues for slaughtering were paid during the year on 50,839 head of cattle, a value of about £169,463, thus making the total value of the industry for the year amount to about £240,423. In addition, a certain number of cattle are probably slaughtered without paying fiscal dues; a large amount of cheese (one of the staple articles of food among the natives) and milk are consumed in the country, and a considerable number of hides are tanned and used in the local industries. No estimate can be made of the value of the products thus used for home consumption, but sufficient is known to establish the fact of the importance of the industry.

The principal cattle-raising districts are Chontales, Leon, and Segovia, where the cattle wander over large tracts of natural herbage without any supervision, being only occasionally rounded up for the purpose of separating such animals as need attention from the herds. A full grown animal usually gives, after butchering, about 300 to 400 pounds of meat, but occasionally larger animals are raised. In a few instances attempts have been made toward improving the breed by the importation of blood stock from the United States.

The hides are all sun dried, and in this condition weigh from 20 to 22 pounds each, the exports going practically in their entirety to the United States.

No attention is given to horse breeding, and only a sufficient number are raised to supply the actual necessities of the country. The horses

average only about 14 hands in height, but they are strong and hardy and are able to undergo long and continuous journeys on very little food. The mules are of fair quality, but good, well-broken riding animals are scarce and expensive:

The raising of hogs is not conducted as a regular business, but nearly all the lard used in the country is obtained from such native animals as are grown without hygienic care by the inhabitants. In addition to providing sufficient lard for home consumption, a quantity available for export was produced in 1903 to the amount of 47,623 pounds, valued at £524, which was shipped to the neighboring Republics of Colombia, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

No sheep are raised in the Republic.

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## PARAGUAY.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GAONA, APRIL 1, 1905.

The general elections for the biennial renewal of the members of Congress were held in the midst of the most perfect order. The municipal elections in the capital and in other parts of the Republic have also been held under equally favorable circumstances.

During the year 1904, new post-offices were opened in different parts of the Republic, the postal tariff was modified, and the work on the telegraph line to Bahia Negra was continued, and branch lines were extended from Nemby to San Antonio, from Punta Fierro to Yuty, and from Limpio to Piquete. Arrangements were also made for the interchange of telegraph messages with the railroads.

The foreign relations of the Government are perfectly cordial with all the Governments of the world, and it is the intention of the present Government to have this satisfactory condition continue.

Paraguay took part in the second Latin-American Medical Congress held in Buenos Ayres in 1904. The relations with Brazil continue to be entirely harmonious. The Government of Paraguay has accepted the invitation to take part in the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress which will be held at Rio Janeiro on August 6, 1905.

During the year 1904 Dr. CECILIO BAEZ was made Minister of the Republic of Paraguay near the Government of the United States. Minister BAEZ also represented his Government at the inauguration of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

The issue of paper money now in circulation amounts, according to the balance made on January 31 of the present year, to \$30,149,367.50. The former Government had ordered engraved in Buenos Ayres paper money to the value of \$7,500,000, which amount will soon be received by my Government.

In 1904 the custom-house collections amounted to \$15,069,706.30 paper money. The imports and exports were, during the year, \$3,508,138.17 and \$3,106,559.82 sealed gold, respectively. The internal-revenue receipts during the same year amounted to \$1,459,614.39, a much smaller amount than the sum collected in 1903.

The Agricultural Bank, whose business was paralyzed during the late civil war, is again doing its accustomed business. Its capital, authorized by the law of July 14, 1903, is \$14,531,238.35, of which sum \$6,793,850 belongs to the Mortgage Department, and the remainder, \$7,737,388.35, to the Agricultural and Industrial Department.

The foreign debt of the country was, on December 31, 1903, \$4,623,217.84 sealed gold, upon which a payment of \$24,866.04 sealed gold, was made in 1904, leaving the total debt on December 31, 1904, \$4,598,351.80 sealed gold.

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## PERU.

### TRADE OF IQUITOS IN 1904.

A report forwarded to the British Government by its consular representative at Iquitos, received April 14, 1905, contains much interesting information concerning the trade and general conditions of Iquitos during the year 1904, which report is the source of the following statement:

Trade during 1904 was satisfactory and showed a marked increase over former years. The tonnage and value of imports, however, is not an exact indication of the year's trade, as there was a considerable excess in imports over actual consumption during the early part of the year, owing to the desire of importing firms to take advantage of the old customs duties, according to which the finer classes of goods only paid 15 per cent *ad valorem* instead of 30 per cent, as by the new tariff. After February 25, when the new tariff became effective, under which most food stuffs were declared duty free, large quantities of this class of goods were imported, the amount being in many cases nearly double those previously received. As a result the market during the last half of the year was considerably overstocked, causing perishable goods to fall very low in price, in some cases their value declining below cost.

The tonnage of goods imported in 1904 was 15,800 tons, to the value of £572,750, as compared with 9,450 tons in 1903, the valuations of which are not available. The greater part, in quantity and value, were from the United Kingdom, though France and Germany maintained their position on the import list. Imports from Brazil amounted

to about £40,000 in value, and consisted mainly of sugar, coffee, cigars, prepared hides, ground manioc or cassava, and dried beef.

Rubber constitutes the principal article of export through Iquitos, and not only was the output of the district greater than in 1903, but the price was much advanced. The following figures show the quantities and value of rubber shipped from Iquitos to European ports, New York, and Brazil: The United Kingdom, 1,158,742 kilograms; Germany, 128,615 kilograms; France, 654,531 kilograms; United States, 52,214 kilograms, and Brazil, 166,318 kilograms, having a total value of £669,304 8s.

In addition to the rubber shipments, the following articles were sent to the European ports noted: One hundred and twenty-two dozen straw hats of various qualities (commonly known as Panamas); 8,370 hides to Havre and Liverpool; 101 kilograms of copaiba gum to Havre, and 128 tons of vegetable ivory, of which 58 tons were sent to Havre and 70 tons to Liverpool. To Brazil the following exports were sent: Straw hats, 950½ dozen, valued at £3,874, and tobacco, 5½ tons, valued at £8,453.

The entire carrying trade from the United States and Europe is still done by the Iquitos Steamship Company (Limited) of Liverpool. Their steamers, which sail monthly from that port, call on their outward voyages at Havre, Hamburg, London (when there is gunpowder for shipment), Lisbon, and Madeira. The tonnage of British ships during 1904 was 9,599 (16 vessels), as compared with 7,433 (12 vessels) for 1903. This increase in tonnage is due to the fact that latterly each steamer has brought up from Manaos in tow a lighter of about 400 tons carrying capacity. These lighters have been built by the company in order to facilitate the trade with the United States, the cargo from which country to Iquitos now goes direct to Manaos in steamers of the Booth Steamship Company and is there transhipped to lighters, thus avoiding the necessity of sending these goods to Liverpool for shipment.

A reduced freight rate was announced by this company to take effect on January 20, 1905, by which rates are lowered £1 per ton on nearly all classes of goods, freights now varying from £2 to £5 per ton instead of from £3 to £6, as formerly. The tonnage of Brazilian steamers during 1904 was 7,647, including a few Brazilian launches from the Brazilian side of the Rio Javary. River traffic with Brazil is carried on by the Amazon Steam Navigation Company (Brazil), whose boats run monthly from Pará and Manaos, calling at intermediate ports. It is noteworthy that boats sailing under a foreign flag can navigate and carry on trade in the rivers of Peru under the same conditions as those under the Peruvian flag.



The revenue of Iquitos for 1904 shows an increase over previous years. This increase is mainly due to customs receipts, which were more than double those of 1903, due to the higher tariff of duties on most articles and to increased importation. The total receipts for the year aggregated £133,666.

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## SALVADOR.

### REPORT ON THE MINES OF THE REPUBLIC.

[From the "*Diario del Salvador*," No. 2793.]

#### SAN SEBASTIAN MINE.

This mine belongs to an English company having a capital of £150,000, and is situated in the jurisdiction of Santa Rosa, Department of La Union. The mine employs in its exploitation from 800 to 1,000 men daily, the total monthly expenses being, including the salaries of the higher officers of the company and the expenses for wood and timber used in the interior of the mine, from 70,000 to 80,000 pesos. The most modern method for the extraction of the gold and silver by the cyanide process is used, the metals being precipitated by electricity. A complete electric plant has been installed at the mine, and in the generation of power three boilers are employed having a capacity of 200 horsepower each. The present output of the mine is about 40 tons per day, the value of which amounts to from \$60,000 to \$80,000 gold per month.

#### THE DIVISADERO MINE.

The Divisadero mine is equipped with the most modern machinery from the United States and Europe. Large pumps are employed for controlling the water in the mine. The value of the machinery installed is from \$150,000 to \$200,000 gold. The cyanide process is used. About 200 men are now employed at the mine, and some 500 tons of ore is shipped monthly to the port of La Union.

#### LOMA LARGA MINE.

Some fifty gold and silver bearing veins have been discovered at Loma Larga, the principal ones of which are very rich in silver, producing an ore which contains from 800 to 1,000 ounces of silver and from 4 to 7 ounces of gold per ton. The mine is not worked at present on account of the large accumulation of water therein.

## ENCUENTROS MINE.

This mine is in the vicinity of Loma Larga, in the Department of Morazan. The cyanide process is employed and the machinery is modern. The ores are gold and silver, the argentiferous contents being in excess of the auriferous. About 200 men are employed at this mine, the expenses being 5,000 or 6,000 pesos a month, and the products amounting to \$5,000 or \$6,000 gold per month.

## TABANCO MINE.

This is also a gold and silver mine, and until lately has not been worked. It is now in operation, the cyanide process being employed in the reduction of the ores. From 200 to 250 men are employed. The expenses of the mine are 6,000 or 7,000 pesos silver per month, and the value of the products about \$5,000 or \$6,000 gold per month.

## EL PARAISO MINE.

This mine is situated in the San Sebastian mineral district, Department of La Union. It is a new mine, having been in operation about a year on a small scale. Up to the present time it has produced no profits, but there are said to be good prospects for encountering rich and paying veins.

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UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

# 676 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                               | April—    |           | Ten months ending April— |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1904.     | 1905.     | 1904.                    | 1905.      |
| <b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>                                                                                                                                                                               |           |           |                          |            |
| Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i> ):                                                                                                                                          | Dollars.  | Dollars.  | Dollars.                 | Dollars.   |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 13,000    |           |                          | 35,205     |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           |           |           |                          |            |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             |           |           | 375,844                  |            |
| <b>Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):</b>                                                                                                              |           |           |                          |            |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 295       | 5         | 698                      | 93         |
| <b>Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 13,864    | 238       | 118,231                  | 48,469     |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 23,032    | 102,155   | 1,010,729                | 1,134,125  |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 140,081   | 134,537   | 1,733,272                | 1,262,019  |
| <b>Coffee (<i>Café; Cafê; Café</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                              |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1,048,237 | 1,174,292 | 3,388,002                | 4,957,569  |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 360,441   | 355,201   | 1,669,265                | 1,413,222  |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,830,569 | 4,452,660 | 43,064,950               | 59,058,536 |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 795,200   | 412,398   | 8,498,361                | 7,427,967  |
| <b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                          |           |           |                          |            |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 143,185   | 229,068   | 1,252,781                | 2,527,851  |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    |           | 20        | 3,432                    | 15,427     |
| <b>Fibers:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |           |                          |            |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):                                                                                                           |           |           |                          |            |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 34,232    | 14,719    | 544,644                  | 427,952    |
| <b>Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                            |           |           |                          |            |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,650,768 | 1,008,521 | 13,443,117               | 12,550,691 |
| <b>Fruits:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |           |                          |            |
| Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):                                                                                                                                                        |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 273,664   | 424,747   | 2,980,866                | 3,486,692  |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 217,142   | 265,544   | 1,072,782                | 870,294    |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 28,140    | 69,195    | 483,559                  | 461,630    |
| Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):                                                                                                                                                       |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 143       | 4         | 5,873                    | 3,789      |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 567       | 540       | 58,711                   | 41,915     |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 43        | 96        | 3,648                    | 3,591      |
| <b>Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                            |           |           |                          |            |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,894     | 2,353     | 188,693                  | 190,077    |
| <b>Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):</b>                                                                                                                     |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 53,531    | 56,239    | 435,768                  | 566,432    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 281,163   | 291,125   | 2,754,296                | 2,814,068  |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,022,041 | 884,298   | 9,355,157                | 10,146,623 |
| <b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):</b>                                                                                                                         |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 73,989    | 88,112    | 572,764                  | 693,875    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 16,446    | 18,881    | 104,241                  | 105,895    |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2,112,331 | 3,103,683 | 20,310,896               | 26,548,540 |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 38,312    | 71,656    | 825,694                  | 1,046,910  |
| <b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdpagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):</b>                                                      |           |           |                          |            |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 374,155   | 342,812   | 2,769,758                | 2,984,313  |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 42        | 65        | 58,741                   | 9,953      |
| <b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Açúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b> |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  |           | 9,012     | 82,825                   | 96,414     |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4,466     | 545,848   | 13,274                   | 859,438    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8,449,493 | 7,687,811 | 41,375,866               | 52,123,218 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                           |           | 166,358   | 200,096                  | 845,195    |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 3         | 56,663    | 2,255,431                | 2,618,678  |
| <b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):</b>                                                                                                                     |           |           |                          |            |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 612       | 3,054     | 16,646                   | 32,336     |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 633,142   | 836,211   | 8,498,871                | 9,173,143  |
| <b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                                  |           |           |                          |            |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 33,760    | 48,357    | 691,933                  | 568,375    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | 21,433    | 29,821    | 529,906                  | 240,342    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                             | 35,906    |           | 297,817                  | 87,189     |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |           | 24,021                   | 41,684     |

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.          | April—          |                 | Ten months ending April— |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                  | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                    | 1905.           |
| Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ): |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| South America—                   | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>          | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Class 1 (clothing).....          | 687,616         | 2,541,230       | 1,434,442                | 6,840,776       |
| Class 2 (combing).....           | 44,567          | 47,345          | 270,534                  | 477,508         |
| Class 3 (carpet).....            | 161,200         | 163,877         | 729,400                  | 586,870         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

|                                                                                                                                                              |         |         |           |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):                                             |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 1,189   | 2,276   | 9,014     | 15,425    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 54,979  | 39,457  | 316,886   | 295,731   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 18,004  | 24,667  | 84,663    | 152,811   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 101,822 | 381,797 | 3,592,010 | 4,324,649 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 8,736   | 15,834  | 39,130    | 135,206   |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                   | 5,390   | 11,464  | 227,354   | 236,902   |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 23      | 90      | 2,311     | 3,100     |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 176     | 190     | 1,025     | 1,848     |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 9,087   | 15,319  | 199,230   | 132,074   |
| <b>Breadstuffs:</b>                                                                                                                                          |         |         |           |           |
| Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):                                                                                                                           |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 4,945   | 84,075  | 29,584    | 307,436   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 7,857   | 50,566  | 272,914   | 265,545   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 36,902  | 96,586  | 540,208   | 815,417   |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           | 899     | 84,739  | 16,920    | 84,184    |
| Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):                                                                                                                          |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 3,934   | 75      | 22,273    | 13,168    |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 10      | 6,145   | 637,135   | 20,941    |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           | 695     | 34      | 24,583    | 252       |
| Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):                                                                                     |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 129,945 | 206,134 | 975,670   | 1,392,414 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 11,328  | 26,911  | 132,315   | 195,668   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 262,900 | 371,765 | 2,206,273 | 2,819,598 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 162,306 | 89,620  | 1,568,192 | 1,021,136 |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 43,847  | 17,352  | 442,277   | 362,684   |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 92,203  | 301,325 | 1,497,474 | 1,767,674 |
| <b>Carriages, etc.:</b>                                                                                                                                      |         |         |           |           |
| Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ): |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 52,896  | 109,155 | 93,110    | 161,707   |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 435,194 | 110,825 | 1,847,614 | 973,135   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 5,215   | 38,767  | 320,738   | 462,673   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 60,337  | 171,649 | 398,974   | 855,532   |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 221     | 3,532   | 50,259    | 53,372    |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                   | 4,281   | 42,477  | 42,514    | 89,446    |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 2,890   | 2,090   | 35,290    | 26,614    |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               | 4,018   | 262     | 20,115    | 8,784     |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 10,652  | 11,065  | 187,094   | 145,851   |
| Cycles, and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles et accessoires; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):                                          |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 889     | 310     | 2,760     | 3,781     |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 5,669   | 5,736   | 37,417    | 40,173    |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 2,432   | 2,435   | 15,151    | 29,548    |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 506     | 4,062   | 10,589    | 15,584    |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                  | 535     | 666     | 10,503    | 9,169     |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                | 145     | 80      | 1,398     | 3,345     |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                               |         |         | 591       | 326       |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                     | 1,618   | 1,224   | 14,450    | 11,092    |
| Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):                                                                                                                      |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 76,691  | 55,725  | 794,739   | 943,733   |
| <b>Cotton:</b>                                                                                                                                               |         |         |           |           |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):                                              |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 39,905  | 242,157 | 3,216,494 | 3,508,110 |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                           |         |         |           | 25,926    |
| Cotton cloths ( <i>Tríjidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i> ):                                                                       |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                         | 138,590 | 152,614 | 957,044   | 1,238,893 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                  | 13,608  | 24,834  | 173,678   | 213,935   |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                    | 31,786  | 108,281 | 266,928   | 688,878   |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                      | 24,574  | 20,728  | 131,683   | 306,598   |

## 678 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                                     | April—          |                 | Ten months ending April— |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                    | 1905.           |
| <b>Cotton—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                    |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| <b>Cotton cloths—Continued.</b>                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>          | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 60,788          | 76,097          | 586,682                  | 614,160         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 58,704          | 50,845          | 584,104                  | 594,004         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 61,272          | 26,833          | 690,778                  | 737,738         |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 28,019          | 33,892          | 466,023                  | 357,961         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 43,669          | 51,714          | 340,640                  | 377,611         |
| <b>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton):</b>                                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 39,380          | 79,924          | 464,675                  | 593,447         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 36,764          | 61,014          | 431,431                  | 496,743         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 25,731          | 32,440          | 218,609                  | 318,855         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 16,531          | 35,173          | 80,681                   | 276,136         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5,568           | 4,863           | 92,130                   | 56,850          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 744             | 4,770           | 17,445                   | 18,317          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8,037           | 5,845           | 94,908                   | 73,943          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2,799           | 1,544           | 41,891                   | 17,799          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2,171           | 4,848           | 41,614                   | 42,777          |
| <b>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):</b>                                                  |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 9,334           | 11,860          | 113,662                  | 99,280          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 51,900          | 124,540         | 472,941                  | 751,846         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 11,338          | 15,349          | 137,474                  | 197,923         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 13,247          | 36,681          | 225,234                  | 302,165         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5,377           | 8,023           | 56,730                   | 73,894          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 9,734           | 6,802           | 53,792                   | 81,742          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 14,533          | 20,311          | 212,063                  | 158,520         |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>                                                                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| <b>Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):</b>                                                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 18,296          | 75,000          | 76,504                   | 284,690         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 28,447          | 254,278         | 324,444                  | 726,201         |
| South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 9,296           | 279,677         | 29,041                   | 1,121,254       |
| <b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):</b> |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 15,111          | 30,647          | 128,779                  | 194,286         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 62,596          | 88,041          | 658,520                  | 643,582         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 32,281          | 52,085          | 308,187                  | 408,127         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 32,205          | 57,048          | 309,917                  | 478,084         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 20,849          | 35,216          | 242,528                  | 265,224         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 12,508          | 24,237          | 143,519                  | 121,999         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 11,241          | 3,355           | 119,264                  | 65,092          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4,063           | 2,873           | 38,793                   | 32,438          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 19,273          | 27,986          | 181,078                  | 171,808         |
| <b>Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</b>                                                                  |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,276           | 6,873           | 71,405                   | 85,945          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 51,064          | 48,764          | 450,160                  | 446,151         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 27,623          | 51,111          | 170,819                  | 277,288         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 37,109          | 58,184          | 197,141                  | 379,710         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 12,294          | 12,445          | 89,326                   | 109,583         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 7,217           | 7,283           | 72,052                   | 85,421          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 21,922          | 40,585          | 203,198                  | 248,365         |
| <b>Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):</b>                                                                                       |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,875           | 16,100          | 28,250                   | 60,810          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 245,107         | 15,165          | 1,203,557                | 350,826         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                 | 5,240           | 145,436                  | 209,381         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 71,000          |                 | 87,596                   | 207,448         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 27,000          | 12,900          | 87,746                   | 117,066         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 17,125          |                 | 39,125                   | 19,330          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 13,850          | 4,108           | 249,207                  | 71,691          |
| <b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):</b>                                                       |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 902             | 2,664           | 11,226                   | 28,175          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 12,131          | 31,192          | 191,546                  | 209,383         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2,797           | 3,756           | 25,286                   | 56,289          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5,503           | 14,476          | 35,274                   | 68,158          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,601           | 2,186           | 14,967                   | 28,080          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 459             | 1,167           | 5,763                    | 7,176           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5,628           | 16,637          | 72,936                   | 112,850         |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                                                                          | April—          |                 | Ten months ending April— |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                    | 1905.           |
| <b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para sola; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>                                                                       | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>          | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 13,843          | 14,028          | 90,412                   | 120,851         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7,049           | 7,170           | 45,393                   | 60,682          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 16,078          | 24,338          | 117,718                  | 191,362         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 12,561          | 28,636          | 107,596                  | 189,125         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7,059           | 13,222          | 93,999                   | 80,164          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4,601           | 5,140           | 29,559                   | 28,477          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,388           | 3,067           | 45,969                   | 22,729          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 6,516           | 2,927           | 53,856                   | 44,959          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 5,658           | 1,646           | 43,983                   | 37,196          |
| <b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                    |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 21,566          | 24,791          | 195,278                  | 232,783         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 54,449          | 98,612          | 676,069                  | 897,431         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 10,790          | 5,099           | 113,993                  | 102,992         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 10,303          | 20,961          | 116,056                  | 164,516         |
| <b>Naval stores:</b>                                                                                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| <b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>                                                                                                       |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,122           | 1,357           | 11,106                   | 14,491          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 600             | 1,244           | 10,521                   | 13,850          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2,038           | 3,761           | 42,618                   | 60,694          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 28,516          | 4,640           | 191,830                  | 214,597         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 13,142          | 44,706          | 345,376                  | 234,168         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,200           | 1,805           | 30,932                   | 14,908          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 905             | 2,128           | 13,687                   | 15,362          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,689           | 1,754           | 28,107                   | 25,290          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 3,985           | 6,711           | 71,383                   | 144,175         |
| <b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-ras; Térébenthine</i>):</b>                                                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,678           | 2,814           | 12,677                   | 20,776          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 479             | 983             | 5,898                    | 6,943           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 6,015           | 3,037           | 48,440                   | 55,185          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 21,822          | 11,845          | 128,414                  | 170,051         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 5,230           | 9,549           | 79,837                   | 79,932          |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,259           | 8,625           | 63,601                   | 51,276          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 628             | 551             | 7,835                    | 5,335           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 531             | 544             | 8,024                    | 6,104           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 4,356           | 9,640           | 44,732                   | 50,019          |
| <b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):</b>                                                                                  |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 138,401         | 64,052          | 602,806                  | 669,014         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 46,895          | 25,590          | 371,760                  | 337,621         |
| <b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerais, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b> |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 29,121          | 27,838          | 222,287                  | 249,554         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 17,539          | 14,920          | 180,051                  | 183,151         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 14,459          | 14,088          | 226,099                  | 353,701         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 201,768         | 136,033         | 1,481,982                | 1,925,283       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 238,644         | 223,332         | 2,082,817                | 2,082,920       |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 134,451         | 81,845          | 717,961                  | 645,955         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,394           | 6,552           | 155,538                  | 99,815          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 9,076           | 8,777           | 135,875                  | 120,246         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 48,637          | 70,144          | 610,026                  | 587,682         |
| <b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>                                                                                                             |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 2,261           | 2,613           | 16,355                   | 25,735          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 190,899         | 58,151          | 1,096,013                | 583,796         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 887             | 6,415           | 31,441                   | 65,358          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 10,728          | 2,328           | 58,853                   | 30,246          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 26,551          | 22,166          | 230,065                  | 157,918         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 780             | 6,554           | 7,012                    | 40,159          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 7,377           | 13,902          | 136,262                  | 110,555         |
| <b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>                                                                                                                                           |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| <b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):</b>                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,602           | 3,096           | 15,536                   | 17,335          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 816             | 1,736           | 10,960                   | 36,373          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 993             | 1,250           | 5,724                    | 8,323           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                          | 66              | .....           | 693                      | 325             |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 362             | 144             | 7,672                    | 5,708           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 93              | 724             | 8,651                    | 4,177           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                                                                         | 2,279           | 3,099           | 23,365                   | 19,448          |

## 680 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                                                 | April—          |                 | Ten months ending April— |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                         | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                    | 1905.           |
| <b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>                                                                                                      |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vaca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i> ): | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>          | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 2,842           | 6,621           | 38,905                   | 63,048          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 125             | 801             | 1,145                    | 2,297           |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 47              | 288             | 1,457                    | 2,830           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 85              |                 | 2,141                    | 780             |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                              |                 | 570             | 4,677                    | 5,403           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 59              | 2,411           | 10,393                   | 10,766          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 6,121           | 11,746          | 164,096                  | 115,776         |
| Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i> ):                                                                                                     |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 10,604          | 12,313          | 81,904                   | 91,766          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 1,281           | 2,395           | 6,999                    | 25,318          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 8,418           | 658             | 32,885                   | 9,383           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             |                 | 42              | 3,212                    | 1,327           |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                              | 98              | 1,215           | 12,358                   | 4,427           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 421             | 136             | 7,404                    | 6,146           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 4,987           | 4,155           | 50,166                   | 44,401          |
| Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i> ):                                                                                           |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 2,288           | 810             | 26,036                   | 15,066          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 4,432           | 2,818           | 37,456                   | 35,142          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 12,677          | 28,608          | 257,995                  | 364,197         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 6,035           | 3,974           | 88,550                   | 57,864          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 6               | 51              | 2,117                    | 827             |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 1,422           | 637             | 16,518                   | 8,676           |
| Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i> ):                                                                                             |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 4,588           | 6,723           | 32,663                   | 1,165           |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 5,646           | 8,726           | 68,490                   | 101,928         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 43,598          | 36,540          | 453,725                  | 375,031         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 71              | 26              | 2,325                    | 1,344           |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 754             | 358             | 10,819                   | 6,441           |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                          | 2,065           | 2,196           | 42,448                   | 33,699          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 1,317           | 3,180           | 36,537                   | 27,913          |
| Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):                                                                                  |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 10,812          | 11,006          | 112,065                  | 122,703         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 25,933          | 36,393          | 225,662                  | 287,566         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 2,700           | 4,710           | 32,937                   | 50,738          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 125             | 893             | 9,617                    | 7,977           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 11,453          | 33,720          | 235,248                  | 172,315         |
| Lard ( <i>Mantecca; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):                                                                                              |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 6,003           | 29,836          | 130,895                  | 180,726         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 14,812          | 17,300          | 201,793                  | 285,709         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 97,213          | 141,446         | 1,205,102                | 1,343,380       |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                 | 335             |                 | 3,139                    | 2,351           |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 19,353          | 8,537           | 294,407                  | 177,217         |
| Chile.....                                                                                                                              | 2,045           | 12,244          | 47,597                   | 50,944          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 7,468           | 21,505          | 268,273                  | 95,806          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                          | 21,757          | 31,759          | 310,930                  | 226,510         |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 27,708          | 47,798          | 299,896                  | 329,914         |
| Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Mantega; Beurre</i> ):                                                                                         |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 5,806           | 7,803           | 48,698                   | 66,770          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 8,322           | 12,519          | 83,802                   | 104,834         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 851             | 1,462           | 20,594                   | 20,224          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             | 22,726          | 13,883          | 112,837                  | 86,598          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 1,157           | 1,027           | 17,604                   | 12,294          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                                                          | 15,139          | 3,277           | 78,340                   | 52,854          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 1,781           | 3,673           | 19,447                   | 15,797          |
| Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i> ):                                                                                               |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 2,430           | 5,045           | 24,660                   | 39,400          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 3,914           | 3,078           | 35,851                   | 36,264          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 1,178           | 842             | 9,227                    | 10,813          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                                                             |                 |                 | 27                       |                 |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 220             | 625             | 5,049                    | 3,226           |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 36              | 39              | 915                      | 482             |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tubaco no manufacturado; Tubaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):                            |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 6,699           | 8,082           | 31,049                   | 49,457          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 2,745           | 3,555           | 140,042                  | 131,210         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                 | 8,739           | 1,085           | 31,196                   | 84,818          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                                                           | 519             | 79              | 41,159                   | 19,512          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                                                | 5,343           | 11,324          | 67,350                   | 68,013          |
| Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):                                     |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                                                    | 11,630          | 8,613           | 60,388                   | 92,198          |
| Mexico.....                                                                                                                             | 1,274           | 5,262           | 18,888                   | 16,310          |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                                               | 8,564           | 4,460           | 100,239                  | 95,430          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                                                 |                 | 771             | 15                       | 6,454           |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.                                                                                  | April—          |                 | Ten months ending April— |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                          | 1904.           | 1905.           | 1904.                    | 1905.           |
|                                                                                                          | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i>          | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| Tobacco, manufactures of—Continued.                                                                      |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Brazil.....                                                                                              |                 |                 | 41                       |                 |
| Colombia.....                                                                                            | 91              | 32              | 25,837                   | 11,428          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                 | 2,821           | 3,727           | 43,164                   | 46,444          |
| Wood, and manufactures of:                                                                               |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada;</i><br><i>Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ): |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                     | 12,534          | 28,234          | 94,704                   | 355,440         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                              | 76,589          | 82,691          | 405,495                  | 499,724         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                | 1,211           | 1,878           | 9,317                    | 36,807          |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                  | 843             | 3,119           | 22,174                   | 30,883          |
| Brazil.....                                                                                              |                 |                 | 4,111                    | 8,277           |
| Chile.....                                                                                               | 270             |                 | 3,646                    | 11,738          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                            |                 | 100             | 12,766                   | 17,527          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                 | 15,843          | 28,917          | 112,086                  | 61,232          |
| Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):                                               |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                     | 17,599          | 38,162          | 102,147                  | 333,573         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                              | 165,748         | 134,437         | 1,820,801                | 1,643,945       |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                | 128,779         | 123,543         | 996,770                  | 1,298,633       |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                  | 202,143         | 173,713         | 1,805,989                | 1,903,714       |
| Brazil.....                                                                                              | 22,354          | 61,968          | 424,161                  | 538,897         |
| Chile.....                                                                                               | 24,994          | 28,177          | 370,466                  | 256,043         |
| Colombia.....                                                                                            | 1,162           | 13,273          | 59,718                   | 47,016          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                           | 1,405           | 1,574           | 12,135                   | 12,317          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                 | 53,571          | 91,291          | 683,317                  | 471,268         |
| Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i> ):                                                          |                 |                 |                          |                 |
| Central America.....                                                                                     | 8,044           | 16,014          | 51,557                   | 134,683         |
| Mexico.....                                                                                              | 57,883          | 53,076          | 494,539                  | 525,001         |
| Cuba.....                                                                                                | 30,851          | 42,366          | 337,401                  | 442,592         |
| Argentine Republic.....                                                                                  | 7,510           | 25,628          | 99,713                   | 163,081         |
| Brazil.....                                                                                              | 3,050           | 1,536           | 21,810                   | 22,450          |
| Chile.....                                                                                               | 1,253           | 5,763           | 17,572                   | 27,881          |
| Colombia.....                                                                                            | 2,794           | 4,220           | 33,272                   | 39,896          |
| Venezuela.....                                                                                           | 426             | 949             | 7,833                    | 15,289          |
| Other South America.....                                                                                 | 4,798           | 16,376          | 59,762                   | 74,340          |

## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of April, 1904, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to \$712,410 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

| Products.                  | Quantity.          | Value,<br>Mexican<br>silver. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Copper bullion.....        | pounds.. 3,994,282 | \$479,314                    |
| Fruits.....                | do.. 60            | 2                            |
| Hides.....                 | do.. 85,090        | 8,690                        |
| Gold bullion and dust..... | ounces.. 1,452     | 29,054                       |
| Lead bullion.....          | pounds.. 14,196    | 284                          |
| Leaf tobacco.....          | do.. 435           | 140                          |
| Mescal.....                | gallons.. 85       | 81                           |
| Oranges.....               | pounds.. 9,361     | 145                          |
| Ores.....                  | do..               | 178,006                      |
| Salt.....                  | do.. 1,200         | 7                            |
| Silver bullion.....        | do..               | 16,687                       |
| Total.....                 |                    | 712,410                      |



The imports into Mexico from the United States through the port of Nogales aggregated a value of \$125,365.50 in April, 1905, and consisted of the following:

## IMPORTS.

| Product.                          | Value.     | Product.                | Value.     |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Animal substances.....            | \$8,402.00 | Textile products.....   | \$1,111.50 |
| Arms and explosives.....          | 1,141.75   | Vegetable products..... | 35,812.50  |
| Chemical products.....            | 12,170.50  | Vehicles.....           | 2,998.00   |
| Machinery, and parts thereof..... | 19,478.25  | Miscellaneous.....      | 3,214.25   |
| Mineral products.....             | 28,229.00  |                         |            |
| Paper and paper products.....     | 2,166.75   | Total.....              | 125,365.50 |
| Spirituous beverages.....         | 641.00     |                         |            |

## IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

| Country.     | Value.   | Country.           | Value.     |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|------------|
| Austria..... | \$783.00 | Japan.....         | \$160.00   |
| Cuba.....    | 54.00    | Spain.....         | 195.00     |
| England..... | 9,395.00 | United States..... | 109,076.50 |
| France.....  | 1,286.00 |                    |            |
| Germany..... | 4,416.00 | Total.....         | 125,365.50 |

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of April, 1905, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 127,954 packages of merchandise. During the month referred to the same number of vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 346,982 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in April, 1905, were as follows:

| Articles.                    | Quantity. | Articles.                   | Quantity. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Alligator skins..... bales.. | 17        | Hides, loose..... number..  | 4,706     |
| Broom root..... do....       | 937       | Honey..... barrels..        | 124       |
| Cedar..... logs.....         | 102       | Itxle..... bales..          | 2,735     |
| Chicle gum..... bales..      | 3,973     | Jalap..... sacks..          | 80        |
| Cigars..... boxes..          | 39        | Lead bullion..... bars..    | 27,093    |
| Coffee..... sacks..          | 14,161    | Mahogany..... logs..        | 3         |
| Copper bullion..... bars..   | 3,570     | Metals..... boxes..         | 627       |
| Deerskins..... bales..       | 283       | Ores..... sacks..           | 13,650    |
| Fustic..... logs..           | 7,767     | Rubber, crude..... bales..  | 386       |
| Goutskins..... bales..       | 820       | Sarsaparilla..... do....    | 188       |
| Hair..... do....             | 22        | Sugar..... sacks..          | 19,970    |
| Henequen..... do....         | 18,147    | Tecali marble..... pieces.. | 19        |
| Heron plumes..... boxes..    | 2         | Tobacco, leaf..... bales..  | 5,135     |
| Hides..... bales..           | 3,233     | Vanilla..... boxes..        | 93        |

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal., advises that the imports of Mexican products, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of April, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of \$282,455 *pesos*, made up of the following items:

|                         | Mexican silver. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Silver ores.....        | \$50,519        |
| American gold coin..... | 3,985           |
| Other gold coin.....    | 122             |
| Gold bullion.....       | 28,402          |
| Silver bullion.....     | 76,827          |
| Sundry merchandise..... | 122,600         |
| Total.....              | 282,455         |

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$113,166, of which sum \$104,529 was the value of American merchandise exported, and \$8,637 the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong and other Asiatic ports in April, 1905, consisted of 6,181 *pesos*.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reports that during the month of May, 1905, there were shipped from that port to the ports of Tampico and Veracruz, Mexico, 11,870,000 kilograms of coal invoiced at \$33,793, and 3,621,049 kilograms of petroleum valued at \$63,360.51, or a total shipment to Mexican ports from Philadelphia during the month referred to of 15,491,049 kilograms of merchandise valued at \$97,153.51.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur, during April, 1905, were as follows:

|                      | Corinto.       |               |             | San Juan del Sur. |               |            |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
|                      | Pack-<br>ages. | Weight.       | Value.      | Pack-<br>ages.    | Weight.       | Value.     |
|                      |                | <i>Kilos.</i> |             |                   | <i>Kilos.</i> |            |
| Flour .....          | 5,393          | 366,428       | \$19,863.25 | 342               | 22,930        | \$1,510.66 |
| Groceries .....      | 787            | 35,747        | 6,654.96    | 92                | 5,211         | 873.55     |
| Silks .....          | 20             | 868           | 1,868.20    |                   |               |            |
| Cotton fabrics ..... | 116            | 10,809        | 3,560.74    |                   |               |            |
| Tallow .....         | 192            | 42,911        | 4,526.65    |                   |               |            |
| Machinery .....      | 25             | 1,605         | 591.10      |                   |               |            |
| Stationery .....     | 9              | 1,042         | 460.00      |                   |               |            |
| Rice .....           | 3              | 267           | 24.75       |                   |               |            |
| Sundry goods .....   | 2              | 70            | 80.00       |                   |               |            |
| Total .....          | 6,547          | 459,747       | 37,629.65   | 434               | 28,141        | 2,384.51   |

The Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, advises that the value of exports from the United States to Uruguay, during the first quarter of 1905, amounted to \$4,418,847.52, of which sum \$668,847.52 consisted of merchandise proper, and \$3,750,000 of American gold. The imports into the United States of Uruguayan products amounted, during the same period, to \$1,843,851.79. The exports from New York City to Uruguay in April, 1905, consisted of merchandise to the value of \$211,104.73, and the exports from other United States ports to Uruguay, during the same month, amounted to \$38,900.04, or a total exportation from the United States to Uruguay during the month referred to of \$250,004.77.

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 3, 1905, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

ERNESTO MARTIN, Consul-General of Costa Rica at San Francisco, California.

FABIO F. FIALLO, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic at New York.

ERNST B. FILSINGER, Consul of Costa Rica at St. Louis, Missouri.

ENRIQUE C. LLORENTE, Consul of Mexico at Ancón, Canal Zone.

MANUEL G. PRIETO, Consul of Mexico at Cincinnati, Ohio, for Cincinnati and its dependencies.

JUAN N. ZAMORANO, Consul of Mexico at Galveston, Texas, for Galveston and its dependencies.

A. A. VAN ALSTYNE, Consul of Panama at Galveston, Texas.

JORGE MANUEL CANALS, Consul of Panama at Boston, Massachusetts.

W. H. GILLILAND, Consul of Panama at Port Arthur, Texas.

RUSSELL HOPKINS, Consul of Panama at Atlanta, Georgia.

JAMES R. SHALER, Consul of Panama at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JUAN D'SOLA, Consul of Venezuela at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EMILIANO MARTINEZ, Consul of Venezuela, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. FELIX FORMENTO, Honorary Consul of Salvador at New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOSE JANER, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Humacao, Porto Rico.

JUAN N. JULBE PONPART, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Vieques, Vieques Island, Porto Rico.

GUSTAVO LEVY, Vice-Consul of Mexico at San Francisco, California.

ISIDRO C. ROMERO, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Solomonsville, Arizona, for Solomonsville and its dependencies.

HARRY S. GARFIELD, Vice-Consul of Panama at Puget Sound, Washington.

MANUEL L. ROS, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Pascagoula, Mississippi, for Pascagoula, Biloxi, and Gulfport.

JAIME C. WATSON, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Pensacola, Florida.

JOSE CHRIST Y ALDECEA, Consular Agent of Guatemala at Mobile, Alabama.

# **TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA FOR THE MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.**

Signed at the City of Panama, May 25, 1904.

Ratification advised by the Senate, January 6, 1905.

Ratified by the President, January 20, 1905.

Ratified by Panama, May 25, 1904.

Ratifications exchanged at City of Panama, April 8, 1905.

Proclaimed, May 12, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## **A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipoten-

tiaries at Panama on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:—

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMÁ, PROVIDING FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

The United States of America and the Republic of Panamá, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Panamá, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:—The President of the United States of America, William W. Russell, *Chargé d’Affaires ad interim* of the United States in Panamá, and the President of the Republic of Panamá, Tomás Arias, Secretary of Government of Panamá.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Panamá mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of Criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:—

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Arson.
3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.
4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.
5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank

notes or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

10. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the laws of nations.

(b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

(d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

13. Bribery, defined to be the giving, offering or receiving of a reward to influence one in the discharge of a legal duty.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in the Republic of Panamá by imprisonment at hard labor.

### ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior Consular Officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with a crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty

shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of Panamá, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Panamá, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive. The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

#### ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition. If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

## ARTICLE VIII.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

## ARTICLE IX.

All the articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is first received: Provided, that the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

## ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought: Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; and, provided, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

## ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively. The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Wash-

ington or at Panamá as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting Governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Panamá on the twenty fifth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and four.

W. W. RUSSELL. [SEAL.]

TOMAS ARIAS. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Panama on the eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

#### PORTO RICAN STATISTICS.

The numerous inquiries for information regarding Porto Rico received by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, have led that Department to prepare the following statement regarding the area, population, resources, and commerce of the island:

The beginning of the present month marked the completion of the fifth year of civil government in Porto Rico, which dates from May 1, 1900. While the Governor and the Executive Council, consisting of six heads of departments and five natives, are appointed by the President of the United States, the House of Delegates, consisting of thirty-five members, are elected by the people, the Council and the House of Delegates together comprising the Legislative Assembly.



Porto Rico has an area of 3,606 square miles, or about half the size of New Jersey. Its population in 1899 was 953,243, or about the same as that of West Virginia.

Coffee is the staple product of the island, the product in 1903 being 33,450,000 pounds from a cultivated area of 170,000 acres. About 62,000 acres are devoted to sugar, from which 234,000,000 pounds were produced in the year named. Under tobacco there were 14,000 acres, yielding 12,000,000 pounds. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton are under way. Up to this time the mineral resources of the island have not been exploited, although gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, nickel, and platinum are found in the island. The annual production of salt averages about 10,000,000 pounds.

The commerce of Porto Rico in the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$31,250,000, of which \$6,333,333 represented trade with foreign countries and \$24,750,000 trade with the United States. Imports into Porto Rico amounted to \$14,135,061, of which the value of \$2,200,083 was from foreign countries and \$11,934,978 from the United States. The exports from Porto Rico aggregated \$17,043,932 in value, of which \$4,080,449 went to foreign countries and \$12,963,483 to the United States.

Porto Rico purchases her imported articles chiefly from the United States, Spain, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Germany. The principal gains in imports shown by the various countries in the record of the last two years are as follows: United States, from \$8,889,274 in 1901 to \$11,934,987 in 1904; Canada, from \$369,554 in 1901 to \$524,410 in 1904; Venezuela, from \$3,455 in 1901 to \$182,928 in 1904; France, from \$151,114 in 1901 to \$230,304 in 1904, and Uruguay, from \$2,083 in 1901 to \$154,944 in 1904. The principal countries showing losses in their importations into Porto Rico during the last year are Spain, from \$904,462 in 1901 to \$536,474 in 1904; United Kingdom, from \$358,617 in 1901 to \$226,109 in 1904, and Germany, from \$151,114 in 1901 to \$89,713 in 1904.

Porto Rico finds her best markets in the United States, Cuba, France, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Canada, Germany, and Italy, their relative importance being in the order named. Her exports to the United States increased from \$7,018,697 in 1901 to \$12,963,483 in 1904; those to Cuba, from \$893,729 in 1901 to \$1,346,900 in 1904; those to Canada, from \$309,692 in 1901 to \$329,252 in 1904, and those to Italy, from \$155,762 in 1901 to \$168,330 in 1904. Decreases occurred in Porto Rican exports to France, \$957,133 being the total in 1901 and \$948,954 in 1904; Germany, \$244,368 in 1901 and \$211,362 in 1904, and Spain, \$728,224 in 1902 and \$618,215 in 1904. Total imports into Porto Rico in 1904 were valued at \$14,135,061, as against \$13,939,418 in 1903 and \$10,955,813 in 1901; and exports from Porto Rico in 1904 aggregated \$17,043,932, as compared with \$15,549,765 in 1903 and \$10,472,270 in 1901.

The advantages accruing to Porto Rico following its establishment as a customs district of the United States on June 22, 1900, and the free admission of its products into our markets following the enactment and putting into operation of a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, July 25, 1901, will be seen from the following table, which shows the value of the merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States compared with the value of merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico in each calendar year from 1898 to 1904:

| Year. | To United States from Porto Rico. | To Porto Rico from United States. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1898  | \$2,382,170                       | \$1,404,004                       |
| 1899  | 3,416,681                         | 3,677,564                         |
| 1900  | 2,443,995                         | 2,813,821                         |
| 1901  | 7,018,697                         | 8,889,274                         |
| 1902  | 9,634,176                         | 12,106,297                        |
| 1903  | 10,152,923                        | 11,819,895                        |
| 1904  | 12,963,483                        | 11,934,978                        |

The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported from the United States to Porto Rico in the calendar years 1898 and 1904:

| Articles.                         | 1898.     | 1904.       | Articles.                             | 1898.     | 1904.      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cotton cloths.....                | \$6,768   | \$1,279,577 | Spirits, wines, and malt liquors..... | a \$3,808 | \$161,920  |
| Iron and steel manufactures.....  | a 84,169  | 1,134,415   | Refined mineral oil.....              | 36,692    | 157,914    |
| Flour.....                        | 366,399   | 997,179     | Hams.....                             | 16,761    | 148,592    |
| Cotton goods, except cloths.....  | 4,133     | 560,126     | Paper manufactures.....               | a 5,560   | 142,408    |
| Pork.....                         | 138,005   | 304,725     | Soaps.....                            | a 82      | 141,426    |
| Leather, and manufactures of..... | a 6,112   | 299,160     | Wool manufactures.....                | a 85      | 118,614    |
| Lard.....                         | 211,379   | 291,936     | Cheese.....                           | 5,335     | 112,896    |
| Lumber.....                       | 25,725    | 251,990     | Lard compounds.....                   | a 120     | 111,907    |
| Wood manufactures.....            | a 101,796 | 233,042     |                                       |           |            |
| Coal.....                         | 20,543    | 217,546     | Total exports to Porto Rico.....      | 1,404,004 | 11,934,978 |

a Fiscal year; calendar year figures not available.

The following table shows the values of the principal articles shipped from Porto Rico to the United States in the calendar year 1904, compared with 1898:

| Articles.                          | 1898.         | 1904.       |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Brown sugar.....                   | a \$1,912,965 | \$9,491,757 |
| Cigars and cigarettes.....         |               | 1,770,569   |
| Fruits and nuts.....               | a 1,167       | 383,296     |
| Coffee, green or raw.....          | a 24,217      | 292,781     |
| Leaf tobacco.....                  | a 76,140      | 393,917     |
| Molasses.....                      | a 364,781     | 332,079     |
| Total imports from Porto Rico..... | 2,382,170     | 12,963,483  |

a Fiscal year; calendar year figures not available.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, MAY, 1905.**

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of May, 1905, the total receipts were \$43,758,933, and the expenditures \$46,719,055, leaving a deficit for the month of \$2,960,122, and a deficit for the eleven months of the present fiscal year of \$36,649,680.

The receipts for May from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$19,659,389, an increase as compared with May, 1904, of \$807,967; for the eleven months the increase was \$73,489. Internal revenue, \$19,960,748; increase, \$1,303,616; for the eleven months the increase was \$888,651. Miscellaneous, \$4,138,794; decrease, \$40,711; for the eleven months there was an increase of \$1,210,711.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures amounted to \$11,208,353, a decrease as compared with May, 1904, of about \$48,000,000. The expenditures last May included \$49,000,000 paid on account of the Panama Canal.

The expenditures on account of the War Department amounted to \$8,967,765, a decrease of about \$1,500,000, and on account of the Navy \$9,438,399, an increase of \$33,000. The total expenditures during the last eleven months were \$532,122,762, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of \$13,449,309.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.**

The "Journal of Commerce" of New York for May 24, 1905, states that New Orleans is to have another new steamship line running between Gulf and South American ports. Official announcement was made on May 21. Regarding the new line, JAMES GRAHAM, who will inaugurate the service, has sent out the following letter:

"I take pleasure in advising you that, commencing with a steamer loading last half June, we propose to inaugurate a regular monthly steamship service between New Orleans and other Gulf ports as the trade may require, and Brazilian, Uruguayan, and Argentine ports, calling at Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, and at the same ports on return trip as freight may be securable.

"It is with a view to ascertaining definitely what support such a line can depend upon, and especially what freight is immediately securable for last half June loading steamer from New Orleans and other Gulf ports, and from any of the above-named Brazilian, Uruguayan, and Argentine ports for return trip, say last half July, first half August loading to New Orleans, or other Gulf ports, that I address you this, and I would appreciate your advices and offers of freight for extended shipment, or for the particular sailing advised."

Mr. GRAHAM has had the project under consideration for some time, and believes this is the proper time to inaugurate such a service. He

has conferred with the commercial exchanges and asked their cooperation in making the new line a success, which they have promised fully. This, it is believed, will be the beginning of the great South American trade, which is still only in embryo.

Mr. GRAHAM would like to establish just as good shipping facilities between this port and South America as European countries have with those ports. He has already been requested to make Venezuelan connections.

## URUGUAY.

## MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY, 1905.

The Buenos Aires "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, indicating the export movement of the port of Montevideo for the month of January, 1905:

## EXPORTATIONS.

| Articles.                     | Quantity. | Articles.                 | Quantity. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| United States:                |           | Portugal:                 |           |
| Oxhides, dry.....number..     | 47,830    | Oxhides, dry.....number.. | 3,000     |
| Wool.....bales..              | 1,206     | Jerked beef.....bales..   | 428       |
| Hair.....do.....              | 50        | Do.....tons..             | 35        |
| Birdseed.....sacks..          | 100       | England:                  |           |
| Germany:                      |           | Oxhide, dry.....number..  | 463       |
| Oxhides—                      |           | Wool.....bales..          | 1,397     |
| Dry.....number..              | 1,179     | Hair.....do.....          | 3         |
| Salted.....do.....            | 11,297    | Tallow.....pipes..        | 94        |
| Wool.....bales..              | 3,334     | Do.....hogsheads..        | 728       |
| Sheepskins.....do.....        | 20        | Corn.....sacks..          | 7,475     |
| Hair.....do.....              | 10        | Wheat.....do.....         | 44,280    |
| Bran.....sacks..              | 2,348     | Flour.....do.....         | 1,054     |
| France:                       |           | Bran.....do.....          | 1,054     |
| Oxhides—                      |           | Linseed.....do.....       | 2,706     |
| Dry.....number..              | 2,444     | Tongues.....boxes..       | 753       |
| Salted.....do.....            | 10,431    | Conserved meat.....do..   | 34        |
| Wool.....bales..              | 1,031     | Brazil:                   |           |
| Sheepskins.....do.....        | 1,028     | Jerked beef.....bales..   | 55,740    |
| Hair.....do.....              | 19        | Do.....tons..             | 4,459     |
| Various hides.....do..        | 13        | Tallow.....pipes..        | 685       |
| Corn.....sacks..              | 10,883    | Do.....hogsheads..        | 50        |
| Linseed.....do.....           | 690       | Corn.....sacks..          | 10,150    |
| Horns.....number..            | 24,782    | Wheat.....do.....         | 7,561     |
| Intestines.....bales..        | 62        | Flour.....do.....         | 7,696     |
| Blood, dry.....sacks..        | 535       | Birdseed.....do.....      | 1,214     |
| Spain:                        |           | Sheep.....head.....       | 901       |
| Oxhides, dry.....number..     | 6,704     | Tongues.....boxes..       | 391       |
| Jerked beef.....bales..       | 574       | Conserved meat.....do..   | 23        |
| Do.....tons..                 | 34        | Cuba:                     |           |
| Tallow.....pipes..            | 579       | Jerked beef.....bales..   | 18,263    |
| Do.....hogsheads..            | 387       | Do.....tons..             | 1,096     |
| Italy:                        |           | Birdseed.....sacks..      | 672       |
| Oxhides, dry.....number..     | 7,376     | Porto Rico:               |           |
| Wool.....bales..              | 68        | Jerked beef.....bales..   | 575       |
| Sheepskins.....do.....        | 5         | Do.....tons..             | 35        |
| Tallow.....pipes..            | 594       | Chile:                    |           |
| Do.....hogsheads..            | 100       | Tallow.....pipes..        | 45        |
| Bones and bone ash.....tons.. | 17        | Do.....hogsheads..        | 600       |
| Corn.....sacks..              | 4,129     | Corn.....sacks..          | 226       |
| Horns.....number..            | 8,000     | Flour.....do.....         | 940       |
| Belgium:                      |           | Bran.....do.....          | 60        |
| Oxhides—                      |           | Birdseed.....do.....      | 1,110     |
| Dry.....number..              | 4,940     | Tongues.....boxes..       | 20        |
| Salted.....do.....            | 33,281    | Grease.....do.....        | 50        |
| Wool.....bales..              | 3,671     | Do.....casks..            | 55        |
| Sheepskins.....do.....        | 25        | Do.....cuarterolas..      | 25        |
| Hair.....do.....              | 10        | Do.....tercerolas..       | 24        |
| Tallow.....pipes..            | 120       | Holland:                  |           |
| Wheat.....sacks..             | 2,167     | Corn.....sacks..          | 10,762    |
| Do.....tons..                 | 2,943     |                           |           |
| Linseed.....sacks..           | 3,972     |                           |           |
| Tongues.....boxes..           | 600       |                           |           |

**THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.**[From the "*Mercurio*," of Montevideo, No. 6.]

| Year.     | Total exports. | Cattle products. | Year.     | Total exports. | Cattle products. |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1877..... | \$15,890,405   | \$14,894,845     | 1891..... | \$26,998,270   | \$26,035,747     |
| 1878..... | 17,492,159     | 16,529,956       | 1892..... | 25,951,819     | 25,357,640       |
| 1879..... | 16,645,961     | 15,557,789       | 1893..... | 27,681,373     | 26,447,327       |
| 1880..... | 19,752,201     | 19,216,190       | 1894..... | 33,479,511     | 29,061,309       |
| 1881..... | 20,229,512     | 19,279,000       | 1895..... | 32,543,644     | 28,479,466       |
| 1882..... | 22,062,934     | 21,257,117       | 1896..... | 30,403,084     | 27,909,124       |
| 1883..... | 25,221,664     | 24,610,951       | 1897..... | 29,319,573     | 27,666,353       |
| 1884..... | 24,759,485     | 23,937,218       | 1898..... | 30,276,916     | 26,581,523       |
| 1885..... | 25,253,036     | 24,203,577       | 1899..... | 36,574,164     | 33,799,146       |
| 1886..... | 23,811,986     | 22,362,859       | 1900..... | 29,410,862     | 27,140,741       |
| 1887..... | 18,671,926     | 17,267,751       | 1901..... | 27,731,126     | 26,466,239       |
| 1888..... | 28,008,254     | 25,038,752       | 1902..... | 33,602,512     | 30,349,937       |
| 1889..... | 25,954,107     | 24,256,363       | 1903..... | 37,317,909     | 34,632,022       |
| 1890..... | 29,085,519     | 26,405,624       |           |                |                  |

**VENEZUELA.****CONCESSION FOR PEARL FISHING.**

United States Consul HURST reports from La Guaira that a Venezuelan citizen has been accorded by the local government the exclusive right to exploit the Gulf of Cariaco and adjacent waters for pearls, mother-of-pearl, amber, coral, sponges, and other sea products, not including fish, existing within defined limits. The necessary soundings must be begun within thirty days from date to determine more specifically the location of the beds or banks of the products sought, and active working of the area in question must be begun within six months.

Fishing may be carried on by divers, by machines, and other apparatus, but not by trawls that can injure the beds or banks from which the products are taken. The Government is to receive 15 per cent of the net profits during the time of the contract, and will name an official who will have the right to examine the books and intervene when necessary in any phase of the undertaking. Venezuelan consuls in foreign countries will be authorized to facilitate financial negotiations where sales of the products may be effected. Settlements will be made every three months with the exception of the first quarter, the accounting for which may be adjusted six months after the inauguration of the work. Shipments of products must be signed by the Government official named and bills of sale must be countersigned by the Venezuelan consuls in the places where the sales are consummated.

The Government grants free importation of all machines and materials requisite for the industry, and pledges itself to make no similar concession within the region indicated to any other person or company during the time stipulated in the contract. The Government further agrees to impose no national taxes on the enterprise or its products. The contract is to continue in force twenty-five years from

the date of its sanction by the National Congress. The concession may be transferred, in whole or in part (previous permission of the Federal Executive having been obtained), with the rights acquired through this contract to any other person or company, but in no case to a foreign government. Any controversies that may arise in the operation of the agreement shall be settled in the competent tribunals of Venezuela and in harmony with its laws.

The date of the report is March 15, 1905.

### PORT MOVEMENTS, 1902-3.

| Port.               | Vessels.  |                  | Tonnage.  |                  | Total.   |          |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|
|                     | Steamers. | Sailing vessels. | Steamers. | Sailing vessels. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| La Guaira.....      | 162       | 6                | 2,82,081  | 1,856            | 168      | 283,937  |
| Puerto Cabello..... | 116       | 1                | 205,932   | 60               | 117      | 205,992  |
| Maracaibo.....      | 33        | 49               | 28,803    | 5,263            | 82       | 34,066   |
| Carupano.....       | 21        | 2                | 32,849    | 63               | 23       | 32,912   |
| La Vela.....        | 4         | 17               | 1,428     | 463              | 21       | 1,891    |
| Guanta.....         | 6         |                  | 7,421     |                  | 6        | 7,421    |
| Puerto Sucre.....   | 2         |                  | 2,580     |                  | 2        | 2,580    |
| Total.....          | 344       | 75               | 561,094   | 7,705            | 419      | 568,799  |

### Recapitulation by nations.

| Nationality.           | Vessels.  |                  | Tonnage.  |                  | Total.   |          |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|
|                        | Steamers. | Sailing vessels. | Steamers. | Sailing vessels. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| German.....            | 33        |                  | 48,847    |                  | 33       | 48,847   |
| American.....          | 94        | 1                | 124,478   | 397              | 95       | 124,875  |
| Austrian.....          | 3         |                  | 4,316     |                  | 3        | 4,316    |
| Danish.....            |           | 4                |           | 1,181            | 4        | 1,181    |
| Spanish.....           | 23        |                  | 82,402    |                  | 23       | 82,402   |
| French.....            | 62        |                  | 109,882   | 3,328            | 62       | 109,882  |
| Holland.....           | 71        | 39               | 93,913    | 519              | 110      | 97,241   |
| English.....           | 53        | 2                | 92,422    |                  | 55       | 92,941   |
| Italian.....           | 1         |                  | 1,450     |                  | 1        | 1,450    |
| Venezuelan.....        |           | 26               |           | 1,388            | 26       | 1,388    |
| Russian.....           | 1         |                  |           | 378              | 1        | 378      |
| Swedish-Norwegian..... | 4         | 2                | 3,394     | 511              | 6        | 3,895    |
| Total.....             | 344       | 75               | 561,094   | 7,705            | 419      | 568,799  |

### IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, 1902-3.

| Country.                      | Pack-ages. | Weight.        | Commercial value. | Duties.       |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                               | Number.    | Kilos.         | Bolivars.         | Bolivars.     |
| Germany.....                  | 192,094    | 7,388,430.405  | 5,552,942.90      | 2,353,880.89  |
| Austria-Hungary.....          | 5          | 140            | 55.00             | 105.00        |
| Belgium.....                  | 839        | 983,773        | 78,037.00         | 17,173.75     |
| Costa Rica.....               | 2          | 43             | 225.00            | 25.25         |
| Cuba.....                     | 23         | 1,340          | 7,792.00          | 6,281.93      |
| Ecuador.....                  | 1          | 49             | 800.00            | 122.50        |
| Spain.....                    | 50,997     | 1,650,554.800  | 1,503,195.25      | 619,782.84    |
| United States.....            | 289,995    | 17,548,289.871 | 10,092,760.62     | 5,505,189.94  |
| France.....                   | 16,683     | 1,039,273.407  | 1,961,537.67      | 828,143.70    |
| Holland and her colonies..... | 39,514     | 2,261,317.005  | 1,628,215.68      | 654,262.54    |
| England and her colonies..... | 104,430    | 15,151,073.655 | 6,694,246.70      | 2,911,214.66  |
| Italy.....                    | 9,730      | 517,690.170    | 588,986.25        | 223,663.72    |
| Total.....                    | 704,313    | 46,541,974.313 | 28,108,804.07     | 13,119,846.72 |

**IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, THE FIRST HALF OF 1903.**

| Country.                  | Pack-<br>ages. | Weight.        | Commercial<br>value. | Duties.          |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
|                           | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i>  | <i>Bolivars.</i>     | <i>Bolivars.</i> |
| Germany.....              | 108,413        | 4,247,557.485  | 3,122,681.60         | 1,382,266.00     |
| Austria-Hungary.....      | 5              | 140            | 55.00                | 105.00           |
| Belgium.....              | 700            | 51,926         | 47,205.00            | 13,868.50        |
| Cuba.....                 | 13             | 1,005.500      | 5,017.00             | 3,537.68         |
| Spain.....                | 81,694         | 1,032,718      | 875,779.50           | 365,734.95       |
| United States.....        | 141,426        | 7,945,545.280  | 5,639,959.81         | 2,900,786.65     |
| France.....               | 10,086         | 561,364.285    | 1,115,875.05         | 465,656.23       |
| Holland and colonies..... | 21,415         | 1,173,707.775  | 878,249.88           | 354,663.85       |
| England and colonies..... | 82,208         | 2,804,104.592  | 4,104,780.23         | 1,868,756.31     |
| Italy.....                | 5,648          | 300,589.900    | 332,040.00           | 126,227.47       |
| Total.....                | 403,608        | 18,118,657.817 | 16,021,643.07        | 7,481,603.05     |

**EXPORTS THROUGH LA GUAIRA, 1903-4.**

| To—                       | Pack-<br>ages. | Weight.        | Value.           |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
|                           | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Kilos.</i>  | <i>Bolivars.</i> |
| Germany.....              | 49,968         | 2,672,290.940  | 2,509,946.30     |
| Argentina.....            | 54             | 2,776          | 2,994.20         |
| Austria-Hungary.....      | 4,319          | 241,360.560    | 201,814.59       |
| Cuba.....                 | 13,652         | 4,236,914      | 782,177.95       |
| Spain.....                | 15,035         | 910,120.460    | 1,017,851.50     |
| United States.....        | 298,426        | 5,204,365.730  | 6,694,416.95     |
| France.....               | 199,967        | 11,213,261.632 | 13,620,021.25    |
| Holland and colonies..... | 11,447         | 693,431.680    | 553,047.50       |
| England and colonies..... | 2,391          | 135,724.102    | 698,138.60       |
| Italy.....                | 2,844          | 134,112.880    | 163,423.20       |
| Total.....                | 598,103        | 25,444,327.984 | 26,243,832.04    |

**COINAGE OF FIVE MILLION BOLIVARES.**

An official decree has been issued by the Government of Venezuela authorizing the coinage of 5,000,000 bolivares—2,000,000 in gold coins of 20 bolivares; 1,500,000 in silver coins of 5 bolivares, and 1,500,000 in silver coins of 2 bolivares. The money is destined to the establishment of a national mortgage bank.

**TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.**

The American Consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, states that considering the enormous demand for all classes of drugs and patent medicines, it seems incredible that Mexico has not been more thoroughly canvassed by representative houses in the United States. A great proportion of the Mexican trade in crude drugs, fine perfumes, and soaps is controlled by France, Germany, and England. Druggists complain that as a rule American perfumes and extracts stain articles on which they are used, although in odor and lasting qualities they are almost equal to the European products. Patent medicines of American manufacture are in fairly good demand, and their sale could be greatly

increased if proper methods were employed to bring their merits before the public in a striking and permanent manner instead of by the spasmodic efforts made now and then through English printed matter, which produces only negative results. Bright, attractive circulars and catalogues printed in Spanish, not too voluminous, and free of all traces of quackery, should be mailed to houses here, and it can be safely asserted that they will receive generous recognition, especially if followed up periodically by able salesmen, speaking Spanish, who will make a reasonable effort to study national and local requirements. Careful attention should be paid to putting up preparations intended for this market, so that they will satisfactorily withstand the deteriorating effects of the climate. Shipping boxes should be as light as possible consistently with strength. Buyers complain, with apparent reason, that French, English, and German drug houses display far more care in their packing than American firms, the result being that European goods arrive in better condition and more attractive in appearance, which satisfies the buyer, who in most cases is influenced by first impressions. This is taken advantage of by European houses, especially the French, who put up their preparations in a very attractive manner, and the results obtained amply repay them for their trouble. Oils and paints should be added to the lines of goods to be sold, also such articles as photographic materials, toilet and bathroom supplies, and optical goods, all of which are here in comparatively small quantities, but which would form desirable and profitable side lines. These articles would be especially suited for druggists in the smaller towns, where they are frequently unobtainable. Modern drug store fixtures of simple and inexpensive designs would meet a ready sale if they could be shipped in sections so as to be easily put together on their arrival. There is also an excellent field throughout this Republic for the introduction of modern surgical instruments and appliances and the multitude of supplies employed in modern hospitals. If Mexico were thoroughly and intelligently canvassed by painstaking representatives of houses in the United States which are engaged in these lines, important orders would undoubtedly be secured. The medical profession in Mexico is represented by a body of men who stand as high as similar bodies in countries where medicine and surgery are more progressive, and it is therefore important that persons commissioned to secure patronage from physicians and surgeons in this country should bear in mind that their intercourse will be with refined men of high mental and social standing; consequently the abrupt hustling methods which seem to predominate among our salesmen when canvassing the Mexican trade must be suppressed and a more dignified and persuasive demeanor adopted, otherwise the salesmen will receive scant recognition, and will waste their time and injure their employers' reputations. If these rules are strictly adhered to and Spanish-speaking representa-



tives are sent to Mexico, it can be confidently asserted that an extensive market for surgical and hospital supplies will be opened up in this country. As a rule, all scientific instruments or apparatus employed by surgeons, engineers, naturalists, and chemists are exempt from duty, including such instruments as aerometers, thermometers, and barometers, when exclusively employed for scientific or medical purposes. If attached to adornments or furniture, such articles will be dutiable according to the classification of the article to which they are attached.

To extend the Harriman lines farther into the agricultural and mining regions of Mexico a concession has been secured from the Mexican Government by THOMAS McMANUS, representing the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad. According to the terms of the concession secured, this railroad, which is a Harriman property, is authorized to build a line from Guaymas on the Pacific north to the border and southeasterly from Guaymas, touching at the ports of Agiabampo and Topolobampo. No subvention was asked for, but the great Southern Pacific Railroad system that is fostering the enterprise is ready with all the money necessary, and it is stated that engineers will be placed at work immediately on that portion of the line out of Guaymas. The railroad in whose name the concession has been granted is but 42 miles long, extending from Naco, on the northern boundary of Mexico, to Cananea. In a strict sense of the word, however, the lines to be built under the terms of the concession granted will not be extensions. At no point will the proposed line be within 50 miles of the present line of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific. The first division of the line authorized is that portion from Naco to Cananea, already completed. The second division will extend from Guaymas to a point near Torin and then pass up the valley of the Yaqui River to Tonichi. The third division will be built from some point on line No. 2 to Alamos. The fourth division will be from some point on line No. 3 to the port of Agiabampo and from there to the port of Topolobampo. The fifth division will be up the valley by the Yaqui River north to the international boundary near San Bernardino. Under the terms of the concession 150 kilometers must be built the first year on lines 2 and 3 and 100 kilometers each following year for four years. The lines to the ports of Agiabampo and Topolobampo and to the boundary will be built later at the convenience of the company. It is highly desirable to get the line to Tonichi and the line to Alamos completed as soon as possible. The first will furnish an outlet for the product of La Barranca coal mines, belonging to the Southern Pacific, and the second will enter a rich agricultural district. In securing this concession the clause preventing paralleling has been introduced, giving the Harriman lines practically control of the regions penetrated. The total mileage of the Harriman lines in Mexico now

amounts to 307 miles—the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific having 42 and the Sonora Railway 265. The latter road was built by the Santa Fe, but traded to the Southern Pacific many years ago. By the construction of the lines provided for in the concession just granted the mileage of the Harriman lines will be increased to at least three times the present. The port of Guaymas is already touched by the Sonora, but by building from that port under the new rights the system will be put in touch with a rich territory lying south and east of that region tapped by the Sonora. In that district there is little mining, but for many miles along the coast and a considerable distance back from the coast there is the richest agricultural section in Sonora, and it is this field the proposed railroad will enter. Should J. A. NAUGLE, general manager of the Sonora, be successful in his application for a concession, the Harriman system will be extended into Mexico still farther. Mr. NAUGLE, as the representative of the system, has asked for the concession to permit his company to extend its line south through Culiacan, touching at Mazatlan and going to Guadalajara. Should this concession be granted, either through the efforts of Mr. NAUGLE, or to anyone else representing the Harriman lines, it is not improbable that the right to build on south from Guadalajara to Mexico City would be asked.

Among the recent mining developments in Mexico the following are of interest to American manufacturers, etc.: EUGENE DAVIS, of Washington, and associates have secured concessions for three smelters, with an aggregate capacity of 1,000 tons daily, to be located at Parral, Minas Nuevas, and Villa Escobeda. In connection with the smelter concession is a franchise permitting the establishment of a hydro-electric power plant in the vicinity of Parral, which will furnish power for the operation of the different smelting plants. J. F. JOHNSTON, of Parral, is negotiating for a concession for the establishment of a smelter at Jimenez. If built it will have a capacity of approximately 1,000 tons a day. W. MURDOCK WILEY and L. H. TAYLOR, Jr., both of Philadelphia, plan to erect a mill at the Nueva Luz Mine in the Guanajuato district. The Greene Consolidated Gold Mining Company have installed \$300,000 worth of machinery at La Brisca, Sonora. Two new copper furnaces are shortly to be installed at the American-Mexican smelter at Velardena. CARLOS ROMERS, of Guadalajara, who has recently purchased the Abarandon mine, Jalisco, proposes erecting extensive reduction works, having already contracted for 200 horsepower from the San Pedro Analco Mining Company's power plant. The Cananea and Duluth Development Company has been organized with a capital of \$400,000 at Duluth, Minnesota, to develop the Swansea and Dos Nacionales claims in the Cananea district. The Sombretillo Mining Company, operating several mines near Sasabe, in the Albar district, State of Sonora, has placed an order for a 30-ton mill. The

Badger State Mining Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, capitalized at \$200,000, will develop a number of projects in the Mazapil district, Zacatecas.

The Continental Copper Company proposes to erect a 200-ton reduction plant at the Panuco mine, near Monclava. The Encenillas Mines, Limited, will shortly commence the erection of a large custom smelter at Torreon, and later on another at Chihuahua. The Chatterton Mining Company, which has secured control of several mines in Jalisco State, will spend, it is said, \$100,000 for machinery and the erection of reduction works. L. A. Rossman, of Cairo, Ill., will order mining and milling machinery for the Mexican Gold and Silver Mining Company, whose mines are located at Santa Cruz Mixtepec and at Santiago Minas; a contract for the laying of cable conduits for the Compañía Telefónica y Telegráfica Mexicana at Mexico City has been secured by G. M. GEst, who is also engaged in similar work for the Mexican Light and Power Company. The vitrified brick ducts used in the construction are made by a concern in Aultman, Ohio. The company will build 250,000 feet of conduits, which will require about 12 carloads of brick. Work will be commenced early next month. Owing to the failure of the gas-power plant installed by a Manchester, England, firm, the Avino Mines, Limited, at Avino, Durango, is installing a steam plant to operate its mill and mine machinery. The Compañía Mexicana de Cemento Portland of Dublin is figuring on enlarging the capacity of its plant, which now turns out 500 tons a month.

The American Minister at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, reports that the duties that Germany has recently imposed upon quebracho wood have struck very vitally at one of the large interests of this country, and have been commented upon in the press with great concern. The duties in question amount to 20 *marks* (\$4.76) per ton on quebracho imported in its natural state, and 80 *marks* (\$19.04) per ton on extract of quebracho, which are prohibitive. The fact that this one article, which is found only in this country, should have been singled out for prohibitory taxation is significant, and is considered here as a move on the part of Germany to get more favorable commercial relations from the Argentine Republic. In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the German tanners must have this article for the purposes of their industry, it seems unlikely that the duties mentioned will be allowed to stand long. In the meantime there are those among the business men of this country who express the opinion that this step may prove a blessing in disguise by fostering the tanning industry in this Republic. With the hides and the tannin at hand, it would seem that the former could be tanned more profitably here than elsewhere, and that the finished article could be exported cheaper than the raw material. This might prove, then, a favorable

moment for the American tanner to turn his attention toward this country, where every facility is to be found for profitable exploitation. The *Compañía Forestal del Chaco*, one of the largest concerns engaged in the quebracho industry in the Argentine Republic, produced 36,000 tons of extract last year, and declared a net profit of 42.6 per cent on a capital of \$4,000,000. The sum of \$240,000 was written off for machinery account. The new works of the company at Guillermina, which were started last August, produced 5,000 tons of extract up to the end of last year. New machinery which is to be installed will increase the output to 24,000 tons a year. The company owns 488,300 hectares of land, and operates a railway through the estate with a length of 160 kilometers.

Very few attempts have been made, according to the American consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, to develop the opportunities awaiting manufacturers to supply the demand which exists here and in the surrounding country for a medium grade of light, well-made, but not expensive furniture, which will not be affected by climatic conditions. Rattan and willow ware would meet with most favor, but cottage furniture in light shades and attractive models would be very popular. Occasionally odd pieces of this class of furniture which have found their way here "accidentally" have been eagerly snatched up, leading to the belief that if ordinary efforts were made to introduce other designs the results would be very satisfactory. The cost here greatly exceeds prices ruling in the United States, but this may be attributed to methods employed by dealers who are under the mistaken impression that they must add enormous profits to repay them for the time they will have to carry the furniture, thus defeating the very object they have in view, whereas if they would be satisfied with a reasonable profit and induce more people to buy, their increased sales would more than make up for the smaller profit obtained. Intelligent, active, Spanish-speaking salesmen could accomplish much in removing these antiquated ideas and could create a substantial demand for cabinet ware of all kinds. Furniture made by carpenters here is lacking in artistic design, and is very crude and unsatisfactory, as it is made by inexperienced workers who have only the roughest kind of materials to work with. It is, of course, all handmade.

The Argentine Republic is now experiencing a mining boom, most of the projects being in the nature of dredging propositions. Among the most recent are: Diamantino (Matto Grosso) Dredging Company, capital \$1,000,000, formed with the object of exploiting by means of dredgers a concession granted by the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, on the rivers Santa Anna, Diamantino, Burity, and Vermelho. The Cabacal Gold Dredging and Exploration Company has a similar concession on the river Cabacal, and the Brumado Gold Dredging and

Exploration Company on the Brumado River, also in Matto Grosso, each with \$500,000 capital. The United Rivers Gold Dredging Company, capitalized at \$500,000, is formed for the purpose of exploiting concessions on the rivers Orosmayo and San Juan, in the Province of Jujuy, Argentine Republic. The Argentine Mining Company has acquired concessions on the Orosmayo and confluent rivers, a subsidiary company having been formed, with a capital of \$250,000, to develop the claims.

The Cuban Government has granted the wharf concession originally negotiated on behalf of the *Compañía del Puerto*, as the result of which the antiquated custom of lightering in Havana Harbor will be dispensed with to a considerable extent. Under the terms outlined by the Government the concession will also be open to other bidders, with an option reserved for the *Compañía del Puerto* should it decide to accept the contract on the terms at first offered by it. The undertaking involves the expenditure of \$3,500,000, and includes the building, under a ninety-year privilege, of a steel wharf in front of the custom-house. This wharf is to be 400 by 600 feet, equipped with a new rapid system of electrical hoisting apparatus and traveling machinery. The *Compañía del Puerto*, in return for the concession, is to erect a fine custom-house, to supersede the present ancient building.

The following important works in Peru are to be put in hand in the immediate future: Wireless telegraphy from Iquitos to Puerto Bermudez, on the river Pachitea, whence there is a land wire to Lima; the installation of electric light in the town; a light railway from Cerro de Pasco to some favorable point on the river Marañon, making a voyage from Iquitos to the Pacific Coast possible in ten days or less. This latter scheme is part of a concession granted to an American company (the Pacific Company), and it is calculated that the line will be ready in about six years. An expert engineer has also been commissioned by the Government to make a study of the question of drainage of the water supply of Iquitos.

The importation into Central America of coffee and sugar bags, hempen yarn for sewing, and ink for marking, is of considerable magnitude. The following estimates are given: Guatemala, value, \$138,991; Salvador, 450,000 bags, almost exclusively of English make; Costa Rica, 300,000 coffee bags; Nicaragua, 250,000 to 300,000 bags, principally from Dundee, Scotland, a small part from the Netherlands, Italy, and East Indies. The importation of bags into Honduras is inconsiderable.

An extension of time for one year has been granted by the Government of the concession of the Morelia and Tacambaro Railway Company. Advices received at the Mexico office of the company from New York state that the necessary capital for the construction of the

road has been secured. Work will begin about June 1, 1905, and be pushed to an early completion. It is confidently expected to have the entire line completed and in operation by June 1, 1907.

JOSE RAFAEL BURGUEIRA, of Lagunillas, Merida, Venezuela, desires to purchase American goods against consignments of produce from his country. He asks persons who may be seeking tropical produce on advantageous terms to write him, stating what articles they may require, and the terms under which they would receive shipments from him and send American goods in exchange.

RUPERTO DEL CASTILLO C., of La Paz, Bolivia, requests offers of steam launches capable of carrying 10 to 50 tons. The boats must be of light draft and capable of transportation in sections. He also asks for catalogues, information, and prices of thrashing machines for use in Bolivia, where grains of various kinds are being planted on the upland plains with considerable success. Correspondent states that the demand for thrashing machines will be good.

MIGUEL CARRANZA, of San Jose, Costa Rica, requests catalogues of materials suitable for sale in a growing city where there is money to purchase, and where the people are ready to buy useful novelties of all kinds.

GUILLERMO CALAFORRA, of Camaguey, Cuba, writes for offers of novelties in exchange for products from his country. He is interested in fancy goods, stationery, books, etc.

T. CERRATO CALLEJAS, of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, requests catalogues of watches and jewelry. Articles wanted are of low grade, but durable quality. Weight will be an advantage; the light material stamped out and hollow at one side is not very salable.

SANTIAGO CISNEROS, of Santa Rosa de Copan, Honduras, wishes to ship snake and lizard skins to be exchanged for goods of American manufacture. Mr. CISNEROS states that he will ship and receive the goods in exchange after the shipment has been received.

ENRIQUE CAMARENA, of La Piedad, State of Michoacan, Mexico, wishes to ship lizard skins to the United States to be exchanged for American goods. He states that he will ship first to parties who will send reasonable references.

JUAN J. CASTILLO and J. ANTONIO MARTINEZ, of Danli, Honduras, ask for catalogues of American goods, and state that they are prepared to buy useful novelties suited to a country at some distance off the lines of regular communication.

Dr. LOUIS C. GUTIERREZ DAZA C., of Barranquilla, Colombia, wishes to ship vanilla beans, herons' feathers, and other articles from Colombia. He states that he can ship in large quantities.

LEON VIDAL and ENOCK DORESTANT, of Rue St. Louis, Port de Pax, Haiti, write that they wish to buy American goods, and ask for information as to how Haitian money can be used to make their purchases.

DAVID ESQUIVEL R., of Belmira, Irrazu, Costa Rica, requests catalogues and information in regard to sugar-cane mills for grinding cane and making sugar. He is considering the construction of a small plant on his property.

GENARO FLORES G., of La Paz, Bolivia, asks for offers of watches. He states that he is able to handle a considerable business, and that it would facilitate transactions if those who have watches to sell could indicate articles which he could ship from Bolivia in order to provide money to meet his payments.

FERRARI & CA., of Montevideo, Uruguay, write that they are operating a bazaar for the sale of useful articles, novelties, toys, etc. They ask for catalogues and offers of such goods and request that prices be made f. o. b. at port of embarkation. They state that their business is good and that they can buy to a considerable extent.

LOUIS N. ALVEREZ, M. D., of Guayaquil, Ecuador, requests catalogues of medicines and materials suitable for a doctor of medicine in the Tropics. He states that he is a regular purchaser and that he is always pleased to hear of any new standard remedies or preparations.

ERNESTO ALVIAR, of Carretera del Norte No. 360, Medellin, Colombia, writes that he has a well-situated store for the sale of fancy and useful articles. He requests catalogues and offers of such material.

PABLO ALONZO M., of Chinandega, Nicaragua, asks for catalogues of useful articles suited to a general store in his country.

MOLINA Y ALIMUNDO, of Puerto Principe, Cuba, are in the market to buy materials for their general music store. Catalogues of musical instruments are requested.

ARMANDO ALBURQUERQUE, of Guayaquil, Ecuador, seeks to buy picture postal cards and stationer's supplies suited to his country.

CARLOS AGUIERRE APARICIO, of Guayaquil, Ecuador, requests prices and information in regard to haberdashery goods, especially shirts, collars, etc., of late patterns.

F. AZARCOYA, of Merida, Yucatan, requests catalogues and prices of fancy articles suitable for use in the carnivals of his country and for decorative purposes.

TEFOLO BARBOZA, of Cartagena, Colombia, requests information in regard to the sale of herons' plumes in the United States. He is desirous of shipping the aigrettes and purchasing goods for the value of his shipments.

MARCELINO BRAVO, Hacienda de Uluapa, Veracruz, Mexico, requests information in regard to fertilizers for his plantation, and also catalogues of general supplies and materials for a large plantation.

RAFAEL BURGUERA ROJAS, of Merida, Venezuela, wishes to arrange for a business between his country and the United States. He wishes to ship produce and purchase goods in exchange.

ENRIQUE A. BONETTI, of Calle Hastos No. 54, wishes to buy watches and jewelry of low grade but durable quality.

F. BANOELAB, of Barranquilla, Colombia, has been selling Spanish wines exclusively. He will consider offers of American wines of those grades which approximate the Spanish vintages.

The Mexican-American Construction Company has been incorporated at Portland, Maine, with a capital of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and operating railroads in Mexico.

## BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

HON. FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD, in an article published in the "North American Review" for June, 1905, under the title "Suez and Panama," enters a strong plea for the upbuilding of the merchant marine of the United States. After setting forth, from various points of view, the advantages to the world's commerce accruing from the use of the Panama Canal, using the statistics of the Suez Canal as a basis of comparison, the writer comes to the conclusion that it will be America whose commercial intercourse will be the most affected. Great Britain, whose use of the Suez Canal may be said to constitute almost a monopoly—two-thirds of the total traffic—is not likely to be diverted from an established route in favor of a nation now rising to commercial supremacy, the same being true of France and Germany, the saving of a few hundred miles of additional travel not offsetting other disadvantages. For example, the bulk of traffic to and from the west coast of South America—the rich nitrate trade of Iquique and Valparaiso—will not be altered by the Panama Canal, the economy of distance from the latter port to England and the Continent by the canal being only about 1,500 miles. On the other hand, the water distance between New York and San Francisco will be shortened about 8,000 miles, the same being practically true as regards Yokohama, Shanghai, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Furthermore, all the Missis-



issippi towns from St. Louis to New Orleans will be endowed with advantages exceeding those of seacoast towns and cities. The writer selects Singapore as the Asiatic port differentiating the attracting power of the Panama and Suez canals, cargoes for places beyond the one hundred and fifth degree of east longitude having their logical route through Suez, while for the area east of the Singapore degree, the Panama route will offer superior advantages. In addition to the opportunities offered by the "awakened Orient," including the Philippine Archipelago, the at present remote ports of the west coast of South America will invite increased commercial attention, as Guayaquil, Callao, Iquique, and Valparaiso will be placed in intimate touch with New York and New Orleans. The capture of the west coast traffic by the United States from competing nations and the retention of it under permanent control is, in the opinion of Mr. PENFIELD, dependent upon transportation facilities under the American flag, and the statement is made that the "canal can never pay until we enter as shipowners into competition with Europe's trading nations."

"The North American Review" for June, 1905, publishes a consideration of the perplexities that are involved in the project of a treaty with the Dominican Republic. Under the title "The San Domingo Question," United States Senator FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS records the results of an impartial study of the matter from a standpoint midway between the Monroe doctrine and the principle of nonintervention. Acknowledging that the Monroe doctrine has become an integral part of our foreign policy, and also that it is impossible that the Dominican Republic be permitted to drift as a derelict in the ocean, Senator NEWLANDS considers it would be preferable for the United States to declare that while the country has no disposition to protect American countries when arbitrary wrong has been done to foreign countries, yet the redress sought must assume some other form than that of an occupation of territory, and that in case of contractual claims the United States denies the right of foreign countries to use force for their collection. Further, a view is taken of the Dominican question which involves a comprehensive policy regarding all the islands of the Caribbean Sea as distinct from the mainland, the difference in policy being based upon the fact of their propinquity and their control of the Gulf and of the approach to the Panama Canal, embracing a possible settlement of the race question as it exists in the United States.

Among the Special Consular Reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is one recently received treating of "Warehouses in Foreign Countries" for the storage of merchandise in transit or in bond (Vol. XXXV). In regard to Mexico, an extensive report, forwarded by Mr. JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS, Jr., under

date of January 9, 1905, states that the law governing bonded warehouses went into effect on July 1, 1904, and marks an epoch in the mercantile development of the Republic. In consequence of that law the Mexico and Veracruz General Storage Warehouses Incorporated Company was organized, principally through the efforts of Americans. Appended to the report is a translation of the Mexican warehouse law, a copy of the concession of the Mexico and Veracruz warehouses, and also of such articles of the Mexican customs regulations as cover bonded warehouses for foreign warehouses. The warehouses of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua are not, properly, bonded warehouses, though goods remain in storage at moderate charge for varying periods. At Havana, Cuba, the warehouse service is good and under supervision of the inspector of the port. From Brazil it is reported that in the Bahia district there is one warehouse in which the Federal Government and two in which the State government will allow merchandise in transit or bond to be stored, and from which it may be taken without payment of duty, while in Santos no such institution exists. In Ecuador merchandise in transit or bond can only be stored in the various custom-houses of the Government, while the Paraguay warehouses at Asuncion are in process of construction, and when completed will be the property of the Government. In Peru there are no warehouses devoted exclusively to the storage of merchandise in transit, the general practice being for the custom-house to receive and store all goods in warehouses provided for the purpose.

Volume III of the Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899, has been received by the Columbus Memorial, the subject-matter treating of the Zoology of Patagonia, with special reference to the mammalia of that region. The Princeton Expedition's collections of mammals were made partly on the coast and partly in the interior at the eastern base of the Andes and aggregate about 600 specimens. The coast material is especially important as containing practically topotypes of a number of Waterhouse's species of *Muridæ*, based on specimens collected by Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle*, while the sub-Andean series represents a wholly new field. The specimens collected were carefully and critically compared with the historic material relating to South American Mammalogy in the British museum, and later became, in part, the property of the United States National Museum and in part were retained by the Princeton University. The volume describing the expedition and its results has been edited by Prof. WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Blair Professor of the University, and is the work of J. A. ALLEN, of the American Museum of Natural History, while the active labor of collecting information and data was in the hands of O. A. PETERSON

and E. A. COLBURN, under the general supervisory conduct of J. B. HATCHER. As a work of scientific reference, the book is on a par with those of the series preceding it, and is embellished with numerous and beautiful plates, which add greatly to its interest.

The characteristics of sisal and manila hemp and other cordage fibers form the subject of an interesting article published in the "Technical World" for June, 1905, by Mr. CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE. It is stated that the United States consumes annually nearly twenty million dollars' worth of cordage fibers, the main portion of which is furnished from Yucatan and the Philippines. The sisal hemp of Yucatan is grown upon extensive plantations, some of them covering miles of territory, the transportation of the baled leaves to the local factory being effected by private tram lines. The system of preparation for the market is simple, a *raspador* being passed rapidly over the leaf, first on one side and then the other, removing instantly the pulp and epidermis; this clean fiber is then exposed to the tropical sun, which rapidly absorbs the remaining moisture, and the sisal hemp of commerce is ready for baling and shipment. The plant from which it is obtained (*Agave rigida*) is of very hardy nature and is productive for many years, in some cases crops being taken from plants 25 years of age. This is the case, however, only in Yucatan. The article on cordage fibers also gives interesting details concerning the manila hemp or *Abaca*, which is the superior of all such fibrous plants.

The Commission of Fluvial Highways (*Junta de Vías Fluviales*) of Lima, Peru, has just published an exceedingly interesting and useful report, consisting of 238 quarto pages, handsomely illustrated by appropriate engravings and drawings, entitled "*El Istmo de Fiscarrald*" (The Fiscarrald Isthmus). The compiler of this extensive report was Col. ERNESTO DE LA COMBE, Chief of the Exploration Commission of the Fiscarrald Isthmus, assisted by his able staff of engineers, composed of Messrs. VON HASSEL and PESCE. Colonel LA COMBE is a man of large experience in the exploration of Peruvian rivers, and the work which he has now given to the public is full of valuable information concerning the region inspected. Day by day this intrepid explorer, and those equally brave men who accompanied him, slowly and cautiously penetrated this almost unknown region, recording faithfully the history of their adventures and investigations on the turbulent and impetuous rivers of Urubamba, Madre de Dios, Inambari, and Tambopata. Much detailed information regarding the navigability of these rivers, and many useful suggestions concerning their utilization as commercial highways leading into the vast region of the Amazon, are contained in this volume. The rich flora of this tropical region was also studied as extensively as possible under the circumstances,

and Doctor PESCE contributes a most interesting chapter on this subject. The book is divided into six chapters, as follows: I. Origin and cause of the expedition; II. A short geographic and historical review of the expeditions to the Urubamba, Paucartambo, Madre de Dios, Inambari, and Tambopata rivers; III. An account and daily record of the expedition; IV. Navigability of the rivers; V. Routes to the north, center, and south; VI. Results of the commission and its conclusions.

"*Nuevas Exploraciones en la Hoya del Madre de Dios*" (New Explorations in the Basin of the Madre de Dios River) is the title of a book of 185 quarto pages just published at Lima, Peru, under the auspices of the Commission of Fluvial Highways by the printing house of CARLOS FABBRI. The work is accompanied by maps and plans, and is profusely illustrated with engravings. The book is made up of the following interesting and instructive reports relating to the topography, natural resources, and native inhabitants of that wonderful region, and is a valuable contribution to the literature dedicated to the exploration and description of the rivers of eastern Peru: Report of JUAN S. VILLALTA on the basin of the Madre de Dios River; report of JUAN S. VILLATA on the Tambopata, Tacuatimanu, and Heath rivers; report of J. M. OLIVERA on the roads of the Inca Mining and Rubber Company; report of FERNANDO CARBAJAL on the Tambopata, Inambari, and Madre de Dios rivers; report of Capt. JUAN MANUEL ONTANEDA on his trip to Puerto Maldonado via the Inambari River; report of Lieut. JOSÉ M. OLIVERA on the Távara River; report of Capt. JUAN MANUEL ONTANEDA on the Tambopata River; report of a trip from Tirapata to Puerto Maldonado, by ABRAHAM A. DE RIVERO; report on the Macusani route to the Madre de Dios River, by the Subprefect of Carabaya, Mr. WENCESLAO MÁLAGA; general observations on the principal points of the Madre de Dios River, and the route from the Távara River to Santo Domingo, by Capt. JUAN MANUEL ONTANEDA; climatological and meteorological observations made at Puerto Maldonado by Dr. AUGUSTO UGARTE.

A general census of the Bolivian Republic (*Censo General de la Población de la República de Bolivia*) was taken in 1900, the publication of the results of which was made in La Paz in 1904, a volume containing the final results having recently been received by the International Bureau of the American Republics. The political and natural conditions existing in the Republic are exhaustively treated, and the national industries and economic status of the country are detailed. Mining is stated to be the leading source of industrial wealth in the country, gold, silver, tin, and copper being found in abundance, the only hindrance to the greater development of the industry being the lack of

adequate transport facilities. A table covering the commercial movement from 1895 to 1903, inclusive, is published, showing for the latter year a total valuation of \$1,422,033.86 *bolivares*, as compared with 34,811,545 *bolivares* in 1895. This table is supplemented by details concerning the classes of imports and exports, the countries of origin and destination, and various data of commercial and economic interest.

The "Civil Code of the Republic of Panama and Amendatory Laws," continued in force in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, by Executive order of May 9, 1904, has been translated into English under the direction of the governor of the Isthmian Canal Zone, Hon. CHARLES E. MAGOON. The translation was made by the chief translator of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States who states in an introductory note that "an effort has been made to secure as correct a translation as possible, and in some cases the translator may be accused of sacrificing what may be called good English for fidelity to the original text. He has been constantly on his guard against making an interpretation of law instead of a translation." The volume will be of great value to lawyers interested in South American legal proceedings.

Section 27, part 1, of the series of foreign commercial guides issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is devoted to the new Republic of Panama. In comparing this, the smallest republic of the American continent, with the areas of other independent nations, it is learned that it is three times the size of Belgium and more than twice that of Switzerland. The population of 311,000 occupying this area of 31,571 square miles does not compare numerically, however, with that of less extensive countries, the city of Panama, with a population of 20,000, being the center of settlement. The pamphlet in reference, in addition to furnishing valuable commercial information, gives concise details covering the physical and political history of the Republic, its resources, etc.; while a map delimiting the extent of the Canal Zone occupied by the United States Government is an interesting feature.

No. 3362 of the annual series of "Diplomatic and Consular Reports," issued by the British Foreign Office, covers the trade of Rosario for the year 1904, issued in May, 1905. It is a comprehensive statement of the port movements throughout the year, the greatest volume of trade being with Great Britain. The United States, Belgium, and France, however, made notable strides, as compared with 1903, in securing a share of the import trade, the increase being in each case due to the importation of material for port works and increased

importation of agricultural machinery. The share of the United States during the two years in reference was—1903, \$2,067,784; 1904, \$3,495,766.

The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society publishes in its May issue a short account of a visit made by Capt. H. L. CROSTHWAIT, R. E., to Lake San Martin, Patagonia, in connection with the demarcation of the Chile-Argentine boundary. Before landing in Patagonia his party made a short trip through the channels of Tierra del Fuego, the object being to visit the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory established there by the Argentine Government, which is superintended by four Argentine naval officers, who, in the interest of science, exile themselves to this lonely and desolate spot. Lake San Martin is one of the lakes in the Cordilleras which, with their environments, were little known previous to the boundary surveys, others being Lakes Argentino and Viedma. Captain CROSTHWAIT is of the opinion that San Martin undoubtedly occupies what was once a strait joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He also states that Patagonia is a fine field for a traveler desirous of exploring unknown glaciers and studying glacial action. The climate in summer is cool and healthful.

A collection of Costa Rican tales (*Cuentos Ticos*), by RICARDO FERNANDEZ GUARDIA, has been recently translated by GRAY CASEMENT and published by the BURROWS BROTHERS COMPANY, of Cleveland. They are pleasant sketches of the social life existent in the Republic, and are depicted with many graceful touches of humor and insight into human nature. The translator's introduction is in the form of an appreciation, entitled "A Central American Arcadia," of the country which he regards as the natural beneficiary of the building of the Panama Canal. The volume is charmingly illustrated with views of town and country, which amply justify the writer's encomiums.

Various reports concerning the Mexican tree cotton and its commercial availability are reproduced in No. 2272 of the "Daily Consular Reports" of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor in connection with a general pamphlet treating of "Cotton Cultivation in Tropical and Subtropical Countries." The opinion is expressed that an investigation will show that tree cotton is immune from the boll weevil, and that the staple is equal in every respect to that produced in the southern sections of the United States.

The identification of the South American "caucho" tree with the *Castilloa Ulei* is the subject of a paper appearing in the "India Rubber World" for May 1, 1905, the statement being made that it is distinctly different from the *Castilloa elastica*, the latter being the West

Indian species. No final decision is given as to the relative merits of the two plants as to the quality of the rubber produced therefrom. The identification was made by Dr. OTTO WARBURG, of the Royal Botanical Gardens and Museums of Berlin, as the result of collections made in the South American rubber zone by ERNST ULE, who contributes the paper in reference.

The "Scientific American," in its issue for June 3, 1905, publishes a succinct and authoritative account of the Panama Canal from the beginning of its history to its present status. The matter is traced from 1879, when an international congress met in Paris and recommended its construction, through the preliminary period to the commencement of work in 1881, then through the DE LESSEPS régime, its lapse, and the final passage of the work under the control of the United States Government.

## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING MAY, 1905.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- =AGUILAR, ROMULO: *Causa instruida contra Juan Ángel Arias, Encarnación Gamba Cruz, Salvador López y López, Romulo Aguilar y Rodolfo Díaz por el delito de asesinato en la persona de Nicolás Arnero.* Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, abril, 1905. 193 p. 4°.
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- Bolivia. Peace treaty with Chile.
- Brazil. Sugar entries at Pernambuco, January, 1905; immigration statistics, 1904; coffee exports in 1904; custom-house receipts, January, 1905; coffee movement, January, 1905; coffee movement, February, 1905; exports from Pernambuco, January, 1905; financial statement; imports, first quarter of 1904; iron ore of the Republic; statistics of Manaus for 1904; exports of sugar to Liverpool, 1897-1904; foreign commerce of Santos, 1904; imports at Para.
- Chile. Regulations governing foreign insurance companies; concession for an electric railway between Valparaiso and Santiago.
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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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## SEGUNDA CONVENÇÃO SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

De conformidade com a resolução adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico em 1901 e 1902, a data de 9 de Outubro de 1905 tem sido fixada para a reunião da Segunda Convenção Sanitaria Internacional que terá lugar em Washington, D. C.

### PROGRAMMA SCIENTIFICO.

[Sujeito ás modificações que suggerir a Repartição Sanitaria Internacional.]

1. Relatorios dos delegados de cada Republica. Esses relatorios deverão comprehender: (a) informes sobre a prevalencia no paiz das molestias, especialmente a peste bubonica, a febre amarella e as febres palustres, desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1904, que foi approximadamente a data de encerramento da ultima Convenção; (b) um summario das leis sanitarias e de quarentena que se tenham decretado desde a primeira Convenção; (c) as obras especiaes de saneamento actualmente em execução ou em consideração. Estes relatorios deverão ser submettidos por cada Republica, e poderão comprehender a totalidade dos assumptos, ou cada assumpto poderá ser encarregado a um delegado especial. Solicita-se que se apresente um relatorio escripto para ser publicado.

2. Peste bubonica: (a) Diagnosis; (b) prophylaxia e therapeutica; (c) quarentena maritima; (d) quarentena terrestre; (e) medidas locais para fazer desaparecer a enfermidade.

3. O mosquito em suas relações com a febre amarella e as febres palustres. Impedir a propagação da febre amarella e febres palustres pela destruição e eliminação do mosquito.

4. Discussões sobre o saneamento das cidades, com referencia especial á ventilação das habitações e á disposição dos residuos domesticos.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE QUINTANA.

Na mensagem que o Presidente QUINTANA dirigiu ao Congresso Nacional na sessão de abertura realizada no dia 1 de Maio de 1905, elle disse que se afastaria de todos os partidos politicos e deu uma exposição desenvolvida do movimento revolucionario de Fevereiro ultimo, que tinha sido unanimemente reprovado pela opinião publica. Disse que o estado de sitio não seria annullado e que o Governo tenciona submeter á consideração do Congresso um projecto de reforma eleitoral. A falta de braços é a questão que especialmente occupa a attenção do Executivo.

A situação financeira da municipalidade de Buenos Ayres foi excelente. As rendas provenientes dos serviços postal e telegraphico em 1904 excederam de 931,000 pesos. A Republica mantem as melhores relações com todas as outras potencias. O Governo submeteria ao Congresso um projecto estabelecendo uma redução gradual nos direitos aduaneiros e de patente, importando em 5,500,000 pesos ouro, e 2,000,000 pesos papel. O Presidente disse que nutria a esperança de submeter no anno vindouro um projecto para a abolição dos direitos de exportação, e outro para fixar definitivamente o regimen monetario do paiz.

O Governo teve em consideração a reorganização do fundo de conversão que representa na actualidade a somma de 7,710,545 pesos em ouro. Era a intenção do Governo restituir a este fundo a parte que tinha sido divertida para a compra de armamentos. Assim ficaria estabelecido um fundo de 30,000,000 pesos que serviria como uma garantia das emissões de papel-moeda.

As negociações que se estão actualmente fazendo permitem esperar que a conversão da divida externa seja effectuada em condições favoraveis. Essa divida em 31 de Dezembro de 1904 foi de 375,772,667 pesos ouro. O anno financeiro de 1904 terminou com um saldo de 27,027,306 pesos papel e 238,262 pesos ouro. A 27 de Abril o Thesouro tinha a reserva de 13,999,003 pesos papel e 756,883 pesos ouro. A Legação em Londres tinha os fundos necessarios para os *coupons* pagaveis em Julho e para parte dos *coupons* pagaveis em Outubro.

Em seguida o Doutor QUINTANA referiu-se á prosperidade economica da Republica. O numero dos alumnos nas escolas publicas e particulares foi de 560,000. Durante o anno de 1904 entraram no paiz 199,888 immigrants e sahiram 105,360. A producção total da ultima safra de cereaes foi de 7,900,000 toneladas, ou mais 1,000,000 toneladas do que na safra do anno anterior. Estão actualmente em trafego 19,950 kilometros de vias ferreas e 2,462 kilometros em construcção. Ja

foram outorgadas concessões para a construção de mais 7,400 kilometros. Estão sendo construido nove portos e o porto militar de Belgrano será aberto ao commercio.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

A "Review of the River Plate," em sua edição correspondente a 14 de Abril de 1905, publica a estatística da exportação realizada pela Republica Argentina durante o primeiro trimestre de 1905, comparada com a de igual periodo do anno anterior, consignando-se os principaes artigos exportados e os pontos de destino. Na relação referida, usam-se os seguintes pesos e medidas: um fardo de lã, 400 kilos; um fardo de pelles de carneiro, 400 kilos; um fardo de crina, 400 kilos; um fardo de pelles de cabra, 370 kilos; um fardo de feno, 50 kilos; uma pipa de sebo, 400 kilos; um tonel de sebo, 200 kilos; um casco de sebo, 160 kilos, e uma lata de manteiga, 25 kilos.

O numero de couros de boi seccos exportados durante o primeiro trimestre de 1905 foi de 567,629, contra 594,220 no periodo correspondente de 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 7,746; Estados Unidos, 261,408; França, 19,483; Allemanha, 74,559; Belgica, 14,601; Italia, 129,756; outros paizes, 60,076.

Foram exportados durante o primeiro trimestre de 1905, 350,776 couros de boi salgados, comparados com 320,326 no periodo correspondente de 1904, tendo os seguintes destinos: Reino Unido, 10,600; Estados Unidos, 5,619; França, 21,000; Allemanha, 266,005; Belgica, 43,918; Italia, 3,033; outros paizes, 500.

Exportaram-se 38,931 couros de cavallo seccos no primeiro trimestre de 1905, comparados com 12,532 em igual periodo de 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 1,019; Estados Unidos, 275; Allemanha, 27,117; Belgica, 10,520. O numero dos couros de cavallo salgados que se exportaram nos dous periodos em revista foi de 91,921 e 32,356, respectivamente. Dos 91,921 exportados em 1905, a Allemanha recebeu 37,476, e a Belgica 54,520.

O numero das pelles de carneiro exportadas no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 16,868 fardos, comparados com 20,058 fardos em igual periodo de 1904, tendo a seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 1,299; Estados Unidos, 256; França, 11,733; Allemanha, 1,687; Belgica, 104; Italia, 1,541; Brazil, 108; outros paizes, 140.

A quantidade de crina exportada no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 2,456 fardos, contra 993 fardos em 1904, os quaes tiveram a seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 149; Estados Unidos, 170; França, 46; Allemanha, 344; Belgica, 329; Italia, 176; outros paizes, 1,242.

A exportação de sebo no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 10,216 pipas, 27,384 cascos e 6,205 toneis, contra 5,613 pipas, 19,543 cascos e 5,997 toneis em igual periodo de 1904. Quanto á exportação em 1905 os

paizes de destino foram os seguintes: Reino Unido, 1,690 pipas, 11,411 cascos e 3,883 toneis; França, 225 pipas e 145 toneis; Allemanha, 334 pipas, 2,453 cascos e 433 toneis; Belgica, 3,344 cascos; Africa do Sul, 4,692 pipas, 2,246 cascos e 1,298 toneis; Brazil, 1,065 pipas, 3,891 cascos e 70 toneis; outros paizes, 2,210 pipas, 4,139 cascos e 376 toneis.

Exportaram-se durante o 1º trimestre de 1905, 4,921 fardos de pelles de cabra, contra 1,407 fardos em igual periodo do anno anterior, os quaes tiveram a seguinte distribuição: Estados Unidos, 790; França, 209; Belgica, 3,922. A quantidade de lã exportada no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 231,749 fardos, comparados com 206,021 fardos em igual periodo de 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 16,662; Estados Unidos, 23,299; França, 82,449; Allemanha, 75,162; Belgica, 26,873; Italia, 1,780; outros paizes, 5,524.

O numero dos carneiros gelados no 1º trimestre de 1905, foi de 800,698, contra 913,691 em igual periodo de 1904, dos quaes 734,088 foram exportados para o Reino Unido, e 66,610 para a Africa do Sul.

Os embarques de trigo effectuados nos primeiros trimestres de 1905 e 1904 sommaram 992,125 toneladas e 955,670 toneladas, respectivamente, tendo os embarques de 1905 os seguintes destinos: Reino Unido, 151,626; França, 5,088; Allemanha, 70,096; Belgica, 85,644; Italia, 11,647; Africa do Sul, 4,706; Brazil, 60,828; á ordem, 495,647; outros paizes, 106,853.

O milho exportado no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 215,510 toneladas, contra 242,170 toneladas em igual trimestre de 1904, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 17,331; França, 19,836; Allemanha, 12,495; Belgica, 24,218; Italia, 12,107; Africa do Sul, 1,554; Brazil, 2,067; á ordem, 60,063; outros paizes, 65,939.

Durante o 1º trimestre de 1905 foram exportadas 278,369 toneladas de linho, contra 441,447 toneladas em igual periodo de 1904, as quaes tiveram a seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 38,501; França, 16,383; Allemanha, 38,045; Belgica, 21,936; Italia, 251; Africa do Sul, 53; á ordem, 138,983; outros paizes, 34,217.

A quantidade de farinha de trigo exportada durante o 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 39,789 toneladas, contra 22,874 toneladas em igual periodo de 1904. Os paizes de destino foram os seguintes: Reino Unido, 5,741; Allemanha, 293; Belgica, 9; Africa do Sul, 59; Brazil, 22,540; outros paizes, 2,147.

A quantidade de farelo exportada no 1º trimestre de 1905 foi de 32,830 toneladas, contra 24,374 toneladas em igual periodo de 1904, as quaes tiveram a seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 1,123; França, 3,380; Allemanha, 18,350; Belgica, 5,724; Brazil, 680; á ordem, 504; outros paizes, 3,069.

Exportaram-se 43,348 saccoes de farelo grosso no 1º trimestre de 1905, contra 63,434 saccoes em 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: França, 6,118; Allemanha, 31,568; Belgica, 5,520; á ordem, 144.

Exportaram-se 55,345 saccos de bagas de mamona no 1º trimestre de 1905, contra 53,782 saccos em igual periodo de 1904, recebendo o Reino Unido 7,573 saccos, a França 2,220 saccos e a Allemanha 45,552 saccos.

Durante o 1º trimestre de 1905 foram exportados 405,571 quartos de carne de vacca, contra 245,839 quartos no periodo correspondente de 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 334,032; Africa do Sul, 71,539.

*Feno*.—Exportaram-se 274,358 fardos no 1º trimestre de 1905, contra 89,019 fardos em igual periodo de 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 12; Belgica, 158; Africa do Sul, 117,243; Brazil, 147,713; outros paizes, 9,232.

*Quebracho*.—Exportaram-se 73,584 toneladas no 1º trimestre de 1905, contra 68,315 toneladas em igual periodo de 1904, tendo a seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 1,370; Estados Unidos, 12,797; França, 1,553; Allemanha, 20,031; Belgica, 5,453; Italia, 4,539; á ordem, 16,349; outros paizes, 11,492.

*Tabaco*.—Exportaram-se 5,306 fardos no 1º trimestre de 1905, contra 3,452 fardos no periodo correspondente de 1904, recebendo a Allemanha 960 fardos e a Belgica, 4,346 fardos.

*Manteiga*.—No primeiro trimestre de 1905 foram exportadas 70,871 caixas, contra 82,033 caixas em igual periodo de 1904, sendo enviadas 52,501 caixas para o Reino Unido e 18,370 caixas para a Africa do Sul.

*Assucar*.—Foram exportadas 10,426 toneladas no 1º trimestre de 1905, comparadas com 4,944 toneladas em igual periodo de 1904, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 348; Estados Unidos, 2,058; Allemanha, 5,820; outros paizes, 2,300.

*Extracto de quebracho*.—Exportaram-se durante o 1º trimestre de 1905, 10,677 toneladas, contra 5,595 toneladas no mesmo periodo de 1904, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 588; Estados Unidos, 4,990; França, 46; Allemanha, 3,609; Belgica, 163; Italia, 334; á ordem, 247.

#### CULTURA DO ALGODÃO NA REGIÃO DO NORTE DA REPUBLICA.

Dá-se em seguida o resumo do relatorio provisorio apresentado pelo Sr. E. M. BAXTER, que foi commissionado pela Sociedade Rural Argentina para investigar as possibilidades da cultura do algodão na parte septentrional da Republica Argentina. O relatorio dá o resultado de uma viagem pelo paiz que durou mais de tres mezes, desde Novembro de 1904 até Fevereiro de 1905.

Diz o relatorio que na Provincia de Santa Fé existem certas zonas que sem duvida são bem adaptadas á cultura de certas variedades de algodão "Upland" da Georgia, e em alguns casos plantas das variedades de Louisiana poderiam ser cultivadas com proveito. Quasi identicas condições existem na Provincia de Corrientes, ao passo que na de Formosa ha poucos terrenos apropriados para a cultura do algodão.

No Territorio das Missões existem certas regiões muito adaptadas para a produção de algodão de superior qualidade. Ainda que o algodão se dá muito bem nesta região, sua cultura não é remuneradora devido ao facto de que não ha meios de dispor da fibra e sementes. Além disso, na actualidade a procura de productos agricolas é maior que o supprimento, e por conseguinte a cultura destes é mais proveitosa do que a do algodão. Diz o Sr. BAXTER que a cultura da herva matte ha de ter grande desenvolvimento no Territorio das Missões, pois seu solo e clima são muito favoraveis a essa cultura.

Um estudo cuidadoso da região do Chaco provou á satisfação do Commissario que esta é a região por excellencia para o cultivo do algodão. Chegou-se a esta conclusão depois de investigações feitas em localidades que estão em facil communicacão com o rio Paraná. A zona estudada está situada nas margens do Paraná e estende-se de Pilcomayo até Colonia Palmar, que fica a curta distancia ao sul de Barranqueras. As terras nesta parte do Chaco são divididas em tres classes: terras lavradias, pantanosas e as cobertas de mattas. Grande porção das terras lavradias são muito proprias para a cultura do algodão. Calcula-se que este anno uma area de 3,000 até 4,000 hectares foi semeada de algodão e que a produção por hectare variará de alguns centenaes de kilos até 3,500 kilos, e isto mesmo, com os processos rotineiros actualmente empregados. Cultivadores peritos poderiam obter até 4,000 kilos de algodão em uma porção consideravel destas terras, e ao preço mais baixo de seis centavos por kilo, esta produção daria um lucro razoavel.

Outro ponto de importancia é a possibilidade de produzir-se uma variedade de algodão superior, tanto na qualidade como na quantidade da fibra. Um perito nesta cultura poderia dentro de poucos annos produzir uma variedade egual, si não superior, a "Sea-Island" dos Estados Unidos ou a "Egyptian." A grande area semeada o anno passado nas proximidades de Resistencia, e o vivo interesse manifestado na colheita, deu lugar á organização de uma companhia denominada a Anglo-Argentine Cotton Company que tem por objecto manufacturar productos de caroço de algodão. Esta companhia tem uma fabrica em funcionamento na vizinhança de Resistencia e assim é offerecido um mercado para todo o algodão que se produz no districto. Na actualidade as sementes para plantação são obtidas de plantas propagadas de sementes importadas do exterior, ou, em casos raros, as sementes são importadas dos Estados Unidos ou do Egypto. Sendo as condições de solo e clima muito differentes das da America do Norte e do Egypto, ha de ser necessariamente consideravel differença no producto. Com os methodos culturaes actualmente empregados, a cultura de algodão custa de \$30 até \$50 per hectare, inclusive todas as despesas desde a semeadura até a colheita. Com o emprego de methodos modernos esta despesa poderia ser sensivelmente reduzida, ao passo

que a questão de braços poderia ser resolvido; promovendo a imigração e estabelecendo núcleos coloniaes.

Diz o commissario que a julgar do grande numero de cartas que elle e outros residentes da Republica têm recebido, pedindo informações relativas ás condições da Republica para a cultura do algodão, pode ser facilmente resolvido o problema de braços e dado um impeto ao desenvolvimento desta importante industria que poderá tornar-se uma fonte de riqueza para os proprietarios de terras e para a nação em geral.

**MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM FEVEREIRO DE 1905.**

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos demonstrativos do movimento de exportação dos diversos portos da Republica Argentina durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1905:

| Portos, paizes e artigos.              | Quantidade. | Portos, paizes e artigos.                  | Quantidade. |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>BUENOS AIRES.</b>                   |             | <b>BUENOS AIRES—continúa.</b>              |             |
| Allemanha:                             |             | Hespanha:                                  |             |
| Trigo.....toneladas..                  | 3,029       | Trigo.....toneladas..                      | 1,859       |
| Milho.....id.....                      | 866         | Milho.....id.....                          | 856         |
| Linho.....id.....                      | 2,495       | Couros de boi seccos.....id.....           | 173         |
| Farinha de trigo.....id.....           | 30          | Couros de boi salgados.....id.....         | 13          |
| La.....id.....                         | 6,277       | Couros diversos.....id.....                | 2           |
| Pelless de carneiro.....id.....        | 34          | Chifres.....id.....                        | 10          |
| Couros de boi seccos.....id.....       | 113         | Tripas.....id.....                         | 2           |
| Couros de boi salgados.....id.....     | 924         | Sebo.....id.....                           | 293         |
| Couros de cavallo salgados.....id..... | 17          |                                            |             |
| Couros de cavallo seccos.....id.....   | 38          | França:                                    |             |
| Couros diversos.....id.....            | 67          | Trigo.....id.....                          | 1,626       |
| Chifres.....id.....                    | 11          | Milho.....id.....                          | 1,778       |
| Tripas.....id.....                     | 169         | Linho.....id.....                          | 2,846       |
| Sebo.....id.....                       | 194         | La.....id.....                             | 7,152       |
| Avella.....id.....                     | 98          | Pelless de carneiro.....id.....            | 1,749       |
| Farelo.....id.....                     | 2,342       | Couros de boi seccos.....id.....           | 179         |
| Sementes de nabo.....id.....           | 103         | Couros diversos.....id.....                | 56          |
| Sementes para passaros.....id.....     | 103         | Crina.....id.....                          | 7           |
| Sementes.....id.....                   | 81          | Carne conservada.....id.....               | 3           |
| Massa de linhaça.....id.....           | 274         | Linguas conservadas.....id.....            | 3           |
| Guano.....id.....                      | 16          | Sangue secco.....id.....                   | 79          |
| Cascina.....id.....                    | 54          | Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....id.....        | 47          |
| Pennas.....kilos.....                  | 43          | Chifres.....id.....                        | 26          |
| Mineraes.....toneladas.....            | 6           | Sebo.....id.....                           | 113         |
| Extracto de quebracho.....id.....      | 462         | Farelo.....id.....                         | 468         |
|                                        |             | Sementes para passaros.....id.....         | 253         |
| Belgica:                               |             | Guano.....id.....                          | 49          |
| Trigo.....id.....                      | 11,150      | Cascina.....id.....                        | 10          |
| Milho.....id.....                      | 918         | Pennas.....kilos.....                      | 1,890       |
| Linho.....id.....                      | 3,152       | Rolos de quebracho.....toneladas.....      | 58          |
| La.....id.....                         | 2,664       |                                            |             |
| Pelless de carneiro.....id.....        | 27          | Inglaterra:                                |             |
| Couros de boi seccos.....id.....       | 85          | Trigo.....id.....                          | 21,781      |
| Couros de boi salgados.....id.....     | 517         | Milho.....id.....                          | 1,684       |
| Couros de cavallo seccos.....id.....   | 3           | Linho.....id.....                          | 6,617       |
| Couros diversos.....id.....            | 3           | Farinha de trigo.....id.....               | 1,762       |
| Crina.....id.....                      | 41          | La.....id.....                             | 2,196       |
| Caldo de carne.....id.....             | 13          | Pelless de carneiro.....id.....            | 108         |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....id.....    | 129         | Couros de boi seccos.....id.....           | 73          |
| Chifres.....id.....                    | 22          | Couros diversos.....id.....                | 5           |
| Sebo.....id.....                       | 95          | Crina.....id.....                          | 3           |
| Feno.....id.....                       | 501         | Carneiros gelados.....id.....              | 237         |
| Avella.....id.....                     | 137         | Quartos de vacca congelada, toneladas..... | 3,467       |
| Farelo.....id.....                     | 1,864       | Carne congelada.....toneladas.....         | 193         |
| Sementes de nabo.....id.....           | 17          | Carne em conserva.....id.....              | 22          |
| Sementes para passaros.....id.....     | 38          | Linguas em conserva.....id.....            | 14          |
| Óleo e graxa.....id.....               | 10          | Xarque.....id.....                         | 94          |
| Extracto de quebracho.....id.....      | 1           | Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....id.....        | 359         |
|                                        |             | Chifres.....id.....                        | 4           |
| Hollanda:                              |             | Sebo.....id.....                           | 849         |
| Milho.....id.....                      | 426         | Feno.....id.....                           | 5           |
| Linho.....id.....                      | 1,085       | Avella.....id.....                         | 1,015       |
| Farinha de trigo.....id.....           | 175         | Cevada.....id.....                         | 63          |
| Chifres.....id.....                    | 12          | Farelo.....id.....                         | 1,199       |
| Sebo.....id.....                       | 59          | Sementes para passaros.....id.....         | 512         |
| Cascina.....id.....                    | 1           |                                            |             |



| Portos, paizes e artigos.                | Quantidade. | Portos, paizes e artigos.           | Quantidade. |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>BUENOS AIRES—continúa.</b>            |             | <b>BUENOS AIRES—continúa.</b>       |             |
| <b>Inglaterra—Continúa.</b>              |             | <b>Outros paizes—Continúa.</b>      |             |
| Massa de linhaça..... toneladas..        | 85          | Aveia..... toneladas..              | 68          |
| Guano..... id.....                       | 134         | Farelo..... id.....                 | 85          |
| Óleo e graxa..... id.....                | 50          | Sementes para passaros..... id..... | 1           |
| Melaço..... id.....                      | 125         | Sementes..... id.....               | 141         |
| Caseína..... id.....                     | 339         | Assucar..... id.....                | 1,798       |
| Manteiga..... id.....                    | 575         | Pennas..... kilos.....              |             |
| Rolos de quebracho..... id.....          | 979         | Fumo..... id.....                   | 666         |
| Extracto de quebracho..... id.....       | 11          | Rolos de quebracho..... toneladas.. | 111         |
| <b>Italia:</b>                           |             | Gado cavallar..... cabeças..        | 12          |
| Trigo..... id.....                       | 2,136       | Gado vaccum..... id.....            | 20          |
| Milho..... id.....                       | 4,038       | Gado ovelhum..... id.....           | 30          |
| Linho..... id.....                       | 177         | Gado muar..... id.....              | 705         |
| La..... id.....                          | 392         | <b>A ordem:</b>                     |             |
| Pelless de carneiro..... id.....         | 111         | Trigo..... toneladas..              | 28,954      |
| Couros de boi seccos..... id.....        | 326         | Milho..... id.....                  | 12,633      |
| Couros de boi salgados..... id.....      | 22          | Linho..... id.....                  | 3,248       |
| Couros diversos..... id.....             | 4           | Farinha de trigo..... id.....       | 11          |
| Crina..... id.....                       | 21          | Feno..... id.....                   | 8           |
| Carne congelada..... id.....             | 1           | Cevada..... id.....                 | 19          |
| Tripas..... id.....                      | 29          | Farelo..... id.....                 | 99          |
| Sebo..... id.....                        | 281         |                                     |             |
| Sementes para passaros..... id.....      | 43          | <b>LA PLATA.</b>                    |             |
| Sementes..... id.....                    | 1           | Milho..... kilos.....               | 5,986,109   |
| Extracto de quebracho..... id.....       | 80          | Trigo..... id.....                  | 11,693,467  |
| <b>Brazil:</b>                           |             | Linho..... id.....                  | 659,364     |
| Trigo..... id.....                       | 466         | Feno..... id.....                   | 12,000      |
| Milho..... id.....                       | 150         | Farelo..... id.....                 | 2,590       |
| Linho..... id.....                       | 3           | Aveia..... id.....                  | 226,730     |
| Farinha de trigo..... id.....            | 8,313       | Carne congelada..... id.....        | 3,508,355   |
| Pelless de carneiro..... id.....         | 2           | Carneiros congelados..... id.....   | 955,321     |
| Xarque..... id.....                      | 252         | Sebo..... id.....                   | 247,296     |
| Sebo..... id.....                        | 5           | Ossos..... id.....                  | 20,315      |
| Feno..... id.....                        | 551         | Unhas..... id.....                  | 4,318       |
| Aveia..... id.....                       | 1           | Cascos..... id.....                 | 779         |
| Farelo..... id.....                      | 71          | Couros salgados..... id.....        | 60,246      |
| Sementes para passaros..... id.....      | 162         | Sangue secco..... id.....           | 25,413      |
| Extracto de quebracho..... id.....       | 5           | Guano artificial..... id.....       | 277,430     |
| Cavallos..... cabeças..                  | 2           | La..... id.....                     | 13,507      |
| Gado..... id.....                        | 231         | Pelless de carneiro..... id.....    | 65,020      |
| <b>África do Sul:</b>                    |             | Extracto de carne..... id.....      | 1,267       |
| Trigo..... toneladas..                   | 4,950       | Chifres..... id.....                | 8,496       |
| Milho..... id.....                       | 304         | Manteiga..... id.....               | 9,600       |
| Quartos de vacca congelados..... id..... | 1,756       | Carne conservada..... id.....       | 10,000      |
| Carne congelada..... id.....             | 7           | Crina..... id.....                  | 1,314       |
| Feno..... id.....                        | 306         | Gavallos..... cabeças..             | 30          |
| Farelo..... id.....                      | 2           |                                     |             |
| Manteiga..... id.....                    | 2           | <b>ROSARIO.</b>                     |             |
| Gado cavallar..... cabeças..             | 237         | <b>Brazil:</b>                      |             |
| Gado vaccum..... id.....                 | 100         | Trigo..... toneladas..              | 7,029       |
| Gado ovelhum..... id.....                | 800         | Farinha de trigo..... id.....       | 822         |
| Gado muar..... id.....                   | 350         | Feno..... id.....                   | 958         |
| Gado asinino..... id.....                | 298         | <b>Allemanha:</b>                   |             |
| <b>Estados Unidos:</b>                   |             | Trigo..... id.....                  | 1,199       |
| La..... toneladas..                      | 2,429       | Linho..... id.....                  | 1,221       |
| Pelless de carneiro..... id.....         | 57          | Farelo..... id.....                 | 3,018       |
| Couros de boi seccos..... id.....        | 1,020       | Couros de boi salgados..... id..... | 297         |
| Couros de cavallo seccos..... id.....    | 43          | Sementes de nabo..... id.....       | 37          |
| Couros diversos..... id.....             | 5           | Milho..... id.....                  | 39          |
| Sementes para passaros..... id.....      | 134         | Quebracho..... id.....              | 2,322       |
| Sementes..... id.....                    | 163         | <b>Inglaterra:</b>                  |             |
| Caseína..... id.....                     | 8           | Trigo..... id.....                  | 1,965       |
| Rolos de quebracho..... id.....          | 2,748       | Linho..... id.....                  | 1,096       |
| Extracto de quebracho..... id.....       | 813         | La..... id.....                     | 12          |
| <b>Índias Orientaes:</b>                 |             | Sementes..... id.....               | 57          |
| Milho..... id.....                       | 3           | Feno..... id.....                   | 52          |
| Feno..... id.....                        | 341         | <b>Hollanda:</b>                    |             |
| Farelo..... id.....                      | 40          | Linho..... id.....                  | 1,551       |
| Gado cavallar..... cabeças..             | 91          | Crina..... id.....                  | 10          |
| Gado muar..... id.....                   | 671         | Sebo..... id.....                   | 4           |
| Gado asinino..... id.....                | 3           | <b>Belgica:</b>                     |             |
| <b>Outros paizes:</b>                    |             | Linho..... id.....                  | 1,866       |
| Trigo..... toneladas..                   | 834         | Farelo..... id.....                 | 1,191       |
| Milho..... id.....                       | 153         | Couros de boi seccos..... id.....   | 418         |
| Linho..... id.....                       | 2,439       | <b>França:</b>                      |             |
| Farinha de trigo..... id.....            | 114         | Linho..... id.....                  | 1,013       |
| La..... id.....                          | 30          | La..... id.....                     | 283         |
| Pelless de carneiro..... id.....         | 9           | Sementes de trevo..... id.....      | 12          |
| Couros de boi seccos..... id.....        | 4           | <b>Estados Unidos:</b>              |             |
| Xarque..... id.....                      | 298         | La..... id.....                     | 527         |
| Xarque..... id.....                      | 892         | Couros de boi salgados..... id..... | 8           |
| Feno..... id.....                        | 2           | Pelless de carneiro..... id.....    | 27          |

| Portos, paizes e artigos.                      | Quantidade. | Portos, paizes e artigos.           | Quantidade. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| ROSARIO—continua.                              |             | PARANA.                             |             |
| Italia:                                        |             | Allemanha:                          |             |
| Couros de boi salgados, toneladas...           | 39          | Trigo ..... toneladas...            | 3,092       |
| Couros de boi secos ..... id....               | 30          | Linho ..... id....                  | 891         |
| Peltes de carneiro ..... id....                | 2           | Belgica:                            |             |
| Uruguay:                                       |             | Trigo ..... id....                  | 3,452       |
| Assucar ..... id....                           | 110         | Linho ..... id....                  | 1,938       |
| Africa do Sul:                                 |             | À ordem:                            |             |
| Feno ..... id....                              | 1,701       | Trigo ..... id....                  | 13,385      |
| À ordem:                                       |             | Linho ..... id....                  | 2,903       |
| Trigo ..... id....                             | 118,488     | Farelo ..... id....                 | 323         |
| Linho ..... id....                             | 36,647      |                                     |             |
| Sementes de trevo ..... id....                 | 8           | SAN NICOLAS.                        |             |
| Farelo ..... id....                            | 1,211       | Inglaterra:                         |             |
| Ossos ..... id....                             | 692         | Trigo ..... toneladas...            | 1,011       |
| ZARATE.                                        |             | França:                             |             |
| Inglaterra:                                    |             | Milho ..... id....                  | 50          |
| Quartos de vacca congelados ..... toneladas... | 1,270       | Linho ..... id....                  | 1,964       |
| Carne de vacca congelada ..... id....          | 96          | Sementes para passaros ..... id.... | 289         |
| Carneiros congelados ..... id....              | 1,023       | LA ..... id....                     | 460         |
| Tripas ..... id....                            | 21          | Sementes ..... id....               | 17          |
| Sebo ..... id....                              | 367         | Belgica:                            |             |
| Óleo e graxa ..... id....                      | 10          | Linho ..... id....                  | 227         |
| Guano ..... id....                             | 37          | Sementes para passaros ..... id.... | 78          |
| Sangue secco ..... id....                      | 35          | Allemanha:                          |             |
| Carne conservada ..... id....                  | 16          | Linho ..... id....                  | 125         |
|                                                |             | À ordem:                            |             |
|                                                |             | Trigo ..... id....                  | 9,010       |
|                                                |             | Milho ..... id....                  | 4,614       |
|                                                |             | Linho ..... id....                  | 17,000      |
|                                                |             | Sementes para passaros ..... id.... | 32          |

## BRAZIL.

## MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA.

Publicamos em seguida a mensagem com que o Sr. Dr. RODRIGUES ALVES, Presidente da Republica, abriu a primeira sessão do Congresso Nacional no dia 6 de Maio de 1905:

Senhores Membros do Congresso Nacional. De accordo com o preceito constitucional, cabe-me ainda uma vez a honra de informar-vos da marcha dos negocios publicos. Em tempo opportuno tivestes sciencia dos tristes acontecimentos que se deram no mez de Novembro de 1904 e bem comprehendendo a sua gravidade, decretastes o estado de sitio para o Districto Federal e a comarca de Nictheroy, afim de poderem ser apuradas as responsabilidades que delles decorreram. Subsistindo as mesmas razões que determinaram o decreto legislativo No. 1297, de 14 de Dezembro, vio-se o Governo forçado a expedir os de numeros 543 e 5461, prorogando o estado de sitio até o dia 18 de Março findo.

Foi meu intuito, assim procedendo, assegurar a ordem publica contra máos elementos conhecidos e impedir que a demora no preparo dos processos instaurados contra os individuos responsaveis por aquelles acontecimentos, pudesse acarretar soluções contrarias a grandes interesses sociaes e politicos, profundamente affectados. O Governo não se utilizou dessa prorrogação para medida alguma de caracter extraordinario, e todos os direitos se exerceram livremente, sendo decretada a

suspensão do estado de sitio no momento em que se tornou desnecessario a segurança da Republica.

Os incidentes que têm occorrido durante os processos, provocados pela obscuridade das leis ou pela confusão no modo de apreciar-as, não podem ser indifferentes ao legislador e suscitam algumas reflexões.

É preciso definir, relevae que o diga, de modo claro e positivo, a competencia dos tribunaes civis e militares para o julgamento de réos envolvidos em movimentos sediciosos, e regular os processos, simplificando-os e firmando de uma vez a extensão das imunidades parlamentares, quando deputados e senadores nelles tiverem qualquer responsabilidade. Não tem sido uniforme a jurisprudencia dos tribunaes e a incerteza dos julgados enfraquece a acção da autoridade, produzindo no espirito publico uma impressão de desalento que é prejudicial a justiça.

Em meu conceito o estado de sitio suspende todas as garantias constitucionaes. Não o comprehendo de outra forma, pois elle foi creado como um estado de excepção para resguardar a ordem publica, que é o interesse supremo da sociedade, contra as convulsões provocadas por grandes crises. Desde que, porém, os espiritos tem divergido tanto e variado a jurisprudencia dos tribunaes, convem que o poder legislativo esclareça a situação de direito para que, nos momentos difficeis em que a ordem publica, perturbada por violentas commoções, tenha de ser mantida, desapareça a possibilidade de qualquer conflicto entre os poderes da Republica.

O que dá força aos Governos e aos cidadãos, animando-os no meio dos grandes tumultos e agitações, é a segurança de que os responsaveis por tão afrontosos attentados não encontrarão apoio nos tribunaes do paiz.

Não fora essa confiança absoluta na justiça da Republica como tive occasião de affirmar aos representantes das classes conservadoras que me honraram com uma significativa manifestação de apoio no dia 25 de Março findo, e o Chefe do Estado como os seus devotados e leaes auxiliares não teriam podido com animo forte cumprir o seu dever.

Interessa profundamente a communhão que a justiça não seja tardia em seus julgamentos e que estes se revistam de autoridade incontestavel pela uniformidade com que forem proferidos. A justiça será prompta e efficaz desde que o poder competente determine com clareza a esphera de acção dos tribunaes e todos conheçam o regimen certo a que estão sujeitos e as responsabilidades em que possam ter incorrido.

Tiveram regular andamento no decurso do anno findo os grandes serviços postos em actividade em cumprimento do plano de governo que conheceis. Nem esmoreci no empenho de desenvolver-os convenientemente, nem por um instante pude nutrir duvidas sobre sua efficacia como elementos necessarios para impulsionar o progresso do paiz.

Alem das grandes obras iniciadas nesta cidade e do trabalho que não

tem tido interrupção para transformal-a hygienicamente em uma capital digna de nosso vastissimo territorio, outras como vereis desta exposição e dos relatorios dos ministros em execução ou em estudos, assignalam inequivocamente a firmeza de vistas com que tem sido encarados os interesses geraes da administração. É grato ponderar que os effectos destas providencias já não se escondem ás pesquisas dos mais exigentes. O desenvolvimento da producção, o estado lisongeiro da saude publica, a situação favoravel dos cambios e da cotação de nossos titulos attestam o acerto da gestão das cousas publicas. Como sabeis, os serviços realizados ou em via de execução obedecem ao pensamento que não deve ser abandonado, de promover tudo quanto puder interessar ao nosso desenvolvimento economico, facilitando o transporte dos productos por terra e por mar, insistindo no melhoramento da viação ferrea e dos portos sem perder de vista os embaraços que a tributação interestadual, quando irregularmente encaminhada, poderá acarretar a circulação e consumo desses productos, inutilizando os esforços que foram empregados em beneficio do productor. Com o actual regimen politico, tendo passado para o dominio dos Estados as terras devolutas, cessou quasi completamente o trabalho que se havia organizado em favor da introdução de braços no paiz. O povoamento do solo e a aquisição de trabalhadores que explorem a terra e suas riquezas constituem serviços de tanta relevancia que mal se comprehende não tenham sido reactivados com vigor.

Os Estados não têm meios efficazes para promovel-os, embora se observe que em alguns não ficou paralyzado o movimento immigratorio. É do seu interesse facilital-o, cedendo mesmo a titulo gratuito á União as terras que forem julgadas necessarias para o estabelecimento de trabalhadores estrangeiros ou nacionaes que preferirem uma zona á outra.

As compensações derivadas desse povoamento serão abundantes, sendo aliás quasi nullo o valor actual da maior parte dessas terras por falta de braços e meios regulares de transporte.

As nossas leis garantem sufficientemente o trabalho do immigrante. Nada impede tambem que o legislador decrete outras providencias que tendam a fixal-o com mais vantagem no paiz e a melhor assegurar a effectividade do salario que perceber. Pelo que respeita propriamente aos interesses da producção, é certo que ella se tem desenvolvido bastante, mas os productos não encontram collocação remuneradora nos mercados de consumo e os productores, sem instituições de credito que os auxiliem e amparem, não têm elemento seguro de resistencia para a sustentação dos preços que variam a mercê dessa dificuldade e dos poderosos recursos dos grandes especuladores.

Accresce que a União não está bem aparelhada de elementos para poder ajuizar da força real da producção dos Estados, e convem saber com precisão o que o paiz produz e constitue a sua riqueza, qual a

somma dos productos consumidos entre nós e o valor dos que procuram os mercados no exterior, influindo na taxa cambial.

A justa apreciação desses elementos que existem esparsos e mal systematisados, faz-nos conhecer naturalmente as necessidades de productos e os remedios que possam ser applicados para satisfazer-as. É difficil com a multiplicidade de serviços de natureza differente a cargo do Ministerio da Industria e Viação attender a conveniencias tão palpitantes. É mister crear o Ministerio da Agricultura, que ficará constituindo um centro de actividade e de orientação, com funcções para organizar e impulsionar aquelles serviços e colligir todos os elementos aproveitaveis que se referirem a produção e ao consumo em todas as suas grandes phases.

A elevação da taxa cambial acima de 16 pence por milreis e a excellente cotação dos titulos de nossa divida externa e interna, alguns dos quaes têm subido além do par, são signaes indicativos do bom credito da Republica que assignalo com desvanecimento. Não se pode pensar ainda, a despeito dessas beneficas indicações, na conversão de nossa moeda que deve ser o *desideratum* de todos os governos. Não ha de tardar essa oportunidade, si subsistirem, como é de esperar, as condições que estão influindo salutarmente em favor do movimento economico e financeiro do paiz. A certeza de que cessaram definitivamente as emissões de papel-moeda e funcionaram com regularidade os fundos de resgate e de garantia tem concorrido de alguma forma para se attingir aquelle lisongeiro resultado. Convem, no emtanto, ir preparando a transição para um melhor regimen de circulação, autorizando certas operações em moeda metallica, e procurando elaborar com o maximo cuidado os orçamentos da Republica.

O que decretastes para o actual exercicio autorisa uma despesa maior do que a receita calculada, o que é sempre um mal. Esse disequilibrio tem explicação natural nos defeitos do processo de confecção dos orçamentos. Quando eram discutidos em conjuncto, podia se apreciar desde logo a somma total da despesa e dotal-a com os recursos necessarios na receita. Discutidos como são agora, parcelladamente, e, regra geral, em periodo de prorogação das sessões e com atropelo do tempo, é difficil fixar com perfeita equivalencia a receita e a despesa. É conveniente não permanecer em semelhante regimen e fazer os orçamentos sem *deficit* e opportunamente, para não ser forçado o Governo a adiar serviços autorisados, e, sobretudo, para tranquillizar os interesses financeiros que se sentem mal garantidos com tal situação. Collaborei comvosco nesse empenho, não ignorando que a demora na remessa de dados officiaes se tem em boa parte attribuido o retardamento na organização das leis de meios. É fora de duvida que tem cooperado para a elevação das taxas cambiaes a entrada de capitales estrangeiros para serviços de natureza federal ou local. Em mensagem anterior invoquei a vossa attenção para os emprestimos externos con-

trahidos pelos Estados, e recentemente, a proposito de algumas operações que se realizaram, reappareceu a censura, anteriormente formulada, de que essas transacções poderiam não ser conveniente principalmente quando os capitães emprestados não se destinaram a obras de character reproductivo. Tem-se dito mesmo que é facil ao Governo da União embaraçar os empréstimos mal emprehendidos, esclarecendo os capitalistas sobre a nenhuma responsabilidade que lhe cabe em taes negocios.

Ordinariamente assim é. Quando, porém, ha prosperidade financeira e renascimento de credito, as operações se adiantam e se consummam sem necessidade de esclarecimentos, que os capitalistas não procuram. Melhor será, portanto, que o legislador fixe as relações dos Estados com a União sobre serviço tão importante e que muito pode interessar as finanças da Republica.

#### RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES.

Continuamos felizmente a fruir das vantagens da paz e posso assegurar-vos que nunca foram mais estreitas e cordiaes as relações de amizade que mantemos com as demais potencias. Quando vos dirigi a mensagem de tres de Maio de 1904, passavam por crise delicada as nossas relações com o Peru, o que me obrigou a tomar certas medidas de precaução no interesse da paz e da defesa dos nossos direitos.

A prudencia dos dous Governos poudo enfim conjurar o perigo de um rompimento e aos 12 de Julho do mesmo anno foram assignados nesta cidade dous accordos que mereceram promptamente a vossa approvação e a dos poderes competentes no Perú.

Um desses accordos deferiu a juizes arbitraes as reclamações dos cidadãos Brasileiros e as dos Peruanos por prejuizos ou violencias que tivessem ou pretendessem ter soffrido no Alto Juruá e no Alto Purús desde 1902. No outro ficou assentado que a discussão diplomatica para um accordo directo sobre a fixação dos limites entre o Brazil e o Perú desde a nascente do Javary até a linha de 11° de latitude sul—linha esta estipulada entre o Brazil e a Bolivia—começaria no primeiro dia de Agosto e terminaria em 31 de Dezembro, manifestando ao mesmo tempo os dous Governos o seu sincero proposito de recorrer a algum dos outros meios de resolver amigavelmente litigios internacionaes, isto é, aos bons officios ou a mediação de algum Governo amigo ou á decisão de um arbitro, si dentro do indicado prazo ou no das prorogações em que podessem convir, não conseguissem um accordo directo satisfactorio; estipulou-se mais que durante essa discussão, e sómente durante ella, ficassem neutralizados o territorio do Alto Juruá acima da confluencia do Breu, e o do Alto Purús acima do lugar denominado Catay.

Esses territorios, durante a neutralisação provisoria, deveriam ser administrados por commissões mixtas, chamadas de policia, e em cada

um delles seria estabelecido um posto fiscal mixto. As duas commissões scientificas caberia fazer o reconhecimento desses rios em toda a extensão dos territorios neutralizados.

Os dous Governos encontraram grandes difficuldades em constituir e por em movimento as differentes commissões. Foi por isso em Dezembro prorogado até 31 do corrente mez de Maio o prazo para a discussão e para a neutralisação. As instrucções para os postos fiscaes mixtos só puderam ser assignadas em 21 de Janeiro, as destinadas ás commissões de policia e as de exploração em 4 de Fevereiro. Entre 24 de Março e 11 de Abril, partiram de Manãos essas commissões. As de policia deverão assim chegar ao seu destino no Breu e em Catay quando estiver quasi findo o segundo prazo. Por outro lado o Ministro do Perú aqui acreditado partiu para o seu paiz em 22 de Março no gozo de licença. Essas circumstancias tornaram indispensavel a fixação de um terceiro prazo. Os dous Governos já se entenderam a tal respeito e em breves dias ficará o assumpto regulado por uma troca de notas.

O tribunal arbitral brasileiro-peruano deverá reunir-se nesta cidade em 10 de Julho sob a presidencia do Monsenhor JULIO TONTI, arcebispo de Ancyra, arbitro escolhido pelos dous Governos, e que em tempo obteve de Santo Padre Pio X a necessaria licença para acceitar tão honroso encargo. Na bocca do Amonea, affluente da margem esquerda do Juruá, deu-se infelizmente nos primeiros dias de Novembro um conflicto entre um pequeno contingente do 15º de infantaria e alguns voluntarios Brasileiros, de um lado, e do outro a guarnição peruana que, em cumprimento do ajustado em 12 de Julho, deveria ter evacuado aquella posição. A ordem do Governo peruano para a retirada do posto militar e aduaneiro que ali estabelecera em fins de 1902 foi expedida de Lima, pelo telegrapho, no dia 1º de Setembro ao prefeito do Departamento de Loreto, mas houve grande demora na sua execução, pois o conflicto se originou do facto de não haver o commandante peruano recebido tal ordem, nem sequer informação alguma official sobre a conclusão dos accordos de 12 de Julho.

Em cumprimento do artigo 3 do tratado de 17 de Novembro de 1903 com a Bolivia, pagamos em Londres ao representante dessa Republica, nos dias 10 de Junho de 1904 e 31 de Março ultimo, a indemnisação de 2,000,000 libras esterlinas a que nos obrigamos pela recuperação dos territorios que lhe haviamos cedido nas bacias do Juruá e do Perú ao sul da fronteira convencionada em 27 de Março de 1867. O tribunal creado pelo artigo 2 do mesmo tratado de 1903 deve começar a funcção no decurso do corrente mez, apenas chegue o arbitro boliviano. Tambem este Tribunal será presidido pelo nuncio apostolico devidamente autorizado por Sua Santidade.

Brevemente terão começo os trabalhos da demarcação das novas fronteiras pelas commissões brasileira e boliviana de que trata o artigo 4º

do mesmo pacto. Empenho-me igualmente em não demorar a execução do artigo 7, em virtude do qual devemos construir a via-ferrea do Madeira ao Mamore, estrada essa que de tanto proveito ha de ser não só a Bolivia mas tambem aos nossos Estados de Matto Grosso, Amazonas e Pará. O tratado de limites que em 6 de Maio ultimo concluímos com o Equador, foi approved sem discrepancia por vós e tambem pelo Congresso dessa Republica amiga. Espero que dentro de poucos dias possam ser trocadas aqui as respectivas ratificações. Não têm tido infelizmente o rapido andamento que seria para desejar as negociações entabuladas para o ajuste dos nossos limites com a Guyana Neerlandeza. O Governo de Haya aguarda ainda as informações que pediu ás autoridades superiores dessa colonia, mas nutro a esperança de que assumpto de tanto interesse para os dous países fique resolvido antes de terminados os vossos trabalhos do corrente anno.

Das nossos questões de fronteira com a Colombia e a Venezuela hão de occupar-se diligentemente, apenas cheguem aos seus respectivos postos os Ministros que para elles nomeei. Conto receber brevemente os que para o Brazil vão mandar os Governos dessas duas Republicas, a que nós ligam de longa data as melhores relações de amizade.

Em 14 de Junho do anno passado, Sua Magestade, o Rei da Italia, arbitro escolhido pelo Brazil e pela Grã Bretanha, communicou no Quirinal aos representantes das duas partes, o laudo que redigiu e assignou, em 6 do mesmo mez, nos termos do tratado de Londres, de 6 de Novembro de 1901. Em virtude dessa sentença, os rios Cotingo e Tacutú ficaram formando a nossa fronteira com a Guyana Britannica na parte occidental desta. Como sabeis, essas duas linhas se completam para leste com a do *divortium aquarum* nos montes de Acaray e de Tumucama, que desde a nascente do Tacutú até a do Correntyne, linha esta já estabelecida pelas duas partes contractantes na declaração do referido tratado de 1901. Explorações recentes mostraram que o Cotingo nasce no monte Roraima, onde tambem começa a nossa fronteira com Venezuela, e não no monte Yokantipu, como constava de documentos cartographicos inglezes e suppunha a decisão arbitral. Cumpri logo o dever de agradecer ao real arbitro a solicitude com que estudou e resolveu a questão submettida ao seu julgamento, e agradei tambem ao nosso advogado, Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, a competencia e o brilho com que defendeu a causa do Brazil. Resta agora que os dous Governos interessados se occupem da demarcação da fronteira desde a nascente do Correntyne até o monte Roraima, e vae sendo tempo de que sejam tambem demarcadas as divisas do Oyapoc e Tumucumaque que separam o territorio brasileiro do da Guyana Franceza. Estavamos promptos para isso em Dezembro de 1900, mas ao Governo Francez pareceu necessario um adiamento para que os membros da sua com-



missão se refizessem depois da longa permanencia que ella teve com a nossa em Cunany.

Já foram entregues ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores o relatório e todos os trabalhos da commissão brasileira que com a Argentina fez a demarcação da fronteira commum pelo Uruguay, Pepiryguassú, Santo Atonio e Iguassú, desde a confluencia do Quarahim até ao Alto Paraná. As plantas, que estão sendo examinadas, dependem ainda da approvação dos dous Governos.

A nossa antiga Legação em Washington foi elevada á categoria de Embaixada, nomeando eu em 10 de Janeiro, para exercer as funções de Embaixador dos Estados Unidos do Brazil naquelle importante posto, o Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCO. No mesmo dia, como estava combinado, o Presidente ROOSEVELT submetteu ao Senado a nomeação do Sr. DAVID THOMPSON para o cargo de Embaixador dos Estados Unidos da America no Brazil.

Approvada a escolha no dia 13, foram as credenciaes dos dous novos Embaixadores assignadas no rio de Janeiro e em Washington a 21. A rapidez com que se fez a creação simultanea das duas Embaixadas mostra bem a mutua estima que existe entre os dous Governos e a boa vontade com que o Governo e o povo dos Estados Unidos da America correspondem á nossa antiga e leal amizade.

Em 16 de Março tive o grande prazer de receber, em audiencia de apresentação, a credencial do primeiro Embaixador dos Estados Unidos da America no Brazil. O nosso, que ainda está em Londres ultimando trabalho da sua missão especial na Italia, deve partir no decurso do corrente mez para Washington.

Uma convenção sanitaria internacional foi assignada no Rio de Janeiro a 12 de Junho ultimo com a Republica Argentina, a Oriental do Uruguay e a do Paraguay. Por circumstancias independentes da nossa vontade, não foi possivel se effectuar até hoje, em Montevideo, a formalidade final e indispensavel da troca das ratificações.

O projecto de convenção para a repressão do trafico de mulheres brancas e o do accordo para a sua execução, foram assignados em Paris a 25 de Julho de 1902. O Congresso Nacional os approvou em 27 de Dezembro de 1904 e como, devendo fazer-se a troca das ratificações a 18 de Janeiro do corrente anno, faltava ao Brazil tempo para cumprir essa formalidade, resolvei adherir aos ditos actos, de conformidade com a faculdade concedida na convenção, e para isso foi auctorizado o nosso Ministro em França. Por notas de 9 de Agosto de 1904, concordáram os Governos do Brazil e da Italia em prorogar até 30 de Dezembro de 1906 o Accordo Commercial provisorio celebrado em Julho de 1900. Até então os productos Italianos terão o beneficio da nossa tarifa geral minima e o direito de entrada do café Brasileiro na Italia não excederá de 130 liras por 100 kilogrammas.

O tratado de amizade e commercio concluido em 16 de Julho de 1903 com a Persia, e por vos approvedo em 27 Dezembro ultimo, não foi ainda promulgado por se não ter podido até agora effectuar a troca das ratificações.

• INTERIOR E JUSTIÇA.

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*Codigo Civil.*—Não posso deixar de, mais uma vez, encarecer a necessidade urgente de ser ultimada a codificação do nosso direito civil, objecto dos mais patrioticos esforços do Governo Brasileiro. Da terminação desse trabalho depende, em parte, a revisão das nossas leis commerciaes.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Instrucção.*—A instrucção publica, em todas as suas differentes phases, continúa a reclamar a vossa attenção esclarecida. É um serviço que interessa vivamente ao progresso do paiz e não funciona com a necessaria ordem e proveito.

O ensino superior resente-se de falhas que conheceis. As disciplinas indispensaveis para a admissão nos seus cursos não estão sendo bem ensinadas e os exames têm sido facilitados de tal forma que convem rever a legislação para dar moldes mais proveitosos a um serviço de tanta importancia.

*Naturalização.*—Em mensagem anterior, ponderei que, havendo occorrido duvida sobre a execução do artigo 15 do Decreto legislativo No. 904, de 12 de Novembro de 1902, que regula a naturalização de estrangeiros, não foi ainda possivel elaborar o respectivo regulamento. Merece o assumpto a attenção do Congresso para serem concedidos os meios necessarios, afim de organizar-se, conforme determina o dito artigo, o quadro estatistico de todos os estrangeiros residentes no territorio Brasileiro e tacitamente naturalizados em virtude da Constituição e das leis anteriores, ou tomada outra providencia que for mais adequada. A este respeito nenhuma deliberação foi ainda tomada, pelo que a naturalização continúa a reger-se pelas disposições anteriores ao citado decreto legislativo.

*Territorio do Acre.*—Tem sido regularmente administrado o Territorio do Acre. A distancia a que esse territorio se acha desta capital e a dificuldade de communicações regulares até á cidade de Manáos, não permittiram a remessa de informações completas, que tereis opportunamente, sobre aquella administração.

*Saude publica.*—A epidemia da variola assolou cruelmente esta capital no primeiro periodo do anno passado. Espero, porém, que com a fiel execução da lei votada pelo Congresso Nacional e que consigna o unico meio scientificamente conhecido de debellar o mal, a alludida molestia deixará de figurar na nosologia do Brazil.

Com relação á febre amarella, tenho grande satisfação em referir-vos que não se manifestou sob a forma epidemica nos verões de 1903 a 1904 e 1904 a 1905, apesar da concomitancia de todos os factores outr'ora reputados indispensaveis para a sua erupção e propagação. Tão auspicioso resultado, exclusivamente devido á nova prophylaxia baseada na guerra contra o mosquito, mostra, desde já, o valor e o acerto das medidas postas em pratica, e auctoriza a acreditar que largamente compensados serão todos os esforços e sacrificios feitos nesse sentido pelos poderes da Republica e seus auxiliares. A febre amarella ainda não se acha, porém, extincta de todo, nem os serviços sanitarios possuem todos os appparelhos necessarios para bem funcionar. Faltam hospitaes de isolamento que estejam de accordo com a hygiene moderna, e os serviços de desinfecção têm sido deficientes, visto haver sómente um desinfectorio. Torna-se, portanto, necessaria a construcção de um hospital-modelo destinado aos doentes de molestias inficiosas, assim como de desinfectorios em diversos pontos da cidade, afim de que possam effectuar-se, com promptidão, os serviços de desinfecção e remoção de enfermos.

Convem lembrar-vos ainda a conveniencia de reorganizar-se o Instituto Sorotherapico de Manguinhos e de provel-o das indispensaveis installações, de sorte que ali possam ser estudadas, elucidadas e até resolvidas as questões que se relacionam com a nossa pathologia e que tanto tem desafiado, nestes ultimos tempos, a curiosidade scientifica e a actividade dos institutos estrangeiros, os quaes não cessam de enviar aos paizes quentes prefissionais incumbidos de procurar a solução dos problemas que só *in loco* podem ser resolvidos.

Carece igualmente de reforma o serviço sanitario dos portos, ramo da administração cuja importancia não é mister encarecer, tendo por fim salvaguardar-nos na infecção importada.

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*Mineração.*—A mineração recebe gradualmente novos capitales, tendo sido auctorizadas a funcçãoar algumas companhias para esse fim organizadas. O Governo Federal tem facilitado tudo quanto está ao seu alcance para o desenvolvimento desta industria. Falta-nos ainda, entretanto, uma boa lei que regule a exploração mineralogica, eliminando duvidas que afastam o capital.

Continuam os estudos sobre o carvão nacional, cuja bacia já está conhecida em seus limites que abrangem o sul do Brazil, a partir do norte de São Paulo. Fizeram-se diversas sondagens e estão chegando as analyses realizadas na America do Norte. Em breve prazo estarão feitas na Allemanha as experiencias para o fabrico de "briquettes," forma industrial de preparação que poderá dar ao nosso producto mercados no exterior. Os resultados obtidos até agora animam a iniciativa official e promettem a segurança de effectiva exploração

commercial. Este anno serão completadas essas investigações e iniciadas as relativas ao petroleo e asphalto, de que foram encontrados vehementes indícios no estudo da zona carbonifera.

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*Viação ferrea.*—Continúa a merecer cuidadosa attenção o desenvolvimento de nossa viação ferrea. Os trabalhos de construcção têm sido realizados, ou directamente pelo Governo, ou pelos concessionarios ainda sob o regimen das garantias de juros, ou pelos arrendatarios das linhas federaes. Entre os primeros encontram-se o alargamento da bitola do ramal de São Paulo e o prolongamento da Central do Brazil; o da linha até Formiga, a oeste de Minhas; o da Baturité, no Ceará; e o de Ceará Mirim, no Rio Grande do Norte, que ficará concluido ainda este anno e servirá de tronco á linha de penetração da região assolada pelas secças, e bem assim a reconstrucção do trecho da Thereza Christina, que estava interrompido. Sob o regimen da garantia de juros, realizam-se as construcções da São Paulo e Rio Grande, que se dirige ao norte para o Itararé a procurar a Sorocabana, ao sul para o Rio Uruguay, onde deverá ligar-se com o prolongamento da Santa Maria ao Uruguay, a leste para o porto de São Francisco e a oeste para a fronteira da Republica Argentina, a ligar-se com um dos ramaes da viação ferrea deste paiz; a linha da Tocantins ao Araguaya, cuja revisão já foi feita, devendo seguir-se a construcção; a linha da Victoria a Diamantina, com tres estações inauguradas; a linha de Baturité a Cuyabá, que já realizou os estudos no primeiro trecho; a linha de Goyaz, em que se procede ao respectivo reconhecimento. Entre as construcções que estão sendo realizadas pelos arrendatarios de linhas federaes, nota-se a uniformização da bitola da Sul de Pernambuco, os prolongamentos para Campina-Grande, na Parahyba, e para Pesqueira, em Pernambuco, os quaes reverterão ao dominio da União, conjunctamente com as linhas arrendadas de que são prolongamentos. Sendo de incontestaveis vantagens a reversão para o Estado de construcções desta natureza, tem procurado o Governo definil-a claramente em todos os contractos, quer antigos, quer de recente data, e já o conseguiu em cerca de 2,000 kilometros de estradas de ferro, esperando obtel-o em breve para identica extensão. Além dos trabalhos de construcção propriamente dito, acham-se em estudo a linha de Timbó a Propriá, que, entroncando no ramal de Timbó, da linha da Bahia ao São Francisco, virá futuramente ligar os Estados da Bahia, Sergipe e Alagoas; a linha de penetração da região assolada pelas seccas no norte; o prolongamento da de Thereza Christina, devendo tambem ser iniciado o reconhecimento da linha de Caxias a São Luiz, no Maranhão.

Pensa egualmente o Governo começar dentro de curto prazo os trabalhos de construcção da estrada de ferro Madeira ao Mamoré, em cumprimento ao tratado celebrado entre o Brazil e a Bolivia. Sendo

incontestavel a utilidade de constituir grandes redes de viação, por meio do arrendamento, em vez de persistir no systema dos arrendamentos isolados, não só porque assim se facilita a construcção de prolongamentos e ramaes, sem onus para a União, como porque se obtem a segurança de mais cuidadosa conservação das linhas, foi formada a rede das estradas de Alagóas ao Rio Grande do Norte, arrendada á companhia Great Western.

Acha-se concluido o estudo da rede do Rio Grande do Sul e em elaboração o das demais estradas da União. Nesses projectos tem-se procurado, respeitando os ajustes em vigor para a constituição do fundo especial de resgate, attender não só a construcção dos prolongamentos e ramaes, a conservação e augmento do material fixo e rodante, como ao principio da reversão de toda a rede desenvolvida e augmentada no fim dos prazos de arrendamento.

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*Situação economica.*—Conforme os elementos obtidos pela Répartição de Estatística Commercial, o valor da importação, que no anno de 1903, inclusive a que se realizou em especie metallica, foi de 505,538,114\$ papel, equivalente a £25,159,182, attingiu em 1904 a 524,053,056\$, ou £26,494,766, havendo assim um augmento de £1,335,584. O valor da exportação que, inclusive tambem a metallica, foi de 744,704,836\$ papel, ou £36,980,987 em 1903, elevou-se em 1904 a 776,217,443\$, ou £39,422,458, resultando um augmento de £2,433,471. Comparados respectivamente os valores da exportação e importação, em cada um dos annos de 1903 e 1904, verificam-se a favor daquella os saldos de £11,829,805 em 1903 e de £12,027,692 em 1904.

O movimento geral do commercio da Republica com o exterior em 1904 accusa, pois, comparado com o de 1903, um augmento de 50,027,549\$ papel, ou £3,769,055, equivalente a 6 por cento do seu valor real. O valor nominal da exportação em 1904 excedeu ao da de 1903 em 33,409,561\$ papel, augmento esse de cerca de 4.4 por cento. O seu valor real foi maior que o de 1903 em 22,492,326\$ ouro, equivalente a £2,530,387, ou 1.8 por cento. De 1901 a 1904 o valor da exportação foi successivamente de £40,621,993 em 1901, £36,437,000 em 1902, £36,883,175 em 1903 e £39,413,558 em 1904, perfazendo um total de £153,356,182. O sensivel augmento que se nota em 1901 foi devido á extraordinaria colheita de café, que attingiu a 14,759,845 saccas. Confrontando o quadro da exportação de 1901 com o da de 1904, vê-se que augmentou a de arcias monaziticas, borracha de maniçoba e de mangabeira, cacáo, caroço de algodão, cera de carnauba, farello, herva-matte, manganez, couros e peles. A exportação do café diminuiu de 4,735,270 kilogrammas, mas em compensação o valor respectivo augmentou. A importação de mercadorias no mesmo quadriennio foi do valor de £21,377,003 em 1901, de £23,279,418 em 1902, de £24,207,810 em 1903 e de £25,634,818 em 1904, perfazendo um total de £94,499,049.

Do confronto desse valor com o da exportação no referido periodo (£153,356,182) apura-se a favor da exportação um saldo de £58,587,133.

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*Situação financeira.*—É auspicioso o movimento da renda. A que foi arrecadada pelas alfandegas em 1904 apresenta um augmento de 4,843,537\$ papel, e 3,039,632\$ ouro, comparada com a do exercicio anterior. A renda da mesma natureza attingiu no primeiro trimestre do corrente anno a somma de 55,752,934\$, sendo reis 43,200,522\$ papel e 12,552,412\$ ouro, ou mais 1,580,194\$ papel e 1,086,562\$ ouro do que em egual periodo de 1903. A exportação do Territorio do Acre produziu 2,139,695\$ em 1904, dos quaes 1,845,190\$ foram arrecadados pela Alfandega de Manáos e 294,525\$ pela do Pará e no primeiro trimestre deste anno já se elevou a 4,689,602\$, sendo cobrados pela Alfandega de Manáos 2,024,762\$ e pela do Pará 2,664,840\$. A receita dos impostos de consumo foi em 1904 de 35,193,480\$, contra 33,080,082\$ em 1903, havendo, pois, uma differença para mais de 2,113,398\$; a de 1.5 por cento para as obras do porto desta capital elevou-se em 1904 a 2,992,000\$ ouro, e no primeiro trimestre do corrente anno já accusa a somma de 800,467\$, contra a de 678,311\$, arrecadada em egual periodo do anno anterior. A arrecadação effectuada no exercicio de 1904, de accordo com a synopse respectiva, foi de 36,935,105\$774 ouro e 205,615,776\$420 papel. A renda ainda não escripturada, mas já reconhecida pelas demonstrações mensaes remettidas pelas Delegacias Fiscaes que deixaram de mandar os respectivos balanços, foi de reis 12,047,561\$836 ouro e 65,132,118\$646 papel. Adicionados esses algarismos ás quantias calculadas para o semestre adicional de reis 760,360\$413 ouro e 4,382,326\$936 papel, e bem assim o saldo que se verifica entre os recebimentos e as entregas dos depositos, na somma de 823,543\$736 ouro e 67,651,969\$283 papel, ficará a arrecadação total em todo o exercicio elevada a 50,566,571\$759 ouro e reis 342,782,191\$285 papel.

A lei No. 1144 de 30 de Dezembro de 1903 orçou a receita geral deste exercicio em 47,515,510\$889, ouro, e 251,281,000\$, papel, com exclusão da quantia de 2,530,000\$, não arrecadada, para o serviço de obras dos melhoramentos dos portos nos Estados. Da comparação feita entre a renda arrecadada e a orçada, verifica-se um augmento a favor daquella na importancia de 4,051,060\$800, ouro, e 91,501,191\$285, papel. A lei No. 1145, de 31 de Dezembro de 1903, fixou a despesa para este exercicio em 46,921,368\$969, ouro, e 253,161,461\$921, papel, excluidos os 2,530,000\$ não arrecadados nas obras dos portos dos Estados. Durante este exercicio foram pagos, por conta de credits especiaes, extraordinarios e supplementares, entre os quaes se comprehende o que foi aberto para a aquisição da Sorocabana, as cifras de 1,555,044\$230, ouro, e 99,130,684\$714, papel, ficando deste modo elevada a despesa total a 48,476,413\$199, ouro, e 352,292,166\$635 papel, do que resulta um saldo de 2,090,158\$560, ouro, e um *deficit* de 9,509,955\$350,

papel, contra o exercicio de 1904. Esta differença ficará sensivelmente reduzida, si não desapparecer por completo, quando, pelos balanços definitivos do exercicio, for conhecida a despesa orçamentaria effectivamente realizada, visto nesta apreciação ter sido computada na sua totalidade a despesa votada, convindo notar que essa differença provem de gastos elevados a conta de creditos extraordinarios e especiaes. De parte taes despezas, da comparação entre a receita arrecadada de 275,135,222\$002, papel, excluidos os depositos, e a despesa votada de 253,161,461\$921, e mais as effectuadas por conta de creditos supplementares abertos na importancia de 15,366,179\$865, o que tudo somma em 268,527,641\$786, verifica-se um saldo de 6,602,580\$216. Entre os creditos extraordinarios avultam os que foram abertos para a despesa com a permanencia de forças do exercito no Alto Purús, Alto Acre e Alto Jurúa; os que se referem ás despezas provenientes de questões internacionaes, da sessão extraordinaria do Congresso e das occurrencias de 14 de Novembro.

O papel moeda em circulação em 30 de Abril deste anno elevava-se a 673,176,991\$750. O fundo de amortização, em apolices da divida publica, creado pelo decreto No. 4382 de 8 de Abril de 1902, inscriptas até 30 de Abril ultimo na caixa de amortização, comprehendia 19,406 titulos, representando o valor nominal de 18,350,200\$. O Governo resolveu chamar a resgate, a partir de 1 de Abril findo, todas as apolices do emprestimo de 1868, ouro, e juro de 6 por cento, cogitando de eguaes providencias quanto ás de 1897, papel, de accordo com a disposição do artigo 20, No. 4, da lei do orçamento em vigor. Do primeiro emprestimo já foram resgatados titulos no valor de 2,321,000\$, ouro, e do segundo, 4,275 de 1,000\$ cada um. Por conta da caixa de resgate, foram amortizados em 1904 titulos no valor nominal de £387,840, além das £165,920 que figuram na ultima mensagem. Essas amortizações foram feitas em Junho, variando as taxas de 78¼ a 78½ e em Dezembro de 83¼ a 84½. O saldo do Thesouro em poder dos agentes em Londres em 31 de Março proximo findo é de £3,620,872-10-3, por ter sido pago á Bolivia nesse dia o segundo milhão esterlino que lhe era devido. A essa importancia pode se addicionar a de £403,315-6-0, da remessa feita em Abril, e de £2,250,000, correspondente ás duas prestações pela compra de Estrada de Ferro Sorocabana, que o Estado de São Paulo se propoz pagar de prompto e o Governo accitou. Nas sommas indicadas não está incluído o saldo destinado ás obras do porto desta capital e £1,000,000, em consolidados, sob a responsabilidade do Banco da Republica.

São estas as informações que me cumpre ministrar-vos em obediencia ao preceito da lei. Submetto-as ao vosso esclarecido juizo, com as minhas mais respeitosas homenagens.

## CHILE.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

O producto dos direitos de exportação arrecadados pelas alfandegas da Republica do Chile no mez de Março de 1905, foi de \$4,236,425 (moeda nacional), e o dos direitos de importação foi de \$2,688,745, o que perfaz o total de \$6,919,170 para o mez. Em egual mez do anno anterior os direitos de exportação montaram a \$3,318,979, ao passo que os direitos de importação produziram \$3,078,553, perfazendo o total de \$6,397,532. Do confronto dos resultados dos dous mezes em comparação, se vê que houve um augmento nos direitos de exportação de Março de 1905 de \$917,466, e uma diminuição nos direitos de importação, de \$395,808, ou seja um augmento nas rendas totaes de só \$521,638.

As rendas arrecadadas no 1º trimestre dos dous annos em comparação foram as seguintes:

|                              | 1904.        | 1905.        |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Direitos de exportação ..... | \$11,922,963 | \$14,320,916 |
| Direitos de importação ..... | 8,661,228    | 7,791,233    |
| Total.....                   | 20,584,191   | 22,112,146   |

O total dos direitos de exportação arrecadados durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1905, comparados com os do periodo correspondente do anno anterior, mostram um augmento de \$2,397,953, ao passo que houve uma diminuição de \$869,995 nos direitos de importação, o que dá um augmento nas rendas totaes de \$1,527,958.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica nos dous periodos em revista, foram as seguintes:

|                                | 1904.       | 1905.       |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Direitos de exportação.</i> |             |             |
| Pisagua .....                  | \$2,642,125 | \$2,241,578 |
| Iquique .....                  | 6,073,191   | 7,782,901   |
| Tocopilla .....                | 1,512,843   | 1,942,217   |
| Antofagasta.....               | 793,901     | 861,662     |
| Taltal.....                    | 900,903     | 1,492,558   |
| Total.....                     | 11,922,963  | 14,320,917  |
| <i>Direitos de importação.</i> |             |             |
| Pisagua .....                  | 79,877      | 42,184      |
| Iquique .....                  | 650,180     | 560,993     |
| Tocopilla .....                | 65,077      | 48,695      |
| Antofagasta.....               | 151,752     | 219,409     |
| Taltal .....                   | 127,503     | 46,990      |
| Caldera .....                  | 32,392      | 29,633      |
| Carrizal Bajo .....            | 2,571       | 702         |
| Coquimbo.....                  | 176,948     | 159,391     |
| Valparaiso.....                | 5,475,065   | 5,041,236   |
| Talcahuano.....                | 1,305,496   | 953,857     |
| Coronel .....                  | 110,658     | 83,429      |
| Valdivia .....                 | 109,715     | 129,841     |
| Puerto Montt .....             | 10,410      | 13,918      |
| Alfandega de fronteira .....   | 363,685     | 471,956     |
| Total.....                     | 8,661,229   | 7,781,231   |



As rendas arrecadadas pela alfandega de Arica foram de \$8,761 em Março de 1904, e de \$9,222 em Março de 1905, ao passo que no primeiro trimestre de 1905 foram de \$20,299, contra \$33,652 em igual periodo de 1904.

#### CONCLUSÃO DA DEMARCAÇÃO DA FRONTEIRA ARGENTINO-CHILENA.

O "Chilian Times" de 12 de Abril de 1905, diz que têm sido concluidas as operações de demarcação da linha fronteira na região septentrional de Puna de Atacama, que constitue o extremo norte da Republica do Chile. A demarcação do limite com a Republica Argentina na região do sul desta provincia foi terminada ha algumas semanas, e os trabalhos de demarcação foram realizados sem divergencia alguma entre os Commissarios Argentinos e Chilenos, de modo que a fronteira entre as duas Republicas fica definitivamente estabelecida. Restam ainda doze ou treze marcos para serem collocados na região comprehendida entre os parallelos 35° e 38°, quando ficará demarcada toda a linha de fronteira entre Chile e a Republica Argentina.

Na parte meridional da provincia, o limite entre os dous paizes será uma linha que, partindo da intersecção do paralelo 23° de latitude com o meridiano 67°, se prolongue em duas linhas rectas até á collina Rincon e vulcão de Socompa; daqui segue a linha divisoria das aguas até á collina Aguas Blancas, e deste ponto se prolongará em linhas rectas até a linha divisoria de Colorados, Lagunas Bravas Nevados de Lagunas Bravas e as collinas de Nevados de Lagunas Bravas e passo de São Francisco. Essa linha tem 530 kilometros de extensão e está marcada com 40 marcos, sendo um para cada 13½ kilometros de linha. A secção da fronteira comprehendida entre o ponto de intersecção do paralelo 23° de latitude com o meridiano 67°, e a collina Sapaleri, foi tambem demarcada. Essa linha tem 27 kilometros de extensão. A collina Sapaleri é o ponto mais septentrional da extensa fronteira Argentino-Chilena.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 675 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Abril de 1905,

com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os dez mezes findos em Abril, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Abril, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Junho.

#### **NOVA LINHA DE NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR ENTRE NOVA ORLEANS E PORTOS DA AMERICA DO SUL.**

O "Journal of Commerce" de Nova York, em sua edição de 24 de Maio de 1905, noticia que vai ser estabelecido um novo serviço de vapores entre Nova Orleans e portos da America do Sul. O Sr. JAMES GRAHAM, que vai inaugurar este serviço, expediu a seguinte carta de aviso:

"Tenho prazer em communicar-vos que propomos inaugurar um serviço mensal de navegação a vapor entre Nova Orleans e outros portos de Golfo quando houver trafico, e portos do Brazil, Uruguay e Argentina, fazendo escalas por Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres e Rosariô, tocando os vapores nos mesmos portos na viagem de regresso para receber carregamentos.

Dirijo-vos esta carta com o fim de averiguar definitivamente a medida de cooperação com que a projectada linha pode contar, e especialmente a quantidade de cargas que se poderá obter em Nova Orleans e outros portos de Golfo para o vapor carregando na ultima parte de Junho, e bem assim as cargas disponiveis em qualquer dos portos acima mencionados do Brazil, Uruguay e Argentina, na viagem de volta, e o estimaria muito si me informasseis que quantidade de cargas podereis fornecer ao vapor que está marcado para sahir em Junho."

O Sr. GRAHAM tem tido o projecto em consideração por muito tempo e julga que o momento é opportuno para a inauguração deste serviço. Pediu ás bolsas commerciaes sua cooperação para que a nova empreza tenha exito. Crê-se que este serviço será o principio do grande commercio sul-americano que está ainda apenas em embryão.

É a intenção do Sr. GRAHAM estabelecer facilidades de transporte entre Nova Orleans e portos da America do Sul tão boas como as que existem entre aquelles portos e a Europa. Já foi pedido para estabelecer communicação a vapor com Venezuela.

## MEXICO.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DE HENNEQUEN NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1905.

A quantidade de hennequen exportada do Estado de Yucatan, que é o Estado maior productor da fibra, durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1905, foi maior do que em igual periodo de qualquer dos cinco annos anteriores. Pelo porto de Progreso foram exportados durante os mezes de Janeiro, Fevereiro e Março de 1905, 150,847 fardos, pesando 24,783,420 kilogrammas. Os algarismos correspondentes a igual semestre dos quatro annos anteriores foram os seguintes: em 1904, 152,905 fardos de 24,171,521 kilogrammas; em 1903, 131,631 fardos, pesando 20,635,037 kilogrammas; em 1902, 143,086 fardos, com o peso de 22,798,661 kilogrammas, e em 1901, 139,442 fardos, pesando 22,534,459 kilogrammas.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM MARÇO DE 1905.

A seguinte tabella mostra os direitos de importação arrecadados pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Março, discriminadas por alfandegas, e os totaes dos direitos addicionaes de importação, direitos de doca e atrazados:

|                           |              |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Acapulco .....            | \$5, 039. 22 | Progreso .....            | \$230, 014. 78  |
| Agua Prieta .....         | 13, 901. 71  | Puerto Ángel.....         | 267. 06         |
| Altata .....              | 3, 528. 56   | Salina Cruz .....         | 1, 267. 19      |
| Camargo .....             | 166. 73      | San Blas .....            | 3, 217. 78      |
| Campeche .....            | 12, 303. 81  | Santa Rosalía .....       | 1, 000. 61      |
| Ciudad Juarez.....        | 185, 325. 79 | Soconusco .....           | 6, 540. 92      |
| Ciudad Porfirio Díaz..... | 174, 772. 43 | Tampico .....             | 537, 554. 67    |
| Chetumal .....            | 474. 76      | Tijuana .....             | 301. 06         |
| Coatzacoalcos .....       | 16, 241. 70  | Tonala.....               | 1, 248. 27      |
| Ensenada .....            | 3, 953. 88   | Topolohampo .....         | 1, 666. 11      |
| Frontera .....            | 46, 328. 79  | Tuxpam .....              | 2, 340. 63      |
| Guaymas .....             | 68, 794. 84  | Veracruz .....            | 1, 144, 043. 09 |
| Guerrero .....            | 124. 02      | Zapalata .....            | 9. 32           |
| Isla del Carmen .....     | 2, 918. 06   |                           |                 |
| La Ascensión .....        | 138. 79      | Total dos direitos or-    |                 |
| La Morita.....            | 47, 300. 19  | dinarios de impor-        |                 |
| La Paz .....              | 2, 207. 02   | tação .....               | 3, 077, 526. 65 |
| Laredo de Tamaulipas....  | 320, 094. 52 | Total dos direitos addi-  |                 |
| Las Vacas .....           | 182. 08      | cionaes de importação...  | 307, 800. 02    |
| Manzanillo.....           | 7, 872. 06   | Total dos direitos de ex- |                 |
| Matamoros.....            | 4, 304. 71   | portação .....            | 98, 822. 00     |
| Mazatlan .....            | 82, 176. 60  | Direitos de doca .....    | 78, 268. 95     |
| Mexicali .....            | 818. 05      | Atrazados.....            | 219. 25         |
| México .....              | 106, 676. 64 |                           |                 |
| Mier.....                 | 39. 65       | Total geral.....          | 3, 562, 636. 87 |
| Nogales .....             | 42, 374. 55  |                           |                 |

**BORRACHA OBTIDA DA PLANTA GUAYULE.**

O "Mexican Herald," em sua edição de 28 de Março de 1905, publica as seguintes informações relativas á nova industria que acaba de estabelecer-se na Republica, que consiste na extracção de borracha da planta chamada vulgarmente "Guayule" (*Parthenium argentatum*), uma plante que cresce em estado silvestre em varios Estados do Norte do Mexico, taes como Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas e Chihuahua. Um novo processo para a extracção do latex desta planta foi inventado. Este processo é puramente mechanico. A planta está moida por um poderoso pulverizador e depois a borracha está extrahida por meio da pressão e do calor. Não é preciso ajuntar-lhe producto chimico ou outra substancia estranha para effectuar a coagulação. Já está em funcionamento na cidade de Mexico uma fabrica desta classe e mais tres serão estabelecidas immediatamente. É o proposito da Companhia estabelecer fabricas em diversas fazendas do paiz onde a producção de plantas attinja a dez toneladas por dia. O Guayule abunda nas terras incultas da Republica, e por este producto que os fazendeiros pensavam não servia para cousa alguma, hoje se paga a somma de \$30 a tonelada.

Diz-se que a borracha obtida do guayule encontra facil venda em todas as partes da Europa, especialmente na França, e ainda que não tenha a elasticidade da borracha do Pará, sua vulcanização é mais facil e não soffre alteração ou deterioração com o tempo.

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**NICARAGUA.****CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS.**

Em um relatorio que o Consul Britannico dirigiu ao seu Governo sobre as condições economicas da Republica de Nicaragua em 1903 e 1904, diz que a borracha que se exporta do paiz é extrahida principalmente de arvores silvestres e que os apanhadores, não estando sujeitos á restricção alguma, praticam sangrias em excesso, fazendo incisões mesmo em arvores muito novas, assim estragando-as. Apesar do facto de que muitas das arvores são sacrificadas por este processo, a borracha ainda figura no quarto lugar na exportação deste paiz, tendo sido exportadas 530,000 libras no valor de £58,405 em 1903. Toda esta quantidade, excepto 277 libras, foi enviada para os Estados Unidos. Diz-se que o preço da borracha de Nicaragua no Reino Unido é quasi o mesmo que o pago nos Estados Unidos, e a razão por que quasi o total deste producto é enviado para os Estados Unidos é os fretes mais

baratos e especialmente o facto de soffrer a borracha diminuição de peso pela evaporação. Em Nova York, o principal mercado de borracha de Nicaragua, a borracha vende-se quasi immediatamente apos sua chegada alli, ao passo que em Londres está recolhida aos armazens para aguardar a epoca dos leilões. A diminuição de peso occasionada pela demora, alem das excessivas taxas de doca, armazenagem e demais despesas a que está sujeita, fazem com que é mais vantajoso enviar a borracha para Nova York.

Durante os ultimos annos tem sido estabelecidas varias plantações de borracha em Nicaragua, especialmente no districto da Lagoa Perola na costa do Atlantico, mas como devem passar muitos annos antes de que as arvores estarão promptas para serem incisadas, não se pode ainda dizer nada sobre o rendimento destas. Arvores de borracha foram tambem plantadas nas plantações de cacáo no districto de Rivas para servirem de abrigo a estas.

O cacáo é cultivado principalmente no districto de Rivas e em menor escala nas margens do rio San Juan. A exportação deste producto em 1903 foi de só 51,337 libras, no valor de £1,865, sendo a maior parte da colheita consumida no paiz, onde é vendido ao mesmo preço que se obtem nos Estados Unidos. A qualidade do cacáo é excellente e no districto de Rivas uma arvore produz annualmente, terino médio, cerca de dois libras. A arvore começa a produzir no oitavo anno de plantação.

O anil que outr'ora era a colheita mais importante de Nicaragua, tem quasi deixado de ser cultivado. No anno de 1903 foram exportadas apenas 26,270 libras de anil no valor de £1,015, sendo 22,469 libras para a Grã Bretanha e 3,801 libras para os Estados Unidos.

O algodão tem sido cultivado em Nicaragua desde a epocha dos aborigines, e em consequencia dos altos preços que regulavam durante a guerra Civil nos Estados Unidos, uma extensa area foi semeada de algodão. Terminada a guerra, foram as plantações geralmente abandonadas. Durante os ultimos dous ou tres annos, porém, tem-se notado consideravel actividade nesta cultura. A exportação em 1903 foi de 205,799 libras no valor de £2,463, das quaes 189,323 libras foram enviadas para o Reino Unido.

A canna de assucar é cultivada em quasi todos os districtos da Republica e existem diversas fabricas montadas com os machinismos mais modernos e aperfeiçoados. Uma companhia britannica tem uma fabrica perto de Chinandega, que poderá ser comparada, tanto nos methodos de cultivo, como nos de beneficio do producto, com as melhores fabricas de qualquer paiz exterior. O assucar que se fabrica neste paiz é de duas classes: o assucar, chamado "dulce," é fabricado pelos pequenos cultivadores por um processo muito simples. É rico em saccharina, mas de uma cor muito escura e cheia de impuridades.

As usinas produzem uma excellente variedade de assucar refinado fabricado pelo processo vacuo.

Ouasi todo o assucar fabricado é consumido no paiz, mas no anno de 1903 foram exportados 7,734 quintaes de assucar no valor de £3,173, sendo 3,800 quintaes para os Estados Unidos, 3,700 para Honduras, 90 quintaes para Colombia e 90 quintaes para Chile. Varias das usinas tambem fabricam aguardente. O Governo tem o monopolio deste producto, comprando-o das fabricas de destillação e depois vendendo-o aos compradores. A renda proveniente desta fonte em 1903 foi na importancia de £44,032, mas em Janeiro 1, 1904, este monopolio foi arrendado a um syndicato por um prazo de seis annos. As quatro principaes fabricas de destillação formam este syndicato, devendo este pagar pela concessão a quantia de £44,700 nos dous primeiros annos, e £47,333, em cada um dos quatro annos seguintes.

O fumo que se cultiva em Nicaragua é de boa qualidade, sendo o melhor aquelle que cresce na Ilha de Ometepe no Lago de Nicaragua. O Governo regula o cultivo do fumo, concedendo aos lavradores permissoão para cultivar certo numero de plantas. As plantas em excesso do numero concedido ao lavrador são confiscadas e o seu dono incorre em multas. A renda proveniente desta colheita em 1903, foi de £8,763, mas em Junho de 1904 o Governo deu uma concessão a um individuo para fazer esta arrecadação, por um prazo de dez annos, devendo o concessionario pagar £5,333 no primeiro anno, e esta somma e mais £167 por cada anno successivo, além de todas as despezas com a arrecadação das taxas e as medidas que forem necessarias para impedir o cultivo illegal. Os impostos sobre o fumo em folha e manufacturado são muito elevados em Nicaragua.

O sal é obtido na costa do Pacifico, evaporando a agua de mar. É consumido no paiz e em 1903 foram exportados 10,720 quintaes deste producto no valor de £2,241, para as Republicas vizinhas de Honduras, Salvador e Guatemala.

O milho e feijão são cultivados em toda a parte do paiz e são exportados em reduzida quantidade para as Republicas de Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala e Costa Rica.

As florestas de Nicaragua abundam em madeiras valiosas de tinturaria e de marcenaria, mas devido á falta de facilidades de transporte, não é proveitosa sua exportação. Além do mogno e o cedro, abundam as seguintes excellentes madeiras: *lignum vite*, *pochote*, *guanacaste*, que é excellente madeira de construcção e dá tambem uma gomma que pode ser empregada como verniz; *jenisero*, que tem muitas das boas qualidades do cedro; páo de ferro, o *guapinol*, que produz uma gomma que se diz ser egual a copal de Ceylão, e diversas outras madeiras duras proprias para dormentes de vias ferreas, etc. Em 1903, foram exportadas, pelos portos da costa do Pacifico, madeiras por valor de £3,867.

Uma companhia norte-americana tem o monopólio desta exportação na costa do Atlantico, tendo exportado em 1903, pelo porto de Bluefields, 16,130 toros de mogno.

#### INDUSTRIA PECUARIA.

A mais importante industria na Republica de Nicaragua é a criação de gado. Não se conhece o numero exacto dos animaes no paiz mas é calculado em cerca de 1,200,000 cabeças. As seguintes informações relativas a esta industria foram extrahidas do relatorio que o Consul Britannico em Nicaragua dirigiu ao seu Governo. Durante o anno de 1903 foram exportados animaes por valor de £45,101; couros por valor de £22,220, e queijo, por valor de £3,639. Conforme as estatisticas officiaes, o producto dos impostos cobrados sobre gado abatido foi de £169,463, assim fazendo que o valor desta industria attinja a £240,423. Essas cifras não representam o valor total desta industria, pois um numero consideravel de rezes são abatidas sem pagarem impostos fiscaes e grande quantidade de queijo e leite são consumidos no paiz, mas bastam para evidenciar a importancia desta industria.

Os principaes centros de criação são os districtos de Chontales, Leon e Segovia, onde o gado corre extensas regiões de pastagem natural sem qualquer supervisão, sendo encurralado sómente quando seja necessario separar do rebanho os animaes que precisam de attenção especial. Um animal adulto, depois de abatido, dá ordinariamente de 300 a 400 libras de carne. Em alguns casos tem-se feito tentativas de melhorar as raças, importando dos Estados Unidos reproductores de raça de puro sangue.

Os couros estão expostos á acção do sol para seccarem e pesam de 20 a 22 libras cada um, sendo exportados principalmente para os Estados Unidos.

Os criadores dão pouca attenção á criação de cavallos, produzindo-os sómente em numero sufficiente para satisfazer as necessidades do paiz. Os cavallos medem apenas 14 palmos de altura, mas são fortes e resistentes, podendo supportar longas viagens com pouco alimento. Os mulos são bons, mas animaes de sella são escassos e custosos.

A criação de porcos não é explorada como um negocio regular, mas toda a banha que se consome no paiz é obtida de porcos criados pelos habitantes sem tratamento hygienico. No anno de 1903, foram exportadas 47,623 libras de banha, no valor de £524, sendo com destino ás Republicas vizinhas de Colombia, Salvador, Honduras e Costa Rica.

A criação de carneiros não é explorada na Republica.

## PERU.

## COMMERCIO DE IQUITOS EM 1904.

O relatório que o agente consular Britannico dirigiu ao seu Governo em data de 14 de Abril de 1905, contem as seguintes interessantes informações sobre o commercio e condições geraes de Iquitos durante o anno de 1904.

A situação do commercio em 1804 foi muito satisfactoria, verificando-se um notavel augmento sobre o de annos anteriores. As cifras mostrando a quantidade e valor da importação, porém, não indicam exactamente o commercio do anno, pois a importação de mercadorias durante os primeiros mezes do anno foi muito superior ao consumo, devido ao facto de que os importadores desejavam tomar vantagem dos direitos aduaneiros então em vigor, em virtude dos quaes as mercadorias mais finas pagavam sómente 15 por cento ad valorem, em vez de 30 por cento, a que estão sujeitas de accordo com a nova tarifa. A nova tarifa foi posta em vigor em 25 de Fevereiro de 1904, e como, conforme esta tarifa, os productos alimenticios estão isentos de direitos de importação, foram importadas grandes quantidades desta classe de mercadorias, sendo em muitos casos a importação quasi o dobro da realizada no mesmo periodo de annos anteriores. Consequentemente, nos ultimos mezes do anno houve superabundancia de mercadorias nos mercados, o que deu lugar a uma grande diminuição nos preços de productos sujeitos á deterioração, alguns dos quaes foram vendidos por um preço inferior ao custo.

A quantidade de mercadorias importadas em 1904 foi de 15,800 toneladas, no valor de £572,750, contra 9,450 toneladas em 1903. Essas mercadorias foram importadas principalmente do Reino Unido, França e Allemanha. As importações provenientes do Brazil foram por valor de £40,000 e consistem principalmente de assucar, café, charutos, couros preparados, farinha de mandioca e xarque.

A borracha constitue o principal artigo exportado pelo porto de Iquitos, e não só foi sua produção neste districto maior em 1904 que em 1903, mas seu preço foi mais elevado. Os seguintes algarismos mostram a quantidade de borracha exportada de Iquitos para Europa, os Estados Unidos e Brazil: Reino Unido, 1,158,742 kilos; Allemanha, 128,615 kilos; França, 654,531 kilos; Estados Unidos, 52,214 kilos, e Brazil, 166,318 kilos.

Além da borracha, foram exportados os seguintes artigos para portos de Europa: 122 duzias de chapéos de palha de diversas qualidades; 8,370 couros para Havre e Liverpool; 101 kilos de gomme de copaiba para Havre, e 128 toneladas de marfim vegetal, sendo 58 toneladas



enviadas para Havre e 70 toneladas para Liverpool. Para o Brazil foram exportados os seguintes generos: 950½ duzias de chapéos de palha, no valor de £3,87½, e 5½ toneladas de fumo, no valor de £8,453.

O commercio directo com os Estados Unidos e a Europa é feito pela Iquitos Steamship Company, Limited, de Liverpool. Os vapores desta linha sahem daquelle porto uma vez por mez, e tocam na viagem de ida nos portos de Havre, Hamburgo, Londres, Lisboa e Madeira. A tonelagem dos navios Britannicos entrados em Iquitos em 1904 foi de 9,599 (16 vapores), contra 7,433 (12 vapores) em 1903. Este augmento de tonelagem é devido ao facto de que cada vapor que tem chegado a Iquitos ultimamente tem levado a reboque uma alvarenga de cerca de 400 toneladas. Essas alvarengas foram construidas pela Companhia para facilitar o commercio com os Estados Unidos. Os carregamentos provenientes deste paiz com destino a Iquitos são hoje transportados directamente para Manáos em vapores da Booth Line e neste porto são baldeados para alvarengas, assim evitando a necessidade de envia-los para Liverpool para serem reembarcados. Essa companhia estabeleceu recentemente uma nova tarifa de fretes que foi posta em vigor no dia 20 de Janeiro de 1905, em virtude da qual os fretes hoje regulam de £1 a £5 por tonelada, em vez de £3 a £6 por tonelada que se cobravam outr'ora. A tonelagem dos vapores Brasileiros entrados em 1904 foi de 7,647, incluindo algumas lanchas Brasileiras navegando o Rio Javary. O trafico fluvial com o Brazil é feito pela Amazon Steam Navigation Company, cujos vapores são despachados uma vez por mez de Pará e Manáos, tocando nos portos intermediarios. Releva notar que os navios sob bandeiras estrangeiras podem navegar os rios do Peru e tomar parte no commercio, gozando dos mesmos privilegios que os navios nacionaes.

As rendas arrecadadas em Iquitos em 1904 mostram um augmento sobre as dos annos anteriores. As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas foram mais que o dobro das de 1903, sendo este augmento devido em parte aos elevados direitos de importação, e em parte a maior quantidade de mercadorias importada. O total das rendas arrecadadas em 1904 foi de £133,666.

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## URUGUAY.

### MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO EM JANEIRO, 1905.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevideo no mez de Janeiro de 1905.

## EXPORTAÇÃO.

| Artigos.                               | Quantidade. | Artigos.                           | Quantidade. |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Estados Unidos:</b>                 |             | <b>Portugal:</b>                   |             |
| Couros de boi secos... numero..        | 47,830      | Couros de boi secos... numero..    | 3,000       |
| La... fardos..                         | 1,206       | Xarque... fardos..                 | 423         |
| Crina... id..                          | 50          | Id... toneladas..                  | 35          |
| Sementes para passaros... id..         | 100         | <b>Inglaterra:</b>                 |             |
| <b>Allemanha:</b>                      |             | Couros de boi secos... numero..    | 463         |
| Couros de boi secos... numero..        | 1,179       | La... fardos..                     | 1,397       |
| Couros de boi salgados... id..         | 11,297      | Crina... id..                      | 3           |
| La... fardos..                         | 3,334       | Sebo... pipas..                    | 94          |
| Pelles de carneiro... id..             | 20          | Id... toneis..                     | 728         |
| Crina... id..                          | 10          | Milho... saccos..                  | 7,475       |
| Farelo... id..                         | 2,348       | Trigo... id..                      | 44,260      |
| <b>Francia:</b>                        |             | Farinha de trigo... id..           | 1,054       |
| Couros de boi secos... numero..        | 2,444       | Farelo... id..                     | 1,054       |
| Couros de boi salgados... id..         | 10,431      | Linho... id..                      | 2,706       |
| La... fardos..                         | 1,031       | Linguas... caixas..                | 753         |
| Pelles de carneiro... id..             | 1,028       | Carne conservada... id..           | 34          |
| Crina... id..                          | 19          | <b>Brazil:</b>                     |             |
| Couros diversos... id..                | 13          | Xarque... fardos..                 | 55,740      |
| Milho... id..                          | 10,883      | Id... toneladas..                  | 4,459       |
| Linho... id..                          | 690         | Sebo... pipas..                    | 685         |
| Chifres... id..                        | 24,782      | Id... toneis..                     | 50          |
| Tripas... id..                         | 62          | Milho... saccos..                  | 10,150      |
| Sangue secco... id..                   | 535         | Trigo... id..                      | 7,561       |
| <b>Hespanha:</b>                       |             | Farinha de trigo... id..           | 7,696       |
| Couros de boi secos... numero..        | 6,704       | Sementes para passaros... id..     | 1,214       |
| Xarque... fardos..                     | 574         | Carneiros... cabeças..             | 901         |
| Id... toneladas..                      | 34          | Linguas... caixas..                | 391         |
| Sebo... pipas..                        | 579         | Carne conservada... id..           | 23          |
| Id... toneis..                         | 387         | <b>Cuba:</b>                       |             |
| <b>Italia:</b>                         |             | Xarque... fardos..                 | 18,263      |
| Couros de boi secos... numero..        | 7,376       | Id... toneladas..                  | 1,096       |
| La... fardos..                         | 68          | Sementes para passaros... fardos.. | 672         |
| Pelles de carneiro... id..             | 5           | <b>Porto Rico:</b>                 |             |
| Sebo... pipas..                        | 594         | Xarque... id..                     | 575         |
| Id... toneis..                         | 100         | Id... toneladas..                  | 35          |
| Ossos e cinzas de ossos... toneladas.. | 17          | <b>Chile:</b>                      |             |
| Milho... saccos..                      | 4,129       | Sebo... pipas..                    | 45          |
| Chifres... numero..                    | 8,000       | Id... toneis..                     | 600         |
| <b>Belgica:</b>                        |             | Milho... saccos..                  | 228         |
| Couros de boi secos... id..            | 4,940       | Farinha de trigo... id..           | 940         |
| Couros de boi salgados... id..         | 33,281      | Farelo... id..                     | 60          |
| La... fardos..                         | 3,671       | Sementes para passaros... id..     | 1,110       |
| Pelles de carneiro... id..             | 25          | Linguas... caixas..                | 20          |
| Crina... id..                          | 10          | Graxa... id..                      | 50          |
| Sebo... pipas..                        | 120         | Id... cascos..                     | 55          |
| Trigo... saccos..                      | 2,167       | Id... quarterolas..                | 25          |
| Id... toneladas..                      | 2,943       | Id... tercerolas..                 | 24          |
| Linho... saccos..                      | 3,972       | <b>Hollanda:</b>                   |             |
| Linguas... caixas..                    | 600         | Milho... saccos..                  | 10,762      |

## VENEZUELA.

## CONCESSÃO PARA A PESCA DE PEROLAS.

O Sr. HURST, consul Norte-Americano em La Guaira, communica ao seu Governo, em data de 15 de Março, que o Governo de Venezuela acaba de conceder a um cidadão do paiz o privilegio exclusivo de explorar a pesca de perolas, madreperolas, ambar coral, esponjas e outros productos de mar, exclusive do peixe, em certas localidades do Golfo de Cariaco e aguas adjacentes. As sondagens precisas para determinar a situação exacta dos bancos de pesca devem ser iniciadas dentro de trinta dias contados da data da concessão, e os trabalhos de exploração devem ser começados dentro de seis mezes contados da mesma data.

A pesca pode ser feita por mergulhadores, por machinas e outros appparelhos de pesca, salvo redes de arrasto, que não podem ser empregadas. O Governo receberá 15 por cento dos lucros liquidados durante o prazo do contracto e nomeará um official que deverá fiscalizar a escripturação e intervir nas operações quando o julgar necessario. Os consules de Venezuela em paizes estrangeiros ficam auctorizados para facilitar as negociações financeiras na venda dos productos de pesca. Os pagamentos serão feitos trimestralmente, com a excepção do correspondente ao primeiro trimestre, que deve ser satisfeito seis mezes depois de inaugurada a exploração. Os carregamentos de productos devem ser assignados pelo fiscal nomeado pelo Governo e os contractos de venda devem ser referendados pelos consules de Venezuela nos lugares em que se effectuarem as vendas.

O Governo concede isenção de direitos de importação ás machinas e material necessario para a industria, e durante o periodo estipulado no contracto não deverá fazer outra concessão para pescar na area indicada a outro individuo ou companhia. A empresa e os seus productos tambem ficam isentos de impostos nacionaes. O prazo do contracto é de 25 annos desde a data de sua approvação pelo Congresso Nacional. A concessão pode ser transferida, no todo ou em parte (prévia licença do Executivo Federal) com os direitos adquiridos em virtude deste contracto, a outra pessoa ou companhia, mas em caso algum a um Governo estrangeiro. As difficuldades que surgirem na vigencia do contracto serão resolvidas pelos tribunaes competentes de Venezuela, e de accordo com as suas leis.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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## CONVOCATION DE LA SECONDE CONVENTION SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE GÉNÉRALE.

En conformité du mode de procédure autorisé par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains tenue à Mexico en 1901 et 1902, on a choisi la date du 9 octobre 1905, pour la réunion de la Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale Générale qui aura lieu à Washington, District de Colombie.

Voici les communications officielles que l'on a promulguées:

MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES,  
*Washington, 29 avril 1905.*

MONSIEUR: J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-inclus une invitation pour assister à la Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale Générale des Républiques Américaines, convoquée par le Bureau Sanitaire Internationale qui se réunira à Washington le 9 octobre 1905 à 11 heures du matin.

Cette invitation vous est transmise en conformité des décisions ayant trait à la politique sanitaire internationale et aux conventions sanitaires adoptées par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains tenue à Mexico, du 22 octobre 1901 au 22 janvier 1902.

En conformité du paragraphe 7 des dites décisions, je vous prie de prendre les mesures que vous jugerez convenables pour la promulgation de cette invitation.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Chirurgien-général, Président du Bureau Sanitaire International.*

Monsieur W. C. Fox,  
*Directeur du Bureau des Républiques Américaines,  
Washington, District de Colombie.*

*Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale Générale des Républiques Américaines.*

MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES,  
*Washington, 29 avril 1905.*

D'après la décision prise par le Bureau Sanitaire International la Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale Générale des Républiques Américaines aura lieu à l'hôtel du New Willard, Washington, District de Colombie, le 9 octobre 1905 à 11 heures du matin. Le programme de la réunion sera publié avant peu et le BULLETIN MENSUEL du Bureau des Républiques Américaines fera connaître de temps en temps les changements qui pourront survenir.

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Président du Bureau Sanitaire International.*

En vue des lettres précitées, le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a fait transmettre la lettre suivante aux représentants des pays composant l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines accrédités aux Etats-Unis:

1<sup>er</sup> MAI, 1905.

MONSIEUR: J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-inclus la copie d'une lettre reçue du Chirurgien-Général WYMAN, Président du Bureau Sanitaire International, transmettant une invitation pour la Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale Générale des Républiques Américaines, qui aura lieu à Washington, District de Colombie, le 9 octobre 1905 à 11 heures du matin.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

W. C. Fox, *Directeur.*

Voici le programme soumis pour le travail de la Convention, programme qui pourra toutefois subir quelques changements par le Bureau Sanitaire International.

*Seconde Convention Sanitaire Internationale des Républiques Américaines, Washington, District de Colombie, 9 octobre 1905.*

PROGRAMME SCIENTIFIQUE.

1. Rapports par un délégué de chaque République. Ces rapports doivent embrasser: (a) Rapports sur l'existence de maladies avec

une étude spéciale sur la peste, la fièvre jaune et la malaria depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1904, date approximative de la dernière convention; (b) un sommaire de toutes les lois sanitaires et de quarantaine décrétées depuis la première convention; (c) travaux sanitaires spéciaux en voie d'exécution ou projetés. Ces rapports doivent être faits par chaque république ou chaque division peut être confiée à un délégué pour les soumettre. On désire un rapport écrit pour le faire publier.

2. Peste: (a) Diagnostic; (b) prophylaxis et therapeusis; (c) quarantaine maritime; (d) quarantaine sur terre; (e) mesures locales pour faire disparaître la maladie.

3. La moustique et ses rapports avec la fièvre jaune et la malaria. Prévention de la dissémination de la fièvre jaune et de la malaria par la destruction et l'élimination de la moustique.

4. Discussions sur l'hygiène des villes avec une étude toute spéciale sur la ventilation des habitations et la disposition du gadonage.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1905 le Président QUINTANA a ouvert la session législative par un message où il déclare se tenir en dehors et au-dessus des partis.

Il annonce que l'état de siège, établi à la suite du mouvement subversif de février, et qui a été blâmé par l'opinion tout entière, ne sera pas prorogé.

Le Gouvernement proposera au Congrès la réforme électorale et se préoccupe de la solution des questions ouvrières.

Il présentera cette année des projets de loi tendant à la diminution progressive des droits de douane, du timbre et des patentes. L'an prochain il proposera la suppression complète des droits d'exportation.

Le Président exprime l'espoir qu'il pourra être présenté un projet de loi fixant définitivement le régime monétaire. A cet effet, un fonds de garantie et de conversion du papier-monnaie continuera à être constitué.

Les négociations en cours permettent d'espérer la prochaine conversion de la dette extérieure dans des conditions favorables. La situation économique reste très bonne. La dernière récolte en blé, lin et maïs représente 7,900,000 tonnes, soit 1,000,000 de plus que l'année dernière. L'immigration augmente et les chemins de fer continuent à se développer; neuf ports sont en construction.

Bien que les rapports avec toutes les nations étrangères soient excellents et que le Président QUINTANA annonce la présentation d'un projet de réduction du service militaire, il recommande d'autre part le

renouvellement et l'augmentation progressive de la flotte. Il déclare urgent l'achat de torpilleurs, de contre-torpilleurs et de cuirassés pour le Rio de la Plata et la défense des côtes.

“Aucun danger ne nous menace,” dit-il, “mais nous devons maintenir une position prépondérante dans le sud de l'Amérique. L'Argentine doit être nécessairement une puissance navale.”

#### DESTINATION DES EXPORTATIONS, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

La “Review of the River Plate,” publiée dans son numéro du 14 avril 1905, les chiffres de l'exportation détaillée de la République Argentine pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1905, comparés à ceux de la même période de l'année précédente, ainsi que les principaux articles et les lieux de destination. Dans cet exposé les mesures et poids moyens sont les suivants: 1 balle de laine, 400 kilos; 1 balle de peaux de moutons, 400 kilos; 1 balle de crin, 400 kilos; 1 balle de peaux de chèvres, 370 kilos; 1 balle de foin, 50 kilos; 1 pipe de suif, 400 kilos; 1 boucaut de suif, 200 kilos; 1 barrique de suif, 160 kilos; 1 caisse de beurre, 25 kilos.

On a expédié pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1905, 567,629 cuirs de bœufs secs, contre 594,220 dans la même période de l'année 1904, destinés aux pays suivants: Angleterre, 7,746; Etats-Unis, 261,408; France, 19,483; Allemagne, 74,559; Belgique, 14,601; Italie, 129,756; autres pays, 60,076.

Les exportations de cuirs de bœufs salés, qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 350,776 dans le premier trimestre de l'année 1905, contre 320,320 dans la même période de l'année 1904, ont été distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 10,600; Etats-Unis, 5,619; France, 21,000; Allemagne, 266,005; Belgique, 43,918; Italie, 3,033; autres pays, 500.

On a exporté 38,931 cuirs de chevaux secs en 1905, contre 12,532 en 1904, distribués de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 1,019; Etats-Unis, 275; Allemagne, 27,117; Belgique, 10,520. Les exportations de cuirs de chevaux salés se sont élevées à 91,921 et 32,356 dans les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement. L'Allemagne en a pris 37,476 et la Belgique 54,520 en 1905.

Les peaux de moutons envoyées à l'étranger se sont élevées à 16,868, et à 20,058 balles dans les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement, destinées aux pays suivants en 1905: Angleterre, 1,299; Etats-Unis, 256; France, 11,733; Allemagne, 1,687; Belgique, 104; Italie, 1,541; Brésil, 108; autres pays, 140.

Les expéditions de crin se sont élevées à 2,456 balles dans le premier trimestre de 1905, contre 993 balles en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 149; les Etats-Unis, 170; la France, 46; l'Allemagne, 344; la Belgique, 329; l'Italie, 176; autres pays, 1,242.

Les expéditions de suif se sont élevées à 10,216 pipes, 27,384 tonneaux et 6,205 boucauts, contre 5,613 pipes, 19,543 tonneaux et 5,997 boucauts dans la même période de 1904. Pendant le premier semestre de 1905 l'Angleterre en a pris 1,690 pipes, 11,411 tonneaux et 3,883 boucauts; la France, 225 pipes et 145 boucauts; l'Allemagne, 334 pipes, 2,453 tonneaux et 433 boucauts; la Belgique, 3,244 tonneaux; l'Afrique du Sud, 4,692 pipes, 2,246 tonneaux et 1,298 boucauts; le Brésil, 1,065 pipes, 3,891 tonneaux et 70 boucauts; autres pays, 2,210 pipes, 4,139 tonneaux et 376 boucauts.

On a expédié 4,921 balles de peaux de moutons dans le premier trimestre de 1905, contre 1,407 balles dans la même période de l'année précédente, distribuées de la manière suivante: Etats-Unis, 790; France, 209; Belgique, 3,922. Les expéditions de laine ont accusé un total de 231,749 balles et de 206,021 balles dans les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement, les exportations pour 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 16,662; Etats-Unis 23,299; France, 82,449; Allemagne, 75,162; Belgique, 26,873; Italie, 1,780; autres pays, 5,524.

On a expédié 800,698 génisses frigorifiées dans les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement. En 1905, l'Angleterre en a pris 734,088 et l'Afrique du Sud 66,610.

Les expéditions de blé en 1905 et 1904, ont accusé un total de 992,125 et 955,670 tonnes pour les premiers trimestres, les expéditions pour 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 151,626; France, 5,088; Allemagne, 70,086; Belgique, 85,644; Italie, 11,647; Afrique du Sud, 4,706; Brésil, 60,828; commandes, 495,647; autres pays, 106,853.

Les expéditions de maïs ont accusé un total de 215,510 tonnes et 242,170 tonnes dans les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement, les expéditions pour 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 17,331; France, 19,836; Allemagne, 12,495; Belgique, 24,218; Italie, 12,107; Afrique du Sud, 1,554; Brésil, 2,067; commandes, 60,063; autres pays, 65,939.

Dans le premier trimestre de 1905 on a expédié à l'étranger 278,369 tonnes de graine de lin, contre 441,447 tonnes en 1904, destinées aux pays suivants: Angleterre, 28,501; France, 16,383; Allemagne, 38,045; Belgique, 21,936; Italie, 251; Afrique du Sud, 53; commandes, 138,983; autres pays, 34,217.

Les expéditions de farine en 1905 et 1904 (premier trimestre) se sont élevées à 39,789 tonnes et 22,874 tonnes, les expéditions de 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 5,741; Allemagne, 293; Belgique, 9; Afrique du Sud, 59; Brésil, 22,540; autres pays, 2,147.

Les expéditions de son se sont élevées à 32,830 tonnes et 24,374 tonnes pour les premiers trimestres de 1905 et 1904 respectivement, les



expéditions pour 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 1,123; France, 3,380; Allemagne, 18,350; Belgique, 5,724; Brésil, 680; commandes, 504; autres pays, 3,069.

Les expéditions de son fin se sont élevées à 43,348 sacs en 1905, contre 63,434 sacs en 1904, les expéditions pour 1905 étant distribuées de la manière suivante: France, 6,116; Allemagne, 31,568; Belgique, 5,520; commandes, 144.

Les expéditions de graines oléagineuses pour le premier trimestre de 1905 se sont élevées à 55,345 sacs, contre 53,782 sacs en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 7,573; France, 2,220; Allemagne, 45,552.

Les exportations de bœufs se sont élevées à un total de 405,571 quartiers dans le premier trimestre de 1905, contre 245,839 quartiers dans le même trimestre de 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 334,032 et l'Afrique du Sud, 71,539.

On a exporté 274,358 balles de foin dans le premier trimestre de 1905, contre 89,019 balles dans le même trimestre de 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 12; Belgique, 158; Afrique du Sud, 117,243; Brésil, 147,713; autres pays, 9,232.

Les expéditions de quebracho se sont élevées à 73,584 tonnes dans le premier trimestre de 1905, contre 68,315 tonnes dans le même trimestre de 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris, 1,370; les Etats-Unis, 12,797; la France, 1,553; l'Allemagne, 20,031; la Belgique, 5,453; l'Italie, 4,539; commandes, 16,349; autres pays, 11,492.

On a exporté pendant le premier trimestre de 1905, 70,871 caisses de beurre, contre 82,033 caisses en 1904, destinées aux pays suivants: Angleterre, 52,501, et Afrique du Sud, 18,370.

Les expéditions de sucre en 1905 (premier trimestre) ont accusé un total de 10,426 tonnes, contre 4,944 tonnes en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 348; Etats-Unis, 2,058; Allemagne, 5,820; autres pays, 2,300.

Les exportations d'extrait de quebracho dans le premier trimestre de 1905 se sont élevées à 10,677 tonnes, contre 5,594 tonnes dans le même trimestre de l'année précédente, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 588; Etats-Unis, 4,990; France, 46; Allemagne, 3,609; Belgique, 163; Italie, 334; commandes, 947.

#### **MOUVEMENTS DES PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER 1905.**

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) de Buenos-Ayres publie les chiffres suivants, qui font ressortir les exportations des différents ports de la République Argentine pendant le mois de février 1905:

| Ports, pays et articles.                    | Quantité. | Ports, pays et articles.                 | Quantité. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>BUENOS-AYRES.</b>                        |           | <b>BUENOS-AYRES—suite.</b>               |           |
| Allemagne:                                  |           | France—Suite.                            |           |
| Blé.....tonnes..                            | 3,029     | Caséine.....tonnes..                     | 10        |
| Maïs.....id.....                            | 866       | Plumes.....kilos..                       | 1,890     |
| Graine de lin.....id.....                   | 2,495     | Rouleaux de quebracho.....tonnes..       | 58        |
| Farine.....id.....                          | 30        | Angleterre:                              |           |
| Laine.....id.....                           | 6,277     | Blé.....id.....                          | 21,781    |
| Peaux de moutons.....id.....                | 31        | Maïs.....id.....                         | 1,084     |
| Cuir de bœufs secs.....id.....              | 113       | Graine de lin.....id.....                | 6,617     |
| Cuir de bœufs salés.....id.....             | 924       | Farine.....id.....                       | 1,762     |
| Cuir de chevaux salés.....id.....           | 17        | Laine.....id.....                        | 2,196     |
| Cuir de chevaux secs.....id.....            | 38        | Peaux de moutons.....id.....             | 108       |
| Cuir divers.....id.....                     | 67        | Cuir de bœufs, secs.....id.....          | 33        |
| Cornes.....id.....                          | 11        | Belgique:                                |           |
| Boyaux.....id.....                          | 169       | Blé.....id.....                          | 11,150    |
| Suif.....id.....                            | 198       | Maïs.....id.....                         | 918       |
| Avoine.....id.....                          | 98        | Graine de lin.....id.....                | 3,152     |
| Son.....id.....                             | 2,342     | Laine.....id.....                        | 2,664     |
| Semences de navets.....id.....              | 103       | Peaux de moutons.....id.....             | 27        |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....            | 103       | Cuir de bœufs, secs.....id.....          | 85        |
| Semences.....id.....                        | 81        | Cuir de bœufs, salés.....id.....         | 517       |
| Tourteaux de lin.....id.....                | 274       | Cuir de chevalux, secs.....id.....       | 3         |
| Guano.....id.....                           | 15        | Cuir divers.....id.....                  | 3         |
| Caséine.....id.....                         | 54        | Crin.....id.....                         | 41        |
| Plumes.....kilos..                          | 43        | Bouillon.....id.....                     | 13        |
| Minéraux.....tonnes..                       | 6         | Os et cendres d'os.....id.....           | 129       |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id.....            | 462       | Cornes.....id.....                       | 22        |
| Cuir divers.....id.....                     | 5         | Suif.....id.....                         | 95        |
| Crin.....id.....                            | 3         | Foin.....id.....                         | 501       |
| Mouton frigorifié.....id.....               | 237       | Avoine.....id.....                       | 137       |
| Quartiers de bœufs frigorifiés.....tonnes.. | 3,467     | Son.....id.....                          | 1,864     |
| V viande gelée.....id.....                  | 193       | Semences de navets.....id.....           | 17        |
| V viande en conserve.....id.....            | 22        | Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....         | 38        |
| Langues en conserve.....id.....             | 14        | Huile et graisse.....id.....             | 10        |
| Tasajo.....id.....                          | 94        | Extrait de quebracho.....id.....         | 1         |
| Os et cendres d'os.....id.....              | 359       | Hollande:                                |           |
| Cornes.....id.....                          | 44        | Maïs.....id.....                         | 426       |
| Suif.....id.....                            | 349       | Graine de lin.....id.....                | 1,095     |
| Foin.....id.....                            | 5         | Farine.....id.....                       | 175       |
| Avoine.....id.....                          | 1,015     | Cornes.....id.....                       | 12        |
| Orge.....id.....                            | 63        | Suif.....id.....                         | 59        |
| Son.....id.....                             | 1,199     | Caséine.....id.....                      | 1         |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....            | 512       | Espagne:                                 |           |
| Tourteaux de lin.....id.....                | 85        | Blé.....id.....                          | 1,859     |
| Guano.....id.....                           | 134       | Maïs.....id.....                         | 856       |
| Huiles et graisse.....id.....               | 50        | Cuir de bœufs, secs.....id.....          | 173       |
| Méclasse.....id.....                        | 125       | V viande frigorifiée.....id.....         | 1         |
| Caséine.....id.....                         | 339       | Boyaux.....id.....                       | 29        |
| Beurre.....id.....                          | 575       | Suif.....id.....                         | 281       |
| Rouleaux de quebracho.....id.....           | 979       | Semences pour oiseaux.....id.....        | 43        |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id.....            | 11        | Semences.....id.....                     | 1         |
| Extrait de quebracho.....id.....            | 11        | Extrait de quebracho.....id.....         | 80        |
| Italie:                                     |           | Brésil:                                  |           |
| Blé.....id.....                             | 2,136     | Blé.....id.....                          | 466       |
| Maïs.....id.....                            | 4,038     | Maïs.....id.....                         | 150       |
| Graine de lin.....id.....                   | 177       | Graine de lin.....id.....                | 3         |
| Laine.....id.....                           | 392       | Farine.....id.....                       | 8,313     |
| Peaux de moutons.....id.....                | 111       | Peaux de moutons.....id.....             | 2         |
| Cuir de bœufs secs.....id.....              | 326       | Tasajo.....id.....                       | 252       |
| Cuir de bœufs salés.....id.....             | 22        | Suif.....id.....                         | 5         |
| Cuir divers.....id.....                     | 4         | Foin.....id.....                         | 551       |
| Crin.....id.....                            | 21        | Avoine.....id.....                       | 1         |
| Cuir de bœufs, salés.....id.....            | 13        | Son.....id.....                          | 71        |
| Cuir divers.....id.....                     | 2         | Semences pour oiseaux.....id.....        | 162       |
| Cornes.....id.....                          | 10        | Extrait de quebracho.....id.....         | 5         |
| Boyaux.....id.....                          | 2         | Chevaux.....têtes..                      | 2         |
| Suif.....id.....                            | 293       | Bestiaux.....têtes..                     | 231       |
| France:                                     |           | Afrique du Sud:                          |           |
| Blé.....id.....                             | 1,626     | Blé.....tonnes..                         | 4,950     |
| Maïs.....id.....                            | 1,778     | Maïs.....id.....                         | 304       |
| Graine de lin.....id.....                   | 2,846     | Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié.....id..... | 1,756     |
| Laine.....id.....                           | 7,152     | V viande frigorifiée.....id.....         | 7         |
| Peaux de moutons.....id.....                | 1,748     | Foin.....id.....                         | 306       |
| Cuir de bœufs, secs.....id.....             | 179       | Son.....id.....                          | 2         |
| Cuir divers.....id.....                     | 56        | Beurre.....id.....                       | 2         |
| Crin.....id.....                            | 7         | Chevaux.....têtes..                      | 237       |
| V viande en conserve.....id.....            | 3         | Bestiaux.....têtes..                     | 100       |
| Langue en conserve.....id.....              | 3         | Moutons.....id.....                      | 800       |
| Sang, séché.....id.....                     | 79        | Mulets.....id.....                       | 350       |
| Os et cendre d'os.....id.....               | 47        | Anesses.....id.....                      | 298       |
| Cornes.....id.....                          | 26        | Etats-Unis:                              |           |
| Suif.....id.....                            | 113       | Laine.....tonnes..                       | 2,429     |
| Son.....id.....                             | 468       | Peaux de moutons.....id.....             | 57        |
| Graines pour oiseaux.....id.....            | 253       | Cuir de bœufs, secs.....id.....          | 1,020     |
| Guano.....id.....                           | 49        | Cuir de bœufs, salés.....id.....         | 48        |

## 764 BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

| Ports, pays et articles.             | Quantité.  | Ports, pays et articles.                 | Quantité. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| BUENOS-AYRES—suite.                  |            | ROSARIO—suite.                           |           |
| Etats-Unis—Suite.                    |            | Angleterre:                              |           |
| Cuir de chevalux, secs . . . tonnes. | 5          | Blé . . . tonnes.                        | 1,965     |
| Cuir divers. . . id.                 | 134        | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,096     |
| Graines pour oiseaux . . . id.       | 163        | Laine . . . id.                          | 12        |
| Caséine . . . id.                    | 3          | Semences . . . id.                       | 57        |
| Rouleaux de quebracho . . . id.      | 2,748      | Foin . . . id.                           | 52        |
| Extrait de quebracho. . . id.        | 813        | Hollande:                                |           |
| Inde Orientale:                      |            | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,551     |
| Mais . . . id.                       | 3          | Crin . . . id.                           | 10        |
| Foin . . . id.                       | 341        | Sulf. . . id.                            | 4         |
| Son . . . id.                        | 40         | Belgique:                                |           |
| Chevaux . . . têtes.                 | 91         | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,866     |
| Mulets . . . id.                     | 671        | Son . . . id.                            | 1,191     |
| Anesses . . . id.                    | 3          | Cuir de bœufs secs . . . id.             | 418       |
| Autres pays:                         |            | France:                                  |           |
| Blé . . . tonnes.                    | 834        | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,013     |
| Mais . . . id.                       | 153        | Laine . . . id.                          | 283       |
| Graine de lin . . . id.              | 2,439      | Semences de trèfle . . . id.             | 12        |
| Farine . . . id.                     | 114        | Etats-Unis:                              |           |
| Laine . . . id.                      | 30         | Laine . . . id.                          | 527       |
| Peaux de moutons . . . id.           | 9          | Cuir de bœufs salés . . . id.            | 8         |
| Cuir de bœufs, secs . . . id.        | 4          | Peaux de moutons . . . id.               | 27        |
| Tasajo . . . id.                     | 298        | Italie:                                  |           |
| Foin . . . id.                       | 892        | Cuir de bœufs salés . . . id.            | 39        |
| Avoine . . . id.                     | 2          | Cuir de bœufs secs . . . id.             | 30        |
| Son . . . id.                        | 68         | Peaux de moutons . . . id.               | 2         |
| Graines pour oiseaux . . . id.       | 85         | Uruguay:                                 |           |
| Semences . . . id.                   | 1          | Sucre . . . id.                          | 110       |
| Sucre . . . id.                      | 141        | Afrique du Sud:                          |           |
| Rumex . . . kilos.                   | 1,798      | Foin . . . id.                           | 1,761     |
| Tabac . . . id.                      | 666        | Commandes:                               |           |
| Quebracho en rouleaux. . tonnes.     | 111        | Blé . . . id.                            | 118,458   |
| Chevaux . . . têtes.                 | 12         | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 36,647    |
| Bestiaux . . . id.                   | 20         | Semences de trèfle . . . id.             | 3         |
| Moutons . . . id.                    | 30         | Son . . . id.                            | 1,211     |
| Mulets . . . id.                     | 705        | Orge . . . id.                           | 692       |
| Commandes:                           |            |                                          |           |
| Blé . . . tonnes.                    | 28,954     |                                          |           |
| Mais . . . id.                       | 12,653     |                                          |           |
| Graine de lin . . . id.              | 3,248      |                                          |           |
| Farine . . . id.                     | 11         |                                          |           |
| Foin . . . id.                       | 8          |                                          |           |
| Orge . . . id.                       | 19         |                                          |           |
| Son . . . id.                        | 99         |                                          |           |
| LA PLATA.                            |            | ZARATE.                                  |           |
| Mais . . . kilos.                    | 5,986,109  | Angleterre:                              |           |
| Blé . . . id.                        | 11,693,467 | Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié . . tonnes. | 1,270     |
| Graine de lin . . . id.              | 659,364    | V viande frigorifiée . . . id.           | 96        |
| Foin . . . id.                       | 12,000     | Mouton frigorifié . . . id.              | 1,023     |
| Orge . . . id.                       | 2,590      | Boyaux . . . id.                         | 21        |
| Avoine . . . id.                     | 226,730    | Sulf. . . id.                            | 367       |
| Tasajo . . . id.                     | 3,508,355  | Huiles et graisse . . . id.              | 10        |
| Mouton frigorifié . . . id.          | 955,321    | Guano . . . id.                          | 37        |
| Sulf. . . id.                        | 247,296    | Sang séché . . . id.                     | 35        |
| Os . . . id.                         | 20,315     | V viande en conserve . . . id.           | 16        |
| Griffes . . . id.                    | 4,318      |                                          |           |
| Sabots . . . id.                     | 779        |                                          |           |
| Cuir, salés . . . id.                | 60,246     |                                          |           |
| Sang séché . . . id.                 | 25,413     |                                          |           |
| Guano, artificiel . . . id.          | 277,430    |                                          |           |
| Laine . . . id.                      | 13,507     |                                          |           |
| Peaux de moutons . . . id.           | 65,020     |                                          |           |
| Bouillon de viande . . . id.         | 1,267      |                                          |           |
| Cornes . . . id.                     | 3,496      |                                          |           |
| Beurre . . . id.                     | 9,600      |                                          |           |
| V viande en conserve . . . id.       | 10,000     |                                          |           |
| Crin . . . id.                       | 1,314      |                                          |           |
| Chevaux . . . têtes.                 | 30         |                                          |           |
| ROSARIO.                             |            | PARANA.                                  |           |
| Brésil:                              |            | Allemagne:                               |           |
| Blé . . . tonnes.                    | 7,029      | Blé . . . tonnes.                        | 3,092     |
| Farine . . . id.                     | 822        | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 891       |
| Foin . . . id.                       | 958        | Belgique:                                |           |
| Allemagne:                           |            | Blé . . . id.                            | 3,492     |
| Blé . . . id.                        | 1,199      | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,938     |
| Graine de lin . . . id.              | 1,221      | Commandes:                               |           |
| Son . . . id.                        | 3,018      | Blé . . . id.                            | 13,385    |
| Cuir de bœufs salés . . . id.        | 297        | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 2,903     |
| Semences de navets . . . id.         | 37         | Son . . . id.                            | 323       |
| Mais . . . id.                       | 39         |                                          |           |
| Quebracho . . . id.                  | 2,822      |                                          |           |
|                                      |            | SAN NICOLAS.                             |           |
|                                      |            | Angleterre:                              |           |
|                                      |            | Blé . . . tonnes.                        | 1,011     |
|                                      |            | France:                                  |           |
|                                      |            | Mais . . . id.                           | 50        |
|                                      |            | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 1,964     |
|                                      |            | Graine pour oiseaux . . . id.            | 289       |
|                                      |            | Laine . . . id.                          | 460       |
|                                      |            | Semences . . . id.                       | 17        |
|                                      |            | Belgique:                                |           |
|                                      |            | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 227       |
|                                      |            | Semences pour oiseaux . . . id.          | 78        |
|                                      |            | Allemagne:                               |           |
|                                      |            | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 125       |
|                                      |            | Commandes:                               |           |
|                                      |            | Blé . . . id.                            | 9,010     |
|                                      |            | Mais . . . id.                           | 4,614     |
|                                      |            | Graine de lin . . . id.                  | 17,000    |
|                                      |            | Graines pour oiseaux . . . id.           | 82        |

## BRÉSIL.

### RÉCEPTION DE L'AMBASSADEUR DU BRÉSIL PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le 24 mai 1905, le Président des Etats-Unis a reçu officiellement le Docteur JOAQUIM AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAUJO en sa qualité d'ambassadeur du Brésil auprès du gouvernement des Etats-Unis. A cette occasion le nouvel ambassadeur s'est exprimé comme il suit:

“MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT: J'ai l'honneur de déposer entre les mains de Votre Excellence les lettres qui m'accréditent en la qualité d'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire du Brésil auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

“Les désirs des deux pays de resserrer davantage les liens d'amitié qui les unissent se sont spontanément rencontrés dans la pensée d'élever ensemble le rang de leurs agents diplomatiques à Washington et à Rio de Janeiro. Je ne saurais me figurer une tâche plus en accord avec nos aspirations nationales les plus intimes que celle que le Président de la République m'a assignée, en me chargeant de la création à Washington de notre ambassade.

“Mon premier devoir, Monsieur le Président, en prenant possession de ce nouveau poste, est de présenter à Votre Excellence, les vœux ardents du Président de la République, de son gouvernement et de la nation brésilienne pour votre bonheur personnel et pour le succès de votre nouvelle administration.

“Le consulat romain avait une bien moindre durée que la présidence américaine et pourtant Rome se rappelait les fastes de son histoire par les noms de ses consuls.

“Au cours de votre charge aussi il y a des heures qui deviennent des époques, des gestes qui restent des attitudes nationales immuables. C'est là la perpétuité qui est assurée à la période de Monroe, ainsi qu'à celles de Washington et de Lincoln.

“Beaucoup ont vu dans l'éclatante popularité qui vous a porté au pouvoir suprême le présage d'une de ces décisions, comme les leurs qui jalonnent la route de notre continent. Le fait est que la place qu'il tient dans le monde permet à ce pays de grandes initiatives encore dans cette même voie d'un commun idéal américain. Nous le verrons toujours les prendre, pour notre part, avec le même intérêt continental et la même sécurité nationale que jusqu'ici.

“Tous les vœux du Brésil sont en effet pour l'accroissement de l'immense influence morale que les Etats-Unis exercent sur la marche de la civilisation et qui se traduit par l'existence sur la carte du globe, pour la première fois dans l'histoire, d'une vaste zone neutre de paix et de libre compétition humaine. Cette influence nous l'imaginons

encore plus largement bienfaisante dans l'avenir, non seulement pour les deux Amériques, mais pour le monde entier.

“Avec ces sentiments, Monsieur le Président, je suis doublement heureux de remarquer partout que, à cette heure, votre puissante nation se revoit toute entière avec une même fierté dans un chef fait à sa façon et à sa taille.”

### RÉCETTES DOUANIÈRES EN MARS 1905.

Les chiffres suivants font ressortir les recettes des douanes du Brésil pour lesquelles on a reçu des chiffres pendant le mois de mars 1905. On donne aussi les chiffres du même mois de l'année 1904 afin d'en faire la comparaison:

|                      | 1905.           | 1904.           |                                | 1905.           | 1904.           |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |                                | <i>Milreis.</i> | <i>Milreis.</i> |
| Mandós .....         | 1,231,988       | 992,143         | Rio Grande.....                | 966,177         | 1,130,169       |
| Belém .....          | 2,206,743       | 2,161,380       | Porto Alegre .....             | 612,515         | 619,398         |
| Maranhão .....       | 427,816         | 349,736         | Uruguayana.....                | 87,479          | 87,199          |
| Parnahyba .....      | 68,855          | 131,985         | Santa Anna do Livramento ..... | 36,591          | 12,854          |
| Fortaleza .....      | 415,324         | 321,883         | Corumbá .....                  | 129,021         | 100,025         |
| Natal .....          | 9,573           | 5,187           | Macahé .....                   | (a)             | 6,339           |
| Parahyba .....       | 84,132          | 129,091         | Penedo .....                   | (a)             | 6,862           |
| Recife .....         | 1,589,325       | 1,522,862       | Total en mars .....            | 19,187,904      | 17,571,692      |
| Macelo .....         | 114,104         | 181,030         | février .....                  | 18,356,168      | 17,640,962      |
| Araçajú .....        | 26,392          | 52,662          | janvier.....                   | 18,182,403      | 17,871,522      |
| Bahia .....          | 1,158,029       | 1,363,407       | Total, premier trimestre.....  | 55,726,475      | 53,084,176      |
| Victoria .....       | 31,698          | 36,549          |                                |                 |                 |
| Rio de Janeiro ..... | 6,412,664       | 5,795,502       |                                |                 |                 |
| Santos .....         | 3,364,718       | 2,286,788       |                                |                 |                 |
| Paranaguá .....      | 126,001         | 133,908         |                                |                 |                 |
| Florianópolis .....  | 88,761          | 113,861         |                                |                 |                 |

a Supprimés.

### ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES EXPORTATIONS.

Voici, d'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Brésil, les différents districts d'où sont parties les exportations pendant l'année 1904:

|                               | Milreis, or. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| São Paulo.....                | 115,849,169  |
| Rio de Janeiro .....          | 61,618,836   |
| Amazonas .....                | 55,631,998   |
| Para .....                    | 41,610,526   |
| Bahia .....                   | 25,649,775   |
| Pernambuco .....              | 7,333,837    |
| Rio Grande do Sul .....       | 10,840,344   |
| Autres parties du Brésil..... | 31,800,253   |
| Total .....                   | 350,342,738  |

Equivalant à £39,413,558.

Voici, de plus, la destination des exportations:

|                            | Milles, or.   |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Etats-Unis .....           | 176, 640, 681 |
| Angleterre .....           | 56, 663, 264  |
| Allemagne .....            | 48, 825, 562  |
| France .....               | 17, 767, 385  |
| Autriche-Hongrie .....     | 9, 826, 860   |
| République Argentine ..... | 9, 773, 210   |
| Hollande .....             | 6, 793, 901   |
| Belgique .....             | 5, 834, 261   |
| Uruguay .....              | 5, 068, 660   |
| Autres pays .....          | 13, 148, 954  |

En 1904 les Etats-Unis à eux seuls ont pris la moitié des exportations totales de marchandise brésilienne, la part de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre accusant ensemble un total de 30 pour cent. Les expéditions aux Etats-Unis toutefois sont presque entièrement pour la consommation, tandis que celles de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre sont pour la majeure partie en transit.

## CHILI.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

Les droits d'exportation perçus aux douanes chiliennes pendant le mois de mars 1905 se sont élevées à \$14,236,426, en monnaie nationale, et les droits d'importation à \$2,688,745, soit un total de \$6,919,170 pour le mois. Pendant le même mois de l'année dernière, les droits d'exportation se sont élevés à \$3,318,979 et ceux d'importation à \$3,078,553, soit un total de \$6,397,532. Une comparaison des résultats pour le mois de mars des deux années fait ressortir une augmentation en 1905 de \$917,466 pour les exportations et une diminution de \$395,808 pour les importations, de sorte que l'augmentation dans le total des recettes douanières pour cette dernière période n'est que \$521,638.

Voici le résumé pour le premier trimestre des deux dernières années:

|                            | 1904.          | 1905.          |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Droits d'exportation ..... | \$11, 922, 963 | \$14, 320, 916 |
| Droits d'importation ..... | 8, 661, 228    | 7, 791, 283    |
| Total .....                | 20, 584, 191   | 22, 112, 149   |

Les droits d'exportation pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1905, comparés avec ceux de la même période de l'année précédente, accusent une augmentation de \$2,397,953, tandis qu'il y a eu une dimi-

nution de \$869,995 dans les droits d'importation, ce qui fait une augmentation générale pour le trimestre de \$1,527,958.

Les recettes des différents ports de la République pour les premiers trimestres des deux années dont il est question ont été comme il suit:

|                              | 1904.       | 1905.       |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Droits d'exportation</i>  |             |             |
| Pisagua .....                | \$2,642,125 | \$2,241,578 |
| Iquique .....                | 6,073,191   | 7,782,901   |
| Tocopilla .....              | 1,512,843   | 1,942,217   |
| Antofagasta .....            | 793,901     | 861,662     |
| Taltal .....                 | 903,903     | 1,492,558   |
| Total .....                  | 11,922,963  | 14,320,917  |
| <i>Droits d'importation</i>  |             |             |
| Pisagua .....                | 79,877      | 42,184      |
| Iquique .....                | 650,180     | 560,993     |
| Tocopilla .....              | 65,077      | 48,695      |
| Antofagasta .....            | 151,752     | 219,409     |
| Taltal .....                 | 127,503     | 45,990      |
| Caldera .....                | 32,392      | 29,633      |
| Carrizal Bajo .....          | 2,571       | 702         |
| Coquimbo .....               | 176,948     | 159,391     |
| Valparaiso .....             | 5,475,065   | 5,041,286   |
| Talcahuano .....             | 1,305,496   | 963,857     |
| Coronel .....                | 110,654     | 983,429     |
| Valdivia .....               | 109,715     | 129,841     |
| Puerto Montt .....           | 10,410      | 13,913      |
| Ancud .....                  |             |             |
| Douanes des frontières ..... | 363,685     | 471,956     |
| Total .....                  | 8,661,229   | 7,781,234   |

Les recettes douanières d'Arica ont été de \$8,761 en mars 1904 et de \$9,222 en mars 1905. Pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1904 elles se sont élevées à 33,652 contre 20,299 pour la même période de l'année 1905.

## COLOMBIE.

### COMMERCE PAR VOIE DE SANTA MARTA EN 1904.

Le port de Santa Marta est relié à Barranquilla sur le fleuve Magdalena par le chemin de fer Santa Marta sur la lagune Ciénaga à un point situé à 23 milles de Santa Marta et de là par de petits vapeurs qui remontent les voies fluviales sur une distance de 50 milles. Les voyageurs allant aux Etats-Unis et en Europe profitent souvent de cette route pour raccourcir le voyage par mer, car une fois par semaine les vapeurs de la ligne "Hamburg-American" et de la ligne "Atlas" quittent ce port pour se rendre directement à New York et font le trajet en sept jours. On transporte maintenant par cette voie une certaine quantité d'importations et d'exportations. Depuis l'année 1904, on a importé des marchandises par voie de Santa Marta pour une valeur de £29,450 contre £21,261 en 1903, soit une augmentation de £8,189. Sur cette augmentation £3,000 représentent la valeur des rails d'acier importés par la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Santa Marta et le

reste est dû à la reprise générale du commerce. Voici par pays d'origine les importations faites pendant l'année 1904: Angleterre, £5,322; Etats-Unis, £19,694; France, £144; Allemagne, £4,290. Pour les exportations les recettes accusent une valeur de £89,119 contre £65,212 en 1903, soit une augmentation de £23,907. Cette plus value est due à l'augmentation dans les expéditions de bananes, de café, de cuirs et de peaux de chèvres. Plus de 90 pour cent des exportations vont aux Etats-Unis, la part de ce pays étant représentée par £84,147 contre £2,537 pour l'Angleterre, £106 pour la France, £2,264 pour l'Allemagne et £65 pour la Suède.

Le nombre total des navires qui sont entrés dans le port et en sont sortis en 1904 a été de 159 jaugeant ensemble 69,347 tonnes.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 675 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'avril 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le même mois de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant en avril 1905 en les comparant avec la même période de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'avril ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de Juin.

#### **LOI AYANT POUR OBJET D'AUTORISER L'ENREGISTREMENT DES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE EMPLOYÉES DANS LE COMMERCE AVEC LES NATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES, ENTRE LES DIVERS ÉTATS CONFÉDÉRÉS OU AVEC LES TRIBUS INDIENNES, ET DE PROTÉGER CES MARQUES.**

[Du 20 février, 1905.]

Le Sénat et la Chambre des représentants des Etats-Unis, assemblés en Congrès, ont décrété ce qui suit:

“SECTION 1. Tout propriétaire d'une marque de fabrique employée dans le commerce avec les nations étrangères, ou entre les divers Etats confédérés” ou avec les tribus indiennes, pourra obtenir, à la condition

“On a ajouté le mot “confédérés,” qui ne se trouve pas dans le texte, pour bien marquer qu'il s'agit des Etats qui constituent l'Union nord américaine.



d'être domicilié aux Etats-Unis ou de résider ou de demeurer dans un pays étranger accordant, par un traité, une convention ou une loi, des privilèges semblables aux citoyens des Etats-Unis, l'enregistrement de sa marque, en se conformant aux prescriptions suivantes: 1°. En déposant au Bureau des brevets une demande d'enregistrement par écrit, adressée au Commissaire des brevets, signée par le requérant et contenant les noms, domicile, résidence et nationalité de ce dernier; la classe de marchandises, et le genre particulier des produits de cette classe auxquels la marque est destinée; la description de la marque elle-même, et avec un exposé indiquant la manière dont elle est appliquée et fixée aux marchandises et l'époque depuis laquelle elle est employée. Cet exposé devra être accompagné d'un dessin de la marque, signé par le requérant ou son mandataire, et de spécimens de la marque telle qu'elle est employée effectivement, en tel nombre que le Commissaire des brevets fixera. 2°. En payant à la Trésorerie des Etats-Unis la somme de 10 dollars, et en se conformant aux autres prescriptions de la présente loi et à celles des règlements qui pourront être établis par le Commissaire des brevets.

"SEC. 2. La demande mentionnée à l'article précédent doit, pour créer un droit quelconque en faveur de celui qui la dépose, être accompagnée d'une déclaration par écrit, certifiée par le requérant ou par un associé de la maison ou, quand il s'agit d'une corporation ou d'une association, par un de ses agents (*officer*), et portant: que le déposant croit que la propriété de la marque dont l'enregistrement est demandé lui appartient, ou appartient à la maison, corporation ou association au profit de laquelle il dépose la demande, et qu'autant qu'il croit et qu'il sait, aucune autre personne, maison, corporation ou association n'a droit à l'usage de cette marque, soit sous une forme identique, soit sous une autre forme qui s'en rapproche suffisamment pour qu'il puisse y avoir intention de fraude; que ladite marque est en usage dans le commerce entre les États confédérés, avec les nations étrangères ou avec les tribus indiennes, et que la description et le dessin déposés représentent fidèlement la marque dont l'enregistrement est demandé. Si le requérant réside ou demeure dans un pays étranger, la déclaration requise doit, outre ce qui est prescrit plus haut, mentionner que la marque a été enregistrée au nom du requérant, ou déposée par lui à l'enregistrement dans le pays où il réside ou demeure, et indiquer la date de l'enregistrement ou de la demande d'enregistrement dont il s'agit; en pareil cas, il ne sera pas nécessaire de mentionner dans la demande que la marque a été employée dans le commerce avec les États-Unis ou entre les États confédérés. La certification exigée par la présente section peut avoir lieu, aux États-Unis, devant toute personne autorisée par la loi à recevoir des serments; et quand le requérant réside dans un pays étranger, devant un ministre, chargé d'affaires, consul ou agent commercial commissionné

par le Gouvernement des États-Unis, ou devant un notaire public, un juge ou un magistrat, muni d'un sceau officiel et autorisé à recevoir des serments, du pays étranger dans lequel le requérant se trouve, et dont la compétence devra être établie par un certificat émanant d'un agent diplomatique ou consulaire des États-Unis.

"SEC. 3. Toute personne non domiciliée aux États-Unis qui demandera l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique ou renouvellement d'un tel enregistrement devra, avant la délivrance du certificat d'enregistrement dont il est parlé plus loin, désigner, par un avis écrit déposé au Bureau des brevets, un mandataire résident aux États-Unis; et l'on pourra adresser à ce dernier, avec le même effet qui si elles étaient signifiées au requérant ou au propriétaire enregistré, en personne, les citations ou notifications relatives aux procédures, formées en vertu des dispositions de la présente loi ou d'autres lois des États-Unis, qui porteraient sur le droit à la marque dont le requérant revendique la propriété. Pour les effets de la présente loi, on considérera comme une signification suffisante le fait d'avoir remis une copie de la citation ou de la notification dont il s'agit à l'adresse la plus récente qui aura été indiquée au Commissaire.

"SEC. 4. La demande d'enregistrement relative à une marque déposée aux États-Unis par une personne ayant déjà régulièrement déposé la même marque à l'enregistrement dans un pays étranger qui par un traité, une convention ou une loi accorde un privilège semblable aux citoyens des États-Unis, aura même force et effet que si elle avait été présentée dans ce dernier pays à la date à laquelle la demande d'enregistrement pour la même marque a été déposée pour la première fois dans le pays étranger.

"Sous réserve, toutefois, des conditions suivantes: 1°. La demande dont il s'agit devra être déposée dans ce pays dans les quatre mois à compter du jour où la première demande a été déposée dans le pays étranger; 2° il ne sera délivré de certificat d'enregistrement pour une marque déposée par une personne résidant dans un pays étranger, que si ladite marque a été effectivement enregistrée en faveur du requérant dans le pays qu'il habite.

"SEC. 5. L'enregistrement, comme marque de fabrique, d'une marque permettant de distinguer les marchandises de son propriétaire d'autres marchandises appartenant à la même classe, ne pourra être refusée pour des raisons tirées de la nature même de cette marque, que dans les cas suivants:

"(a) Si elle est constituée, en tout ou en partie, d'éléments immoraux ou scandaleux.

"(b) Si elle est constituée, en tout ou en partie, du drapeau, des armoiries ou d'autres insignes des États-Unis, d'un État confédéré, d'une municipalité ou d'une nation étrangère, ou d'une imitation de ces insignes.

“Sous réserve, toutefois, des conditions suivantes: 1° on n'enregistrera pas les marques identiques à une marque déjà enregistrée ou connue comme appartenant à une autre personne et comme étant appliquée par elle à des marchandises de même nature, ni celles ressemblant de si près à une telle marque qu'elles puissent vraisemblablement causer confusion ou erreur dans l'esprit du public, ou tromper les acheteurs; 2° on n'enregistrera au terme de la présente loi aucune marque consistant uniquement dans le nom d'une personne, maison, corporation ou association, qui ne serait pas écrit, imprimé, empreint ou tissé d'une manière particulière et distinctive, ou accompagné du portrait de la personne désignée; ou consistant uniquement en mots ou en dessins descriptifs des marchandises avec lesquelles ils sont employés, ou de la nature ou de la qualité de ces marchandises; ou consistant uniquement en un nom ou un terme géographique; 3° le portrait d'une personne vivante ne pourra être enregistré comme marque de fabrique qu'avec le consentement de l'intéressé, consentement qui devra être établi par une pièce écrite; 4° rien de ce qui est contenu dans la présente loi n'empêchera l'enregistrement d'une marque dont le requérant, ses prédécesseurs, ou les personnes dont il tire son droit à la marque, ont fait usage dans le commerce avec les nations étrangères, entre les États confédérés ou avec les tribus indiennes, et qui a été employée d'une manière effective et exclusive, comme marque de fabrique du requérant ou de ses auteurs, pendant les dix ans qui ont immédiatement précédé l'adoption de la présente loi.

“SEC. 6. Après le dépôt d'une demande d'enregistrement pour une marque de fabrique satisfaisant aux exigences de la présente loi, et le paiement de la taxe établie par cette dernière, le Commissaire des brevets fera procéder à l'examen de cette marque; et s'il résulte de cet examen que le requérant a droit à l'enregistrement de cette marque aux termes de la présente loi, le Commissaire la fera publier une fois au moins dans la Gazette officielle du Bureau des brevets. Toute personne croyant que l'enregistrement d'une marque est de nature à lui porter dommage pourra s'y opposer, en déposant au Bureau des brevets un avis d'opposition motivé dans les trente jours qui suivent la publication de la marque; cet avis d'opposition doit être certifié, par la personne qui le dépose, devant l'un des agents mentionnés à la section 2 de la présente loi. Si aucun avis d'opposition n'est déposé dans le délai indiqué, le Commissaire délivrera un certificat d'enregistrement pour ladite marque, de la manière qui sera indiquée ci-après. Si la demande est refusée après examen, le Commissaire en informera le requérant en lui indiquant les motifs du refus.

“SEC. 7. Chaque fois qu'un avis d'opposition aura été déposé, le Commissaire des brevets en informera le requérant, en lui indiquant les raisons qui l'ont motivé.

“Lorsqu'une demande d'enregistrement aura été déposée pour une

marque de fabrique identique, en substance, à une marque de fabrique appliquée à des marchandises de même nature et pour laquelle un certificat d'enregistrement a déjà été délivré à un tiers, ou dont un tiers a déjà demandé l'enregistrement, ou qui ressemble de si près à une telle marque ou à une marque déjà possédée et employée par un tiers, qu'elle peut vraisemblablement, selon l'opinion du Commissaire, être confondue par le public avec l'autre marque, le Commissaire pourra déclarer qu'il y a collision (*interference*) en ce qui concerne cette marque. Dans chaque cas de collision ou d'opposition, le Commissaire chargera l'examineur en matière de collisions de prononcer sur la question du droit à l'enregistrement de la marque et sur la valeur des objections formulées contre cet enregistrement; la procédure à suivre en pareil cas, et le délai à accorder aux parties intéressées, seront déterminés par un règlement que le Commissaire édictera.

“Le Commissaire peut refuser d'enregistrer la marque à l'enregistrement de laquelle opposition a été faite; il peut aussi refuser d'enregistrer les deux marques en collision; ou bien enregistrer la marque comme marque de fabrique au profit de la personne qui a été la première à l'adopter et à l'employer, si à tous autres égards cette personne a droit à l'enregistrement, à moins qu'une partie intéressée dans la procédure n'en appelle de cette décision, de la manière indiquée ci-après, dans le délai que fixera le Commissaire (vingt jours au minimum).

“SEC. 8. Toute personne à laquelle on aura refusé l'enregistrement ou le renouvellement d'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique, toute partie dans une procédure en collision dont l'issue a été défavorable, et tout déposant d'un avis d'opposition, peut, moyennant le paiement de la taxe d'appel, recourir au Commissaire en personne contre la décision de l'examineur des marques de fabrique ou contre celle de l'examineur en matière de collisions, selon le cas.

“SEC. 9. Si la décision du Commissaire des brevets n'a pas satisfait le déposant d'une marque de fabrique, ou une partie dans une procédure en collision relative à une marque, ou une personne ayant fait opposition à l'enregistrement d'une marque ou ayant demandé la radiation d'un enregistrement de marque, l'intéressé pourra recourir contre ladite décision auprès de la Cour d'appel du District de Colombie; cet appel sera soumis aux mêmes conditions que celui prévu pour les recours formés contre les décisions du Commissaire en matière de demandes de brevet ou de collisions relatives à des inventions, et les mêmes règles régiront chacune des phases de la procédure, pour autant qu'elles seront susceptibles d'application.

“SEC. 10. Toute marque de fabrique enregistrée est transmissible conjointement avec le fond de commerce pour lequel elle est employée; il en est de même de toute marque dont l'enregistrement a été demandé, et de la demande d'enregistrement qui s'y rapporte. La transmission doit se faire par un acte écrit et dûment certifié conformément aux

lois de l'Etat où elle a eu lieu; une telle transmission sera nulle à l'égard de toute personne qui, sans en être informée, aura acquis la marque à titre onéreux, à moins que la transmission n'ait été enregistrée au Bureau des brevets dans les trois mois de sa date. Le Commissaire tiendra un rôle des transmissions effectuées.

"SEC. 11. Les certificats d'enregistrement de marques de fabrique seront délivrés au nom des États-Unis d'Amérique sous le sceau du Bureau des brevets et porteront la signature du Commissaire des brevets. Une inscription y relative figurera, en même temps que des reproductions imprimées du dessin et de l'exposé déposés par le requérant, dans des registres tenus à cet effet. Le certificat indiquera la date à laquelle la demande d'enregistrement a été reçue au Bureau des brevets. Des certificats d'enregistrement de marques de fabrique pourront être délivrés au cessionnaire du requérant, mais seulement après que la transmission aura été enregistrée au Bureau des brevets.

"Après avoir été munies du sceau du Bureau des brevets, et certifiées par le Commissaire, les copies écrites ou imprimées de tous enregistrements, inscriptions, documents ou dessins relatifs à des marques de fabrique, appartenant au Bureau des brevets, ainsi que celles des certificats d'enregistrement, seront admises comme preuve dans tous les cas où le seraient les originaux; et toute personne qui en fera la demande en payant la taxe prescrite par la loi pourra obtenir des copies certifiées de ces pièces.

"SEC. 12. Les certificats d'enregistrement seront valables pendant vingt ans, avec cette exception que ceux délivrés pour des marques de fabrique antérieurement enregistrées dans un pays étranger ne produiront plus leurs effets dès que la marque cessera d'être protégée dans ledit pays, et qu'ils ne pourront en aucun cas rester en vigueur plus de vingt ans à moins d'avoir été renouvelés. Les certificats d'enregistrement pourront être renouvelés pour une durée égale, moyennant le paiement des taxes établies par la présente loi, à la requête du propriétaire enregistré (*registrant*), de ses représentants légaux ou de ses cessionnaires enregistrés au Bureau des brevets. Cette requête pourra être présentée en tout temps pendant les six mois qui précèdent l'expiration du terme pour lequel lesdits certificats d'enregistrement ont été délivrés ou renouvelés. Les certificats d'enregistrement existants à la date où la présente loi entrera en vigueur demeureront valables pour le reste du terme pour lequel ils ont été délivrés; mais leur renouvellement se fera aux mêmes conditions et pour le même terme que s'il s'agissait de certificats délivrés conformément à la présente loi, et les certificats ainsi renouvelés auront même force et effet que ceux délivrés conformément à cette loi.

"SEC. 13. Quiconque se croira lésé par l'enregistrement d'une marque au bureau des brevets pourra, en tout temps, demander au

Commissaire des brevets la radiation de l'enregistrement dont il s'agit. Le Commissaire renverra cette demande à l'examineur en matière de collisions, lequel sera compétent pour examiner la demande et pour statuer, et qui avisera le propriétaire enregistré. S'il résulte de l'audition du propriétaire enregistré par l'examineur que ledit propriétaire n'était pas en droit d'employer la marque à l'époque où il en a demandé l'enregistrement, ou que la marque n'est pas employée, ou a été abandonnée par lui, et si l'examineur prononce dans ce sens, le Commissaire fera procéder à la radiation de l'enregistrement. La décision de l'examineur en matière de collisions pourra faire l'objet d'un appel au Commissaire en personne.

“SEC. 14. Les taxes relatives aux marques de fabrique sont établies comme suit:

“Lors du dépôt d'une demande originale tendant à l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique, 10 dollars. Toutefois, celui qui aura déposé une demande d'enregistrement de marque encore en suspens à l'époque de l'adoption de la présente loi et n'ayant pas encore donné lieu à la délivrance d'un certificat d'enregistrement, pourra, s'il le désire, demander que la procédure et l'enregistrement aient lieu conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, sans avoir pour cela à payer de nouvelle taxe.

“Lors du dépôt d'une demande tendant au renouvellement de l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique, 10 dollars.

“Lors du dépôt d'un avis d'opposition à l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique, 10 dollars.

“Lors d'un appel au Commissaire des brevets contre une décision de l'examineur des marques, 15 dollars.

“Lors d'un appel au Commissaire des brevets contre une décision de l'examineur en matière de collisions reconnaissant un droit de propriété relatif à une marque ou prononçant la radiation d'une marque, 15 dollars.

“Les taxes pour copies certifiées ou non certifiées de certificats d'enregistrement et autres documents, et celles pour l'enregistrement de transferts et autres documents relatifs aux marques de fabrique, sont les mêmes que celles exigées par la loi pour les copies de brevets et pour l'enregistrement de transmissions et autres documents relatifs aux brevets.

“SEC. 15. Les sections 4935 et 4936 des taxes statuts révisés, relatives au paiement des taxes de brevets et à la restitution de taxes payées par erreur, sont applicables en ce qui concerne les taxes pour marques de fabrique.

“SEC. 16. L'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique, effectué conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, constituera *prima facie* une preuve du droit de propriété sur cette marque. Quiconque, sans

le consentement du propriétaire, aura reproduit, contrefait, copié ou imité d'une manière déguisée une marque de fabrique, et l'aura apposée sur une marchandise en substance de même nature que celle indiquée dans l'enregistrement, ou sur des étiquettes, signes, imprimés, emballages, enveloppes ou réceptacles devant servir pour la vente d'une telle marchandise; et quiconque aura fait usage d'une telle reproduction, contrefaçon, copie ou imitation déguisée dans le commerce entre les États confédérés, avec une nation étrangère ou avec les tribus indiennes, pourra être l'objet d'une action en dommages-intérêts sur la plainte du propriétaire de la marque. Et quand une telle action aboutira à un verdict favorable au demandeur, la cour pourra, selon les circonstances de la cause, rendre un jugement allouant à ce dernier, en sus des dépens, une somme supérieure au montant du dommage réel établi par le verdict, mais ne pouvant dépasser le triple de ce montant.

"SEC. 17. Les Cours de circuit et de territoire des États-Unis et la Cour suprême du District de Colombie seront compétentes en première instance, et les cours d'appel de circuit des États-Unis ainsi que la Cour d'appel du District de Colombie constitueront les juridictions d'appel dans toutes les actions en droit ou en équité (*at law or in equity*) qui seront intentées en vertu de la présente loi relativement à des marques enregistrées conformément aux dispositions de cette même loi, et cela quelle que soit la somme en litige.

"SEC. 18. La Cour suprême des États-Unis peut accorder des ordonnances de *certiorari*<sup>a</sup> pour la revision des causes relevant de la présente loi, et cela de la manière prévue pour les affaires de brevets dans la loi qui a créé les cours d'appel de circuit.

"SEC. 19. Les cours compétentes pour juger les affaires relevant de la présente loi auront le pouvoir d'accorder des défenses (*injunctions*), selon la pratique et les principes applicables dans les procédures *en équité*, dans le but de prévenir la violation d'un droit appartenant au propriétaire d'une marque de fabrique enregistrée conformément à la présente loi, et cela sous les conditions que la cour jugera raisonnables. Et quand un jugement aura reconnu, en pareil cas, qu'il y a eu usage illicite d'une marque de fabrique, le demandeur aura le droit de recouvrer, en sus des profits dont le défendeur devra rendre compte, les dommages subis par lui de ce chef, et dont la cour établira le montant ou le fera établir sous sa direction. La Cour aura, pour majorer ces dommages, le même pouvoir discrétionnaire que celui accordé par l'article 16 de la présente loi pour la majoration des dommages établis par verdict dans les actions jugées *en droit*. En vue de l'établissement

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<sup>a</sup>Le *writ of certiorari* est une ordonnance émanant d'une cour supérieure, pour se faire communiquer les dossiers d'un tribunal inférieur et évoquer à sa barre une cause pendante devant ce tribunal.

du compte des profits réalisés par le défendeur, on n'exigera du demandeur que la preuve des ventes faites par le premier; de son côté, le défendeur devra établir tous les éléments des frais dont il demande qu'on tienne compte.

“SEC. 20. Chaque fois que, dans une affaire portant sur le droit à une marque de fabrique enregistrée conformément à la présente loi, il y aura eu verdict ou défense rendus en faveur du demandeur, la cour pourra ordonner la remise et la destruction des signes, étiquettes, emballages, enveloppes ou réceptacles, en possession du défendeur, qui porteraient la marque de fabrique du demandeur ou du plaignant, ou une reproduction, contrefaçon, copie ou imitation déguisée de cette marque. Toute défense qui, après avis au défendeur et audition de ce dernier, aura été accordée par une cour de circuit des États-Unis ou un juge d'une de ces cours, afin de prévenir la violation d'un droit appartenant au propriétaire d'une marque de fabrique enregistrée conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, pourra être signifiée, aux parties contre lesquelles la défense a été rendue, partout où ces parties pourraient se trouver aux États-Unis. Une telle défense pourra être mise à exécution, au moyen des procédures prévues en cas de désobéissance aux tribunaux ou d'autres procédures, par la cour ayant prononcé cette défense ou par toute autre cour de circuit des États-Unis ou tout juge d'une telle cour, ou par la Cour suprême du District de Colombie ou un juge de cette cour. Lesdits cours et juges auront même compétence, pour mettre à exécution de la manière susindiquée la défense dont il s'agit, que si la défense avait été rendue par la cour qui est requise de l'exécuter. Le greffier de la cour ou le juge qui aura accordé la défense devra, à la demande de la cour qui est requise d'en assurer l'exécution, transmettre sans délai à cette cour une copie certifiée de tous les documents, déposés au greffe de la cour, qui ont servi de base à la défense prononcée.

“SEC. 21. Aucune action ou poursuite ne sera recevable en vertu de la présente loi, si la marque est employée dans un commerce illégal ou si elle est appliquée sur des articles nuisibles; ou si la marque a été employée dans le but de tromper le public dans l'achat de la marchandise ou en vertu d'un certificat d'enregistrement frauduleusement obtenu, ou si elle a été abandonnée.

“SEC. 22. Quand des marques enregistrées seront en collision, toute personne intéressée à l'une ou l'autre de ces marques pourra faire valoir ses droits vis-à-vis du propriétaire enregistré qui lui fait obstacle et de toute personne tenant de lui un droit à la marque, et cela au moyen d'une action en équité intentée audit propriétaire enregistré. La cour, après avoir avisé les parties adverses et avoir accompli les autres actes de procédure en usage dans les actions en équité, pourra déclarer nul en tout ou en partie l'un ou l'autre des enregistrements



effectués, selon les droits des parties relativement à la marque en cause, et pourra ordonner que le certificat d'enregistrement soit remis au Commissaire des brevets pour être annulé.

“SEC. 23. Rien dans la présente loi n'empêchera, n'amoindrira ou ne supprimera les moyens d'action, en droit ou en équité, dont disposerait toute partie lésée par l'usage illicite d'une marque de fabrique, si les dispositions de la présente loi n'existaient pas.

“SEC. 24. Toutes les demandes d'enregistrement qui seront en suspens au Bureau du Commissaire des brevets lors de l'adoption de la présente loi pourront être modifiées de manière que les dispositions de cette loi soient applicables auxdites demandes et aux certificats qui en résulteront; et la procédure relative à ces demandes pourra être poursuivie conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi.

“SEC. 25. Tout personne ayant obtenu au Bureau du Commissaire des brevets l'enregistrement d'une marque, ou une inscription y relative, à l'aide d'une déclaration ou d'une représentation fausse ou frauduleuse faite oralement ou par écrit, ou par tout moyen entaché de fraude, sera passible, envers la partie lésée, de dommages-intérêts à recouvrer par une action en justice.

“SEC. 26. Le Commissaire des brevets est autorisé à établir des règles et des règlements, en harmonie avec le droit sur la matière, pour déterminer la procédure à suivre en vue de l'enregistrement des marques de fabrique prévue par la présente loi.

“SEC. 27. On n'admettra à l'importation, dans aucun bureau des douanes des États-Unis, aucune marchandise sur laquelle serait reproduit ou imité: le nom d'une fabrique, d'un fabricant ou d'un commerçant des États-Unis; ou celui d'un fabricant ou commerçant établi dans un pays étranger qui, par un traité, une convention ou une loi, accorde des avantages analogues aux citoyens des États-Unis; ou une marque de fabrique enregistrée conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi; ni aucune marchandise portant un nom ou une marque de nature à faire croire au public qu'il s'agit d'un produit fabriqué aux États-Unis ou dans un pays ou une localité de l'étranger autre que le pays ou la localité où la marchandise a été réellement fabriquée. Pour aider les agents des douanes à appliquer cette prohibition, tout fabricant ou commerçant des États-Unis, et tout fabricant ou commerçant étranger admis à jouir, en vertu des dispositions d'un traité, d'une convention, d'une déclaration ou d'un arrangement conclu entre les États-Unis et un pays étranger, des avantages accordés par la loi aux citoyens des États-Unis en matière de marques et de noms commerciaux, pourra demander que son nom et sa résidence, le nom de la localité où ses produits sont fabriqués, et une copie du certificat d'enregistrement de sa marque de fabrique délivré conformément à la présente loi, soient inscrits dans des registres tenus à cet effet au Départe-

ment de la Trésorerie en vertu des règlements que le Secrétaire de la Trésorerie pourra établir; et il pourra fournir audit Département des fac-similés de son nom, du nom de la localité où ses produits sont fabriqués ainsi que de sa marque de fabrique enregistrée; après cela, le Secrétaire de la Trésorerie fera transmettre un ou plusieurs exemplaires de ces documents à chaque receveur ou autre agent compétent des douanes.

“SEC. 28. Le propriétaire enregistré de la marque de fabrique est tenu de faire connaître au public que cette marque est enregistrée, en y apposant les mots ‘*Registered in United States Patent Office*’ (enregistré au Bureau des brevets des États-Unis) ou, en abrégé, ‘*Registered in United States Patent Office.*’ Quand cela ne pourra se faire à cause de la nature ou de la dimension de la marque, ou de la manière dont elle est attachée à l’article, il fixera une étiquette contenant cet avis à l’emballage ou au réceptacle contenant le ou les articles dont il s’agit. Celui qui aura omis de donner avis de l’enregistrement de la manière indiquée ne pourra obtenir de dommages-intérêts dans une action en contrefaçon, à moins qu’il ne puisse prouver que le défendeur avait été dûment informé qu’il commettait une infraction, et qu’après cet avis il ait continué ses errements.

“SEC. 29. Dans l’interprétation de la présente loi on observera les règles suivantes, sauf quand l’intention contraire résultera clairement du contexte: Les États-Unis comprennent et embrassent tous les territoires qui sont sous la juridiction et l’administration des États-Unis. Le terme “État”<sup>a</sup> comprend et embrosse le District de Colombie, les territoires annexés aux États-Unis et tous autres territoires qui se trouvent sous la juridiction et l’administration des États-Unis. Les termes ‘personne’ et ‘propriétaire,’ et tout autre mot ou terme employé pour désigner le demandeur d’enregistrement ou toute autre personne ayant droit à un avantage ou privilège ou étant menacée d’une sanction en vertu des dispositions de la présente loi, s’applique à une maison de commerce, à une corporation ou à une association aussi bien qu’à une personne physique. Le terme ‘requérant’ ou ‘propriétaire enregistré’ comprend les successeurs et cessionnaires du requérant ou du propriétaire enregistré. Le terme ‘marque de fabrique’ comprend toute marque susceptible d’être enregistrée aux termes de la présente loi, qu’elle soit ou non enregistrée, et une marque de fabrique sera considérée comme ayant été ‘apposée’ sur un article, quand elle aura été fixée d’une manière quelconque dans ou sur: l’article lui-même, le réceptacle, l’emballage, l’enveloppe ou tout autre objet dans lequel ou avec lequel les marchandises sont emballées, renfermées ou disposées de tout autre manière en vue de la vente ou de la distribution.

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<sup>a</sup> On traduit “*États confédérés.*”

“SEC. 30. La présente loi entrera en vigueur et produira ses effets à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1905. Toutes les lois et parties de lois qui seraient en contradiction avec elle sont abrogées par les présentes, sauf en tant qu’elles se rapporteraient à des certificats d’enregistrement délivrés en vertu de la loi du Congrès approuvée le 3 mars 1881 et intitulée ‘Loi autorisant l’enregistrement des marques de fabrique et réglant leur protection,’ ou en vertu de la loi approuvée le 5 juin 1892 et intitulée ‘Loi concernant l’enregistrement des marques de fabrique.’”

## MEXIQUE.

### EXPÉDITIONS DE HENEQUEN PENDANT LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNEE 1905.

L’exportation de henequen de l’Etat de Yucatan, pays d’origine de la fibre, pendant le premier trimestre de l’année 1905 a été plus considérable que celle de toute autre période similaire pendant les cinq dernières années. Pendant les mois de janvier, février et mars 1905, on a expédié du port de Progreso 150,847 balles pesant 24,783,420 kilogrammes.

Voici les chiffres pour le premier trimestre des quatre années précédentes: 1904, 152,905 balles pesant 24,171,521 kilos; 1903, 131,631 balles pesant 20,635,037 kilos; 1902, 143,086 balles pesant 22,798,661 kilos, et en 1901 139,442 balles pesant 22,534,459 kilos.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN MARS 1905.

Voici les chiffres donnant les recettes des douanes pour le mois de mars 1905. On donne séparément pour chaque bureau de douanes les droits d’importation ordinaires. Mais les droits d’importation extraordinaires, les droits d’exportation, les droits de ports et les restes à recouvrer sont compris dans la totalité:

|                            |              |                           |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Acapulco .....             | \$5, 039. 22 | Guerrero .....            | \$124. 02    |
| Agua Prieta .....          | 13, 901. 71  | Isla del Carmen .....     | 2, 918. 06   |
| Altata .....               | 3, 528. 56   | La Ascensión .....        | 138. 79      |
| Camargo .....              | 166. 73      | La Morita .....           | 47, 300. 19  |
| Campeche .....             | 12, 303. 81  | La Paz .....              | 2, 207. 02   |
| Ciudad Juarez .....        | 185, 325. 79 | Laredo de Tamaulipas .... | 320, 094. 52 |
| Ciudad Porfirio Diaz ..... | 174, 772. 43 | Las Vacas .....           | 182. 08      |
| Coatzacoalcos .....        | 16, 241. 70  | Manzanillo .....          | 7, 872. 06   |
| Chetumal .....             | 474. 76      | Matamoros .....           | 4, 304. 71   |
| Ensenada .....             | 3, 953. 88   | Mazatlan .....            | 82, 176. 60  |
| Frontera .....             | 46, 322. 78  | Mexicali .....            | 818. 05      |
| Guaymas .....              | 68, 794. 84  | Mexico .....              | 106, 676. 64 |

# NICARAGUA.

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|                     |              |                              |                   |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Mier .....          | \$39. 65     | Veracruz .....               | \$1, 144, 043. 09 |
| Nogales .....       | 42, 374. 55  | Zapalata .....               | 9. 32             |
| Progreso .....      | 230, 014. 78 |                              |                   |
| Puerto Angel .....  | 267. 06      | Total ordinaire des          |                   |
| Salina Cruz .....   | 1, 267. 19   | droits d'importa-            |                   |
| San Blas .....      | 3, 217. 78   | tions .....                  | 3, 077, 528. 65   |
| Santa Rosalía ..... | 1, 000. 61   | Total supplémentaire droits  |                   |
| Soconusco .....     | 6, 540. 92   | d'importations .....         | 307, 800. 02      |
| Tampico .....       | 537, 554. 67 | Total des droits d'exporta-  |                   |
| Tijuana .....       | 301. 06      | tions .....                  | 98, 822. 00       |
| Tonala .....        | 1, 248. 27   | Total des droits de port ... | 78, 268. 95       |
| Topolobampo .....   | 1, 666. 11   | Total d'arrérage .....       | 219. 25           |
| Tuxpam .....        | 2, 340. 63   | Grand total .....            | 3, 562, 636. 87   |

## LONGUEUR DES CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après les statistiques données dans le message du Président DIAZ le 1er avril 1905, il a été ouvert à l'exploitation dans toute l'étendue de Mexique pendant l'année finissant le 31 mars 1905, 134 kilomètres de voies ferrées, ce qui fait donc une longueur totale de 17,630 kilomètres pour les chemins de fer mexicains.

# NICARAGUA.

## DETTE PUBLIQUE EN 1904.

D'après les chiffres publiés dans un rapport soumis au Gouvernement anglais par M. le Consul BINGHAM, la dette publique au 31 décembre 1903 était de £745,696 et 18 schellings, la conversion ayant été faite au taux de 30 nicaraguans à la livre sterling. Sur cette somme £291,615 et 14 schellings représentent le total de la dette extérieure et £454,081 et 4 schellings, la dette intérieure. A la dette extérieure, il faut ajouter l'emprunt de £1,000,000 (or) effectué aux Etats-Unis en 1904. Cet emprunt a été émis à 75 avec intérêt de 6 pour cent par an. Il doit être remboursé en quatre paiements de \$250,000, en cinq ans, dix, quinze, et vingt années respectivement. Le principal ainsi que l'intérêt est garanti par les recettes douanières de Bluefields.

## SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE.

Dans un rapport au British Foreign Office au sujet de la situation économique du Nicaragua pendant les années 1903 et 1904, le consul anglais fait savoir que tout le caoutchouc exporté du pays provient d'arbres forestiers croissant dans les montagnes, et que les personnes chargées de cueillir le caoutchouc ont toute liberté d'action; elles font de nombreuses incisions aux arbres, même très jeunes, qui ne peuvent

donner qu'un rendement insignifiant. Quoique ce traitement cause la mort d'une très grande quantité d'arbres le caoutchouc figure encore au quatrième rang dans la valeur des exportations du Nicaragua, et en 1903 on en a expédié 530,090 livres évaluées à £58,405. Toute cette quantité, à l'exception de 277 livres, a été envoyée aux Etats-Unis. Le prix du caoutchouc nicaraguayen est à peu près le même en Angleterre qu'aux Etats-Unis. Mais l'on expédie de préférence dans ce dernier pays à cause du fret qui est moins élevé et aussi pour éviter la perte continuelle du poids que le caoutchouc subit par suite de l'évaporation.

A New York, marché principal, le caoutchouc est vendu presque immédiatement à son arrivée, tandis qu'à Londres on le met en dépôt en attendant la date des ventes publiques. En vue de la perte du poids occasionnée par ce délai, en plus des frais de quai, de magasinage et de vente ainsi que le fret plus élevé et le délai dans les rendements, il est plus avantageux d'expédier le caoutchouc à l'adresse des marchands de New York. Dans les dernières années plusieurs plantations de caoutchouc ont été faites au Nicaragua, surtout dans le district de la Lagune des Perles sur la côte de l'Atlantique mais il faut plusieurs années pour la pousse des arbres et on ne peut pas se rendre compte d'une manière définitive des profits qu'on pourra en retirer. Dans le district de Rivas on a planté des arbres à caoutchouc sur des plantations de cacao au lieu d'arbres ordinaires. Ils paraissent bien adaptés à ce but et auront en plus l'avantage d'augmenter considérablement les rendements de la propriété.

On cultive le cacao principalement dans le district de Rivas et, à un certain point, sur les rives de la rivière San Juan. Les exportations dans l'année 1903 ne se sont élevées qu'à 51,337 livres évaluées à £1,865, la plus grande partie de la récolte étant consommée dans le Nicaragua où il se vend facilement et obtient les mêmes prix que dans le marché des Etats-Unis. La qualité du cacao est bonne et le rendement annuel dans le district de Rivas est de 2 livres environ par arbre, mais il faut presque huit ans pour qu'une plantation devienne productive.

La culture de l'indigo, qui autrefois était la plus importante récolte du Nicaragua a presque complètement disparu depuis la baisse considérable dans les prix causée par l'introduction de teintures chimiques. En 1903 on n'a exporté que 26,270 livres d'indigo évaluées à £1,015, dont 22,469 livres ont été expédiées en Angleterre et 3,801 aux Etats-Unis.

On a cultivé le coton au Nicaragua depuis l'époque des Indiens aborigènes et en vue des prix élevés qui ont prévalu pendant la guerre civile aux Etats-Unis on a planté une superficie considérable en coton. À la fin de cette crise, on a presque complètement abandonné les plantations et il n'y a que deux ou trois ans qu'on a recommencé cette culture sur une petite échelle; en 1904 on en a planté une quantité

considérable. Les exportations en 1903 se sont élevées à 205,709 livres évaluées à £2,463, presque toute la quantité, soit 189,323 livres, a été expédiée au Angleterre.

On cultive la canne à sucre dans presque toutes les parties du pays, et il y a plusieurs usines montées avec les machines les plus modernes, dont l'une, qui est située près de Chinandega et appartient à une compagnie anglaise peut se comparer favorablement pour ses méthodes de culture et de préparation du produit aux meilleures usines de n'importe quel pays. Il y a deux sortes de sucre qu'on emploie: l'un appelé "dulce" est fabriqué par les petits planteurs et consiste simplement du jus de la canne extrait fréquemment au moyen d'un moulin en bois de fabrication indigène mû par des bœufs. Ce jus est bouilli dans de grands chaudrons et formé en pains en versant le jus cristallisé dans des trous ronds et profonds creusés dans le tronc d'un grand arbre. Ce sucre est très foncé et renferme une grande quantité de corps étrangers, mais il est très riche en matière saccharine. Les usines modernes produisent un sucre raffiné de très bonne qualité.

Presque tout le sucre est consommé dans le pays, mais en 1903 on a exporté 7,734 quintaux de sucre évalués à £3,173, dont 3,800 quintaux ont été expédiés aux Etats-Unis, 3,700 au Honduras, 90 en Colombie et 90 au Chili. Le sucre expédié aux Etats-Unis était à destination de San Francisco, Californie, mais les dépenses encourues ont été naturellement trop grandes pour rendre cette expérience avantageuse.

Plusieurs des usines à sucre sont montées de manière à pouvoir fabriquer l'aguardiente, ou rhum et alcool du pays. Le gouvernement a le monopole de la vente de ces spiritueux, le produit étant acheté aux distilleries et vendu au consommateur par le gouvernement. En 1903 les recettes provenant de cette source se sont élevées à £44,032, mais à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1904 ce monopole a été affermé à un syndicat pour une période de six ans. Ce syndicat est composé des quatre principales distilleries, le prix payé pour la concession étant de £44,700 par an pour les deux premières années et de £47,333 par an pour les quatre années suivantes.

Le tabac du Nicaragua est de très bonne qualité, le meilleur tabac étant cultivé dans l'île d'Ometepe sur le Lac du Nicaragua. La culture du tabac est réglée par le gouvernement qui, sur le paiement d'une certaine somme, accorde aux planteurs la permission de cultiver chaque année un certain nombre de plantes. Toutes les plantes que l'on trouve en plus du nombre accordé au planteur son confisquées et le propriétaire est soumis à certaines amendes fiscales. Les recettes provenant de la récolte en 1903 se sont élevées à £8,763, mais au mois de juin 1904, le gouvernement a affermé ces recettes à un particulier pour une période de dix ans. Le loyer est de £5,333 pour la première année et chaque année le paiement annuel est augmenté de £167

(\$5,000 en monnaie du pays). L'adjudicateur doit payer toutes les dépenses de perception et de protection contre la culture illégale. Les droits sur le tabac en feuille ainsi que sur le tabac manufacturé sont très élevés au Nicaragua.

On obtient le sel sur la côte du Pacifique par l'évaporation de l'eau de mer; on s'en sert dans l'intérieur du pays et en 1903 les républiques voisines du Honduras, de Salvador et du Guatemala en ont pris 10,720 quintaux pour une valeur de £2,241.

On cultive le maïs et les haricots presque partout, et ils constituent la nourriture principale de toutes les classes. On en exporte une quantité minime aux républiques voisines du Honduras, de Salvador, du Guatemala et de Costa Rica.

Les forêts du Nicaragua abondent en bois précieux de teinture et d'ébénisterie, mais à cause des difficultés de transport à la côte on ne peut exporter ces produits avantageusement. En plus de l'acajou et du cèdre on trouve les excellents bois suivants: le *lignum vitæ*; le pochote, ou cèdre épineux; le "palo de hierro," ou bois de fer; le guapinol, produisant une gomme qui, dit-on, égale le copal de Ceylon, et divers autres bois durs que l'on peut employer comme traverses de chemins de fer, etc.

On n'a les statistiques sur les exportations de bois que pour la côte du Pacifique, la valeur de ces expéditions en 1903 s'élevant à £3,867. Sur la côte de l'Atlantique c'est une compagnie américaine qui possède le monopole pour l'expédition de l'acajou. Les recettes gouvernementales ne comprennent pas les expéditions de cette compagnie. La douane de Bluefields fait ressortir qu'en 1903 on a payé des droits sur 16,130 billes à raison de un dollar (or) par bille.

#### ÉLEVAGE DE BESTIAUX.

L'élevage constitue l'industrie la plus importante du Nicaragua. On ne connaît pas le nombre actuel de bestiaux dans la République mais on l'estime à 1,200,000 têtes environ. Tandis qu'on ne peut donner exactement les recettes provenant de cette industrie on peut s'en faire une idée d'après les données suivantes trouvées dans le rapport du consul anglais soumis à son gouvernement. Pendant l'année 1903, on a exporté du bétail pour une valeur de £45,101; des cuirs pour une valeur de £22,220; du fromage pour une valeur de £3,639. Les recettes du gouvernement montrent que les droits fiscaux pour l'abattage ont été payés pendant l'année sur 50,839 têtes de bétail, soit une valeur de £169,463 environ, ce qui fait ressortir une valeur totale pour l'année de £240,423. Il est probable qu'on abat un certain nombre de bestiaux sans payer de droits fiscaux; on consomme de grandes quantités de fromage et de lait dans le pays (le premier de

ces articles étant la principale nourriture des habitants). On emploie dans les industries un nombre considérable de cuirs préparés. On ne peut faire aucune estimation sur la valeur des produits ainsi employés dans la consommation locale mais on en sait assez pour se rendre compte de l'importance de l'industrie.

Les principaux districts pour l'élevage sont Chontales, Leon et Segovia où les bêtes sont en liberté dans de grandes étendues de pâturage naturel sans aucune surveillance. On n'inspecte les troupeaux qu'à de longs intervalles afin de séparer les animaux qui ont besoin d'être soignés. Un animal qui a atteint sa croissance donne généralement de 300 à 400 livres de viande mais quelquefois on élève des animaux plus grands encore.

Dans quelques cas, on a essayé d'améliorer la race par l'importation d'animaux de race des Etats-Unis.

Les cuirs sont tous séchés au soleil et pèsent dans cette condition de 20 à 22 livres chacun, les exportations se font presque entièrement avec les Etats-Unis.

L'élevage des chevaux ne reçoit que peu d'attention et on ne les élève qu'en nombre suffisant pour faire face aux nécessités actuelles du pays.

Les chevaux n'ont en moyenne que 14 mains de hauteur mais ils sont forts et vigoureux et peuvent supporter de longs voyages continus avec très peu de nourriture. Les mulets sont de qualité moyenne. Les bons animaux de selle sont rares et coûtent chers.

L'élevage des porcs ne constitue pas une industrie régulière mais presque tout le saindoux employé dans le pays provient de ces animaux indigènes qui sont élevés par les habitants sans soins hygiéniques. En 1903, on a produit en plus de la quantité de saindoux nécessaire à la consommation nationale 47,623 livres évaluées à £524 qu'on a expédiées aux Républiques voisines de Colombie, de Salvador, du Honduras, et de Costa Rica.

On n'élève pas de moutons dans la République.

#### MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION.

Voici, d'après un rapport préparé par le consul anglais, les chemins de fer en exploitation et ceux qui sont en voie de construction.

Chemins de fer nationaux.—La division de l'ouest du chemin de fer national qui part de Corinto, port principal sur le Pacifique, et touche à Chinandega, Leon et d'autres villes plus petites pour arriver à son point terminus, Nagarote.

La division de l'est qui part de Nagarote, traverse Managua (la capitale), Masaya et autres villes plus petites pour arriver à son point terminus, Granada sur le lac de Nicaragua.



La division du Sud qui part de Masaya traverse le principal district caféier pour arriver à son point terminus, Diriamba.

Un embranchement de Leon à El Viejo traverse un district sucrier et un autre va de Nagarote à Monotombo sur le lac de Managua. La longueur totale des voies citées est de 171.56 milles anglaises. Les rails présentent 40 livres au yard à l'exception de ceux de la division du sud qui ne présentent que 30 livres au yard.

Le matériel roulant comprend 15 grandes locomotives et 3 petites, 10 wagons de première classe et 18 de seconde classe, 3 wagons de marchandise, 67 wagons découverts et 46 wagons couverts. Tout le matériel roulant a été fait aux Etats-Unis et il y a une usine à Managua où l'on peut faire les réparations ordinaires.

On a commencé la construction du chemin de fer national en 1878 et la ligne a été ouverte à l'exploitation de Corinto à Monotombo en juillet 1884; on a ouvert la ligne de Managua à Masaya en avril 1885 et on l'a achevée jusqu'à Granada en juillet 1886. Le transbordement entre Managua et Monotombo se faisait d'abord au moyen de petits vapeurs de 150 tonnes environ faisant le service sur le lac de Nicaragua entre ces deux points, mais au mois de février 1903 on a achevé la ligne reliant Managua à Nagarote, ce qui établit une communication ferrée directe de Granada à Corinto. On a achevé l'embranchement de Masaya à Diriamba en 1899 et celui de Leon à El Viejo en 1895.

En plus des chemins de fer nationaux ci-dessus mentionnés il y a les lignes particulières suivantes: une ligne de tramways à vapeur de 3 milles de longueur reliant San Jorge sur le lac de Nicaragua à la ville de Rivas. Une ligne de tramways à vapeur du port de Granada sur le lac de Nicaragua allant jusqu'à la ville de Granada qu'elle traverse dans toute son étendue; cette ligne a une longueur de 3 milles environ. Une ligne de tramways à vapeur d'environ 2 milles, appartenant à une compagnie anglaise relie la plantation de canne à sucre, nommée San Antonio, à Chichigalpa où passe le chemin de fer. Sur la côte de l'Atlantique la compagnie "Emery Mahogany" possède environ 2 milles de lignes ferrées desservant leurs scieries mécaniques situées près de Rio Grande.

Au commencement du mois de janvier 1905, on a passé un marché pour la construction d'un chemin de fer allant du port de San Miguelito sur la côte du lac de Nicaragua à Monkey Bay Point sur l'Atlantique.

Ce chemin de fer aura une longueur de 120 milles environ et doit être achevé en quatre années. Le prix stipulé dans le marché pour la construction et le matériel d'exploitation est de \$2,645,000 en or.

On a passé des marchés en 1903 pour la construction et l'exploitation d'un chemin de fer allant de la ville de Zinotega à un point navigable sur le Rio Coco dans le district de Cape Gracias á Dios; ainsi que pour

la construction d'un tramway électrique destiné à la ville de Managua mais on n'a pas encore commencé ces deux entreprises.

Dans la cours de l'année 1904 le gouvernement du Nicaragua a acheté à une compagnie anglaise la ligne de vapeurs qui va de Greytown sur l'Atlantique, remonte la rivière San Juan jusqu'au lac Nicaragua et traverse le lac jusqu'à Granada. Cette ligne possède 6 bateaux à vapeur en bois à fond plat ayant une roue à l'arrière et pouvant transporter de 50 à 100 tonnes de marchandises; ces bateaux ont un tirant d'eau de 2 à 3 pieds. La compagnie possède en plus un bateau à vapeur de 200 tonnes environ et mis en mouvement par deux hélices en acier pour faire le service du lac Nicaragua.

Le gouvernement possède aussi sur la côte atlantique l'*Ometope*, vapeur en fer de 450 tonnes, faisant autrefois le cabotage; un vapeur du même type sur le Pacifique, deux vapeurs en fer de 150 tonnes environ sur le lac Managua et deux vapeurs en fer de 100 à 150 tonnes sur le lac Nicaragua.

Le Nicaragua fait partie de l'Union postale et il a des conventions pour l'échange de colis postaux avec les Etats-Unis, la France et l'Allemagne. Les bureaux de l'échange sur la côte atlantique sont situés à Greytown, Bluefields, Rama et Cape Gracias á Dios, et sur le Pacifique, à Corinto et San Juan del Sur. Il y a 82 bureaux de poste dans le pays et le service se fait sur une étendue de 2,681 milles. Le Nicaragua possède aussi 2,730 milles de lignes télégraphiques avec 119 bureaux et 733 lignes de téléphones reliant ensemble 14 villes.

## PARAGUAY.

### MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le Congrès paraguayen s'est ouvert le 1<sup>er</sup> avril.

Le message du président GAONA constate le rétablissement de la paix intérieure et les bonnes relations extérieures. L'effort principal du gouvernement tend à la stabilisation du papier-monnaie, et un projet de loi à cet effet est en préparation.

La dette extérieure s'élève à 4,598,351 piastres-or et le papier-monnaie en circulation se monte à 20,149,367 piastres.

L'importation en 1904 a été de 3,508,138 piastres-or, et l'exportation de 3,106,059.

Le message propose la réduction du temps de service militaire à un an, l'adoption d'un armement plus moderne et la constitution d'une flotte.

Une société importante est actuellement en formation. Elle aura pour but de favoriser l'immigration et la colonisation.

Elle compte déjà un capital de près de \$250,000.

La Société acquerra des terrains à proximité des points d'embarquement et les divisera en lots qui seront remis aux colons, qu'elle fera venir d'Europe ou de pays ayant les mêmes coutumes que ceux du Paraguay.

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## URUGUAY.

### MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Du message du président BATTLE Y ORDONEZ, lu aux Chambres à l'occasion de l'ouverture de la session législative, nous extrayons les passages suivants :

“ L'état du pays, considéré sous deux aspects, démontre qu'il a supporté victorieusement les tourmentes qui se sont produites. Les quatre mois prospères de paix que le pays vient de traverser ont suffi à démontrer sa superbe puissance économique et l'influence que ses institutions démocratiques ont sur la conscience publique.

“ Convoqués à des élections générales pour le renouvellement du plus important des trois pouvoirs dont se compose le gouvernement de la nation, les citoyens se sont empressés de venir exercer leurs droits de vote, sûrs que la volonté nationale serait respectée. Ils ont pris part aux comices—donnant ainsi l'exemple de la culture civique—pour constituer l'assemblée nationale la plus illustre, la plus brillante et la plus bienfaisante que la République ait jamais eue.

“ Le pays a donc conquis la paix intérieure, la véritable paix, le premier et le plus fondamental de tous les biens nationaux. Elle est maintenant assurée pour beaucoup d'années et peut-être pour toujours, d'une manière stable, grâce au concours de la force matérielle et morale du gouvernement et des tendances de l'opinion publique si réfractaire à la guerre civile, qui est toujours barbare et stérile.”

Ce message se termine par le résumé des travaux de chacun des ministères pendant l'année passée, et expose les initiatives et les améliorations que le gouvernement se propose de mener à bonnes fins.

Dans les cercles bien informés, on annonce que, une fois les travaux du port de Montévidéo terminés, le gouvernement établira une zone franche pour le commerce de transit.

A cet effet un ingénieur a été envoyé en Europe afin d'y étudier l'organisation des ports francs, et de signaler au gouvernement les mesures à prendre pour l'établissement d'une zone analogue à Montévidéo.

**MOUVEMENTS DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO PENDANT LE MOIS DE  
JANVIER 1905.**

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pendant le mois de janvier 1905:

**EXPORTATIONS.**

| Articles.                         | Quantité. | Articles.                           | Quantité. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Etats-Unis:</b>                |           | <b>Portugal:</b>                    |           |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre.. | 47,830    | Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre..   | 3,000     |
| Laine ..... balles..              | 1,206     | Tasajo ..... balles..               | 428       |
| Crin ..... id.....                | 50        | Id ..... tonnes..                   | 35        |
| Graines pour oiseaux ..... sacs.. | 100       | <b>Angleterre:</b>                  |           |
| <b>Allemagne:</b>                 |           | Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre..   | 463       |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre.. | 1,179     | Laine ..... balles..                | 1,397     |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés ..... id..... | 11,297    | Crin ..... id.....                  | 8         |
| Laine ..... balles..              | 3,334     | Sulf ..... pipes..                  | 94        |
| Peaux de mouton ..... id.....     | 20        | Id ..... boucauts..                 | 728       |
| Crin ..... id.....                | 10        | Mais ..... sacs..                   | 7,475     |
| Son ..... sacs..                  | 2,348     | Blé ..... id.....                   | 44,290    |
| <b>France:</b>                    |           | Farine ..... id.....                | 1,054     |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre.. | 2,444     | Son ..... id.....                   | 1,054     |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés ..... id..... | 10,431    | Graine de lin ..... id.....         | 2,766     |
| Laine ..... balles..              | 1,031     | Langues ..... boîtes..              | 753       |
| Peaux de mouton ..... id.....     | 1,028     | Viande en conserve ..... id.....    | 34        |
| Crin ..... id.....                | 19        | <b>Brazil:</b>                      |           |
| Cuir divers ..... id.....         | 13        | Tasajo ..... balles..               | 55,740    |
| Mais ..... sacs..                 | 10,883    | Id ..... tonnes..                   | 4,459     |
| Graine de lin ..... id.....       | 690       | Sulf ..... pipes..                  | 685       |
| Cornes ..... nombre..             | 24,782    | Id ..... boucauts..                 | 50        |
| Boyaux ..... balles..             | 62        | Mais ..... sacs..                   | 10,150    |
| Sang, séché ..... sacs..          | 535       | Blé ..... id.....                   | 7,561     |
| <b>Espagne:</b>                   |           | Farine ..... id.....                | 7,696     |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre.. | 6,704     | Semence pour oiseaux ..... id.....  | 1,214     |
| Tasajo ..... balles..             | 574       | Mouton ..... têtes..                | 901       |
| Id ..... tonnes..                 | 84        | Langues ..... boîtes..              | 391       |
| Sulf ..... pipes..                | 579       | Viande en conserve ..... id.....    | 23        |
| Id ..... boucauts..               | 387       | <b>Cuba:</b>                        |           |
| <b>Italie:</b>                    |           | Tasajo ..... balles..               | 18,263    |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... nombre.. | 7,376     | Id ..... tonnes..                   | 1,096     |
| Laine ..... balles..              | 68        | Graines pour oiseaux ..... balles.. | 672       |
| Peaux de mouton ..... id.....     | 5         | <b>Porto Rico:</b>                  |           |
| Sulf ..... pipes..                | 594       | Tasajo ..... id.....                | 575       |
| Id ..... boucauts..               | 100       | Id ..... tonnes..                   | 35        |
| Os et cendres d'os ..... tonnes.. | 17        | <b>Chili:</b>                       |           |
| Mais ..... sacs..                 | 4,129     | Sulf ..... pipes..                  | 45        |
| Cornes ..... nombre..             | 8,000     | Id ..... boucauts..                 | 600       |
| <b>Belgique:</b>                  |           | Mais ..... sacs..                   | 226       |
| Cuir de bœuf, secs ..... id.....  | 4,940     | Farine ..... id.....                | 940       |
| Cuir de bœuf, salés ..... id..... | 33,281    | Son ..... id.....                   | 60        |
| Laine ..... balles..              | 3,671     | Graines pour oiseaux ..... id.....  | 110       |
| Peaux de mouton ..... id.....     | 25        | Langues ..... boîtes..              | 20        |
| Crin ..... id.....                | 10        | Graisse ..... id.....               | 50        |
| Sulf ..... pipes..                | 120       | Id ..... barils..                   | 55        |
| Blé ..... sacs..                  | 2,167     | Id ..... cuarterolas..              | 25        |
| Id ..... tonnes..                 | 2,943     | Id ..... tercerolas..               | 24        |
| Graine de lin ..... sacs..        | 3,972     | <b>Hollande:</b>                    |           |
| Langues ..... boîtes..            | 600       | Mais ..... sacs..                   | 10,762    |

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

**MONNAYAGE DE CINQ MILLIONS DE BOLIVARES.**

Un décret vénézuélien vient d'être promulgué par le gouvernement du Vénézuéla autorisant la frappe de cinq millions de bolivares: deux millions en pièces d'or de 20 bolivares; 1 million et demi en pièces

d'argent de 5 bolivares et 1 million et demi en pièces d'argent de 2 bolivares. L'argent est destiné à l'établissement d'une banque nationale d'hypothèques.

#### CONCESSION POUR LA PÊCHE DES PERLES.

M. HURST, Consul des Etats-Unis à La Guayra, fait savoir que le gouvernement local vient d'accorder à un vénézuélien le monopole exclusif pour exploiter le golfe de Carioca et les eaux adjacentes pour la pêche des perles, de la nacre, de l'ambre, du corail, des éponges et autres, non compris le poisson qui existe dans les limites données. On doit en commencer les sondages nécessaires dans un délai de trente jours à partir de la date de la concession, afin de déterminer plus exactement la place où se trouve les lits ou bancs des produits recherchés. On doit en commencer l'exploitation dans un délai de six mois.

La pêche peut se faire au moyen de plongeurs, de machines ou d'autres appareils, mais il est défendu de se servir de dragues qui sont susceptibles de faire des dégâts incalculables aux lits ou bancs d'où l'on extrait ces produits. Le gouvernement doit recevoir 15 pour cent des bénéfices pendant la durée du marché, et il désignera un fonctionnaire qui aura le droit d'examiner les livres et d'intervenir quand cela sera nécessaire.

Les consuls vénézuéliens à l'étranger seront autorisés à faciliter les négociations financières dans les différentes places où l'on peut vendre les produits. Les paiements doivent s'effectuer tous les trois mois à l'exception du premier trimestre que l'on pourra régler six mois après le commencement des travaux. Les expéditions de produits doivent être signées par l'agent officiel nommé par le gouvernement et les connaissements doivent être contresignés par les consuls vénézuéliens des endroits où les ventes se sont effectués.

Le gouvernement accorde l'importation libre des machines et matières nécessaires à l'entreprise, et s'engage à ne pas accorder d'autre concession similaire dans la région indiquée pendant la période stipulée dans le marché. Le gouvernement s'engage aussi à ne pas mettre d'impôts sur l'entreprise ou sur ses produits. Ce marché sera en vigueur pendant vingt-cinq ans à partir de son approbation par le Congrès national. La concession peut être transférée, en tout ou en partie (après en avoir obtenu l'autorisation du gouvernement), avec les droits acquis par ce marché à toute personne ou compagnie, à l'exception d'un gouvernement étranger. Toutes les difficultés qui pourraient survenir dans le cours de cette entente seront réglées d'après les lois et coutumes qui régissent les tribunaux compétents du Vénézuéla.

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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JUNE, 1905.

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WILLIAMS C. FOX.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

(Corrected to June 22, 1905.)

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Mexico ..... **EDWIN H. CONGER**, City of Mexico

**ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

Argentine Republic..... **A. N. BEAUPRÉ**, Buenos Ayres.  
Bolivia ..... **WILLIAM B. SORSBY**.  
Chile .....  
Colombia ..... **JOHN BARRETT**, Bogotá.  
Costa Rica ..... **WILLIAM L. MERRY**, San José.  
Cuba ..... **HERBERT G. SQUIERS**, Havana.  
Ecuador ..... **ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON**, Quito.  
Guatemala ..... **LESLIE COMES**, Guatemala City.  
Haiti ..... **WILLIAM F. POWELL**, Port au Prince  
Honduras..... (See Guatemala.)  
Nicaragua..... (See Costa Rica.)  
Panama .....  
Paraguay ..... (See Uruguay.)  
Peru ..... **IRVING B. DUDLEY**, Lima.  
Salvador..... (See Costa Rica.)  
Uruguay ..... **EDWARD C. O'BRIEN**, Montevideo.  
Venezuela ..... **W. W. RUSSELL**, Caracas.

**MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.**

Dominican Republic..... **THOMAS C. DAWSON**, Santo Domingo

## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

|                                                                              | Cents. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Letters, per 15 grams ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....                            | 5      |
| Single postal cards, each .....                                              | 2      |
| Double postal cards, each .....                                              | 4      |
| Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....                       | 1      |
| Commercial papers.....                                                       | 5      |
| { Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....                                    | 1      |
| { Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof..... | 2      |
| Samples of merchandise.....                                                  | 1      |
| { Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....                                     | 8      |
| { Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....  | 8      |
| Registration fee on letters and other articles.....                          | 8      |

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls of prints*, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.



## FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Countries.                              | Letters, per 15 grams,<br>equal to one-half ounce. |                | Single postal cards,<br>each. <sup>a</sup> |                | Other articles, per 50<br>grams, equal to 2 ounces. |                | Charge for registra-<br>tion. | Charge for return<br>receipt. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                         | Currency of<br>country.                            | Cen-<br>times. | Currency of<br>country.                    | Cen-<br>times. | Currency of<br>country.                             | Cen-<br>times. |                               |                               |
| Argentina Republic.....                 | 15 centavos.....                                   | 35             | 6 centavos.....                            | 15             | 3 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 24 centavos.....              | 12 centavos.                  |
| Bolivia via Panama.....                 | 22 centavos.....                                   | 55             | 8 centavos.....                            | 20             | 6 centavos.....                                     | 15             | 20 centavos.....              | 10 centavos.                  |
| Bolivia via other routes.....           | 20 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 6 centavos.....                            | 15             | 4 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 400 reis.....                 | 200 reis.                     |
| Brazil.....                             | 300 reis.....                                      | 35             | 100 reis.....                              | 10             | 50 reis.....                                        | 5              | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Chile.....                              | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Colombia.....                           | 20 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 4 centavos.....                            | 10             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 5              | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Costa Rica.....                         | 10 centimes.....                                   | 25             | 3 centimes.....                            | 7½             | 2 centimes.....                                     | 5              | 10 centimes.....              | 5 centimes.                   |
| Cuba b.....                             | 10 centavos.....                                   | 25             | 3 centavos.....                            | 10             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 5              | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)..... | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 2 centavos.....                            | 10             | 1 penny.....                                        | 10             | 2 pence.....                  | 2½ pence.                     |
| Ecuador.....                            | 4 pence.....                                       | 40             | 1 penny.....                               | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Falkland Islands.....                   | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centimes de                                       | 10             | 2 centimes de                 | 5 centimes de                 |
| Guatemala.....                          | 10 centimes de                                     | 50             | 3 centimes de                              | 15             | 2 centimes de                                       | 10             | 2 centimes de                 | 5 centimes de                 |
| Haiti.....                              | Gourde.....                                        |                | Gourde.....                                |                | Gourde.....                                         |                | Gourde.....                   | Gourde.                       |
| Honduras.....                           | 15 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Honduras, British.....                  | 5 cents.....                                       | 25             | 2 cents.....                               | 10             | 2 cents.....                                        | 10             | 10 cents.....                 | 5 cents.                      |
| Mexico.....                             | 5 centavos.....                                    | 50             | 5 centavos.....                            | 15             | 1 centavo.....                                      | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Nicaragua.....                          | 15 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 6 centavos.....                            | 15             | 1 centavo.....                                      | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Paraguay.....                           | 40 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 8 centavos.....                            | 15             | 8 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 40 centavos.....              | 20 centavos.                  |
| Peru via San Francisco.....             | 20 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 6 centavos.....                            | 15             | 4 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Peru via Panama.....                    | 22 centavos.....                                   | 55             | 8 centavos.....                            | 20             | 6 centavos.....                                     | 15             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Porto Rico b.....                       | 11 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 3 centavos.....                                     | 15             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Salvador via Panama.....                | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Salvador via other routes.....          | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Uruguay.....                            | 10 centavos.....                                   | 50             | 3 centavos.....                            | 15             | 2 centavos.....                                     | 10             | 10 centavos.....              | 5 centavos.                   |
| Venezuela.....                          | 50 centimes.....                                   | 50             | 10 centimes.....                           | 15             | 10 centimes.....                                    | 10             | 50 centimes.....              | 25 centimes.                  |
| British Guiana.....                     | 5 cents.....                                       | 25             | 2 cents.....                               | 10             | 1 cent.....                                         | 5              | 10 cents Dutch.....           | 10 cents Dutch.               |
| Dutch Guiana.....                       | 25 cents Dutch.....                                | 50             | 7½ cents Dutch.....                        | 15             | 5 cents Dutch.....                                  | 10             | 25 centimes.....              | 10 centimes.                  |
| French Guiana.....                      | 25 cents Dutch.....                                | 50             | 10 centimes.....                           |                | 5 centimes.....                                     |                | 25 centimes.....              | 10 centimes.                  |

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

| COUNTRIES.              | ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS. |                                     |                 |                  | POSTAGE.                            |                                                    | EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.                                              |                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Greatest length.                             | Greatest length and girth combined. | Greatest girth. | Greatest weight. | For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound. | For every additional pound or fraction of a pound. | UNITED STATES.                                                      | LATIN AMERICA.                                     |
|                         | <i>Ft. in.</i>                               | <i>Ft.</i>                          | <i>Ft.</i>      | <i>Lbs.</i>      | <i>Cents.</i>                       | <i>Cents.</i>                                      |                                                                     |                                                    |
| Bolivia .....           | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 20                                  | 20                                                 | New York and San Francisco.                                         | La Paz.                                            |
| Chile .....             | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 20                                  | 20                                                 | New York and San Francisco.                                         | Valparaiso.                                        |
| Colombia .....          | 2 0                                          | .....                               | 4               | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries. |                                                    |
| Costa Rica .....        | 2 0                                          | .....                               | 4               | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 |                                                                     |                                                    |
| Guatemala .....         | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.                           | Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.    |
| Guiana, British, .....  | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | All offices authorized to exchange mails.                           |                                                    |
| Honduras .....          | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.                           | Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo. |
| Honduras, British ..... | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | New Orleans .....                                                   | Belize.                                            |
| Mexico .....            | 2 0                                          | .....                               | 4               | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | All offices authorized to exchange mails.                           |                                                    |
| Nicaragua .....         | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.                           | Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.       |
| Salvador .....          | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | New York and San Francisco.                                         | San Salvador.                                      |
| Venezuela .....         | 3 6                                          | 6                                   | .....           | 11               | 12                                  | 12                                                 | All offices authorized to exchange mails.                           |                                                    |

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Ayres.  
Cordoba.  
Rosario.

## BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

## BRAZIL—

Bahia.  
Para.  
Pernambuco.  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Santos.

## CHILE—

Antofagasta.  
Arica.  
Coquimbo.  
Iquique.  
Valparaiso.

## COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.  
Bogotá.  
Cartagena.  
Colón (Aspinwall).  
Medellin.  
Panama.

## COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limon.  
Punta Arenas.  
San José.

## CUBA—

Cienfuegos.  
Habana.  
Santiago.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.  
Samana.  
Santo Domingo.

## ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

## GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

## HAITI—

Cape Haitien.  
Port au Prince.

## HONDURAS—

Ceiba.  
Puerto Cortes.  
Tegucigalpa.  
Utiia.

## MEXICO—

Acapulco.  
Chihuahua.  
Ciudad Juarez.  
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.  
Durango.  
Ensenada.  
La Paz.  
Matamoros.  
Mazatlan.  
Mexico.  
Monterey.  
Nogales.  
Nuevo Laredo.  
Progreso.  
Saltillo.  
Tampico.  
Tuxpan.  
Vera Cruz.

## NICARAGUA—

Managua.  
San Juan del Norte.

## PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

## PERU—

Callao.

## SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

## URUGUAY—

Colonia.  
Montevideo.  
Paysandu.

## VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.  
Maracaibo.  
Puerto Cabello.

# CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.     |                | COSTA RICA—Continued.   |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama.....            | Mobile.        | Missouri.....           | St. Louis.     |
| California.....         | San Francisco. | New York.....           | New York City. |
| Florida.....            | Apalachicola.  | Ohio.....               | Cincinnati.    |
|                         | Fernandina.    | Oregon.....             | Portland.      |
|                         | Pensacola.     | Pennsylvania.....       | Philadelphia.  |
| Georgia.....            | Brunswick.     | Texas.....              | Galveston.     |
|                         | Savannah.      | Virginia.....           | Norfolk.       |
|                         | Chicago.       |                         |                |
| Illinois.....           | New Orleans.   |                         |                |
| Louisiana.....          | Bangor.        |                         |                |
| Maine.....              | Portland.      |                         |                |
|                         | Baltimore.     |                         |                |
| Maryland.....           | Boston.        |                         |                |
| Massachusetts.....      | Pascagoula.    |                         |                |
| Mississippi.....        | St. Louis.     |                         |                |
| Missouri.....           | New York City. |                         |                |
| New York.....           | Wilmington.    |                         |                |
| North Carolina.....     | Philadelphia.  |                         |                |
| Pennsylvania.....       | Norfolk.       |                         |                |
| Virginia.....           |                |                         |                |
| BOLIVIA.                |                | CUBA.                   |                |
| California.....         | San Diego.     | Alabama.....            | Mobile.        |
|                         | San Francisco. | Florida.....            | Jacksonville.  |
|                         | Kansas City.   |                         | Key West.      |
| Missouri.....           | New York City. |                         | Pensacola.     |
| New York.....           | Philadelphia.  |                         | Tampa.         |
| Pennsylvania.....       |                |                         | Brunswick.     |
|                         |                |                         | Savannah.      |
|                         |                |                         | Chicago.       |
|                         |                |                         | New Orleans.   |
|                         |                |                         | Baltimore.     |
|                         |                |                         | Boston.        |
|                         |                |                         | St. Louis.     |
|                         |                |                         | New York City. |
|                         |                |                         | Philadelphia.  |
|                         |                |                         | Arecibo.       |
|                         |                |                         | Mayaguez.      |
|                         |                |                         | San Juan.      |
| BRAZIL.                 |                | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.     |                |
| Alabama.....            | Mobile.        | Florida.....            | Jacksonville.  |
| California.....         | San Francisco. | Illinois.....           | Chicago.       |
| Georgia.....            | Brunswick.     | Maryland.....           | Baltimore.     |
|                         | Savannah.      | Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        |
|                         | New Orleans.   | New York.....           | New York City. |
|                         | Calais.        | North Carolina.....     | Wilmington.    |
| Louisiana.....          | Baltimore.     | Pennsylvania.....       | Philadelphia.  |
| Maine.....              | Boston.        | Porto Rico.....         | Aguadilla.     |
| Maryland.....           | Pascagoula.    |                         | Arecibo.       |
| Massachusetts.....      | St. Louis.     |                         | Humacao.       |
| Mississippi.....        | New York City. |                         | Mayaguez.      |
| Missouri.....           | Philadelphia.  |                         | Ponce.         |
| New York.....           | Norfolk.       |                         | San Juan.      |
| Pennsylvania.....       | Richmond.      |                         | Vieques.       |
| Virginia.....           |                |                         |                |
| CHILE.                  |                | ECUADOR.                |                |
| California.....         | San Francisco. | California.....         | Los Angeles.   |
| Georgia.....            | Savannah.      |                         | San Francisco. |
| Hawaii.....             | Honolulu.      | Illinois.....           | Chicago.       |
| Illinois.....           | Chicago.       | Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        |
| Maryland.....           | Baltimore.     | Montana.....            | Butte.         |
| Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        | New York.....           | New York City. |
| New York.....           | New York City. | Ohio.....               | Cincinnati.    |
| Oregon.....             | Portland.      | Pennsylvania.....       | Philadelphia.  |
| Pennsylvania.....       | Philadelphia.  | Philippine Islands..... | Manila.        |
| Philippine Islands..... | Manila.        | South Carolina.....     | Charleston.    |
| Porto Rico.....         | San Juan.      | Tennessee.....          | Nashville.     |
| Washington.....         | Port Townsend. | Virginia.....           | Norfolk.       |
|                         | Tacoma.        |                         |                |
| COLOMBIA.               |                | GUATEMALA.              |                |
| Alabama.....            | Mobile.        | Alabama.....            | Mobile.        |
| California.....         | San Francisco. | California.....         | San Diego.     |
| Illinois.....           | Chicago.       |                         | San Francisco. |
| Louisiana.....          | New Orleans.   |                         | Pensacola.     |
| Maryland.....           | Baltimore.     |                         | Chicago.       |
| Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        |                         | Kansas City.   |
| Michigan.....           | Detroit.       |                         | Louisville.    |
| Missouri.....           | St. Louis.     |                         | New Orleans.   |
| New York.....           | New York City. |                         | Baltimore.     |
| Pennsylvania.....       | Philadelphia.  |                         | Boston.        |
| Porto Rico.....         | San Juan.      |                         | St. Louis.     |
| Virginia.....           | Norfolk.       |                         | New York City. |
|                         |                |                         | San Juan.      |
|                         |                |                         | Seattle.       |
| COSTA RICA.             |                | HAITI.                  |                |
| Alabama.....            | Mobile.        | Alabama.....            | Mobile.        |
| California.....         | San Francisco. | Georgia.....            | Savannah.      |
| Colorado.....           | Denver.        | Illinois.....           | Chicago.       |
| Illinois.....           | Chicago.       | Maine.....              | Bangor.        |
| Louisiana.....          | New Orleans.   | Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        |
| Maryland.....           | Baltimore.     | New York.....           | New York City. |
| Massachusetts.....      | Boston.        | North Carolina.....     | Wilmington.    |
|                         |                | Porto Rico.....         | Mayaguez.      |

## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

| HONDURAS.                 |                  | PARAGUAY—Continued.       |                |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama.....              | Mobile.          | Illinois.....             | Chicago.       |
| California.....           | Los Angeles.     | Indiana.....              | Indianapolis.  |
|                           | San Diego.       | Maryland.....             | Baltimore.     |
|                           | San Francisco.   | Michigan.....             | Detroit.       |
| Illinois.....             | Chicago.         | Missouri.....             | Kansas City.   |
| Kansas.....               | Kansas City.     |                           | St. Louis.     |
| Kentucky.....             | Louisville.      | New Jersey.....           | Newark.        |
| Louisiana.....            | New Orleans.     | New York.....             | Trenton.       |
| Maryland.....             | Baltimore.       |                           | Buffalo.       |
| Michigan.....             | Detroit.         |                           | New York City. |
| Missouri.....             | St. Louis.       | Ohio.....                 | Rochester.     |
| New York.....             | New York City.   | Pennsylvania.....         | Cincinnati.    |
| Pennsylvania.....         | Philadelphia.    |                           | Philadelphia.  |
| Texas.....                | Galveston.       |                           |                |
| Washington.....           | Seattle.         |                           |                |
| MEXICO.                   |                  | PERT.                     |                |
| Alabama.....              | Mobile.          | Alabama.....              | Mobile.        |
| Arizona.....              | Naco.            | California.....           | San Diego.     |
|                           | Nogales.         |                           | San Francisco. |
|                           | Phoenix.         | District of Columbia..... | Washington.    |
|                           | Tucson.          | Hawaii.....               | Honolulu.      |
|                           | Yuma.            | Illinois.....             | Chicago.       |
| California.....           | San Diego.       | Louisiana.....            | New Orleans.   |
|                           | San Francisco.   | Maryland.....             | Baltimore.     |
| Colorado.....             | Denver.          | Massachusetts.....        | Boston.        |
| Florida.....              | Pensacola.       | New York.....             | New York City. |
| Illinois.....             | Chicago.         | Pennsylvania.....         | Philadelphia.  |
| Louisiana.....            | New Orleans.     | Porto Rico.....           | San Juan.      |
| Maryland.....             | Baltimore.       |                           |                |
| Massachusetts.....        | Boston.          |                           |                |
| Mississippi.....          | Pascagoula.      |                           |                |
| Missouri.....             | Kansas City.     |                           |                |
|                           | St. Louis.       |                           |                |
| New York.....             | New York City.   |                           |                |
| Ohio.....                 | Cincinnati.      |                           |                |
| Oregon.....               | Portland.        |                           |                |
| Pennsylvania.....         | Philadelphia.    |                           |                |
| Philippine Islands.....   | Manila.          |                           |                |
| Porto Rico.....           | San Juan.        |                           |                |
| Texas.....                | Brownsville.     |                           |                |
|                           | Eagle Pass.      |                           |                |
|                           | El Paso.         |                           |                |
|                           | Galveston.       |                           |                |
|                           | Laredo.          |                           |                |
|                           | Rio Grande City. |                           |                |
|                           | Sabine Pass.     |                           |                |
|                           | San Antonio.     |                           |                |
| Virginia.....             | Norfolk.         |                           |                |
| NICARAGUA.                |                  |                           |                |
| Alabama.....              | Mobile.          |                           |                |
| California.....           | Los Angeles.     |                           |                |
|                           | San Diego.       |                           |                |
|                           | San Francisco.   |                           |                |
| Illinois.....             | Chicago.         |                           |                |
| Kansas.....               | Kansas City.     |                           |                |
| Kentucky.....             | Louisville.      |                           |                |
| Louisiana.....            | New Orleans.     |                           |                |
| Maryland.....             | Baltimore.       |                           |                |
| Massachusetts.....        | Boston.          |                           |                |
| Michigan.....             | Detroit.         |                           |                |
| Missouri.....             | St. Louis.       |                           |                |
| New York.....             | New York City.   |                           |                |
| Pennsylvania.....         | Philadelphia.    |                           |                |
| Porto Rico.....           | Ponce.           |                           |                |
|                           | San Juan.        |                           |                |
| Texas.....                | Galveston.       |                           |                |
| Virginia.....             | Norfolk.         |                           |                |
| Washington.....           | Newport News.    |                           |                |
|                           | Seattle.         |                           |                |
| PARAGUAY.                 |                  |                           |                |
| Alabama.....              | Mobile.          |                           |                |
| Delaware.....             | Wilmington.      |                           |                |
| District of Columbia..... | Washington.      |                           |                |
| Georgia.....              | Savannah.        |                           |                |

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

| Denomination.             | Where used.                         | United States equivalents.        |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Are .....                 | Metric .....                        | 0.02471 acre.                     |
| Arrobe .....              | Paraguay .....                      | 25 pounds.                        |
| Arroba (dry) .....        | Argentine Republic .....            | 25.3171 pounds.                   |
| Do .....                  | Brazil .....                        | 32.38 pounds.                     |
| Do .....                  | Cuba .....                          | 25.3664 pounds.                   |
| Do .....                  | Venezuela .....                     | 25.4024 pounds.                   |
| Arroba (liquid) .....     | Cuba and Venezuela .....            | 4.263 gallons.                    |
| Barril .....              | Argentine Republic and Mexico ..... | 20.0787 gallons.                  |
| Carga .....               | Mexico and Salvador .....           | 300 pounds.                       |
| Centaro .....             | Central America .....               | 4.2631 gallons.                   |
| Cuadra .....              | Argentine Republic .....            | 4.2 acres.                        |
| Do .....                  | Paraguay .....                      | 78.9 yards.                       |
| Do .....                  | Paraguay (square) .....             | 8.077 square feet.                |
| Do .....                  | Uruguay .....                       | 2 acres (nearly).                 |
| Cubic meter .....         | Metric .....                        | 35.3 cubic feet.                  |
| Fanega (dry) .....        | Central America .....               | 1.5745 bushels.                   |
| Do .....                  | Chile .....                         | 2.575 bushels.                    |
| Do .....                  | Cuba .....                          | 1.599 bushels.                    |
| Do .....                  | Mexico .....                        | 1.54728 bushels.                  |
| Do .....                  | Uruguay (double) .....              | 7.776 bushels.                    |
| Do .....                  | Uruguay (single) .....              | 3.888 bushels.                    |
| Do .....                  | Venezuela .....                     | 1.599 bushels.                    |
| Frasco .....              | Argentine Republic .....            | 2.5096 quarts.                    |
| Do .....                  | Mexico .....                        | 2.5 quarts.                       |
| Gram .....                | Metric .....                        | 15.432 grains.                    |
| Hectare .....             | do .....                            | 2.471 acres.                      |
| Hectoliter (dry) .....    | do .....                            | 2.838 bushels.                    |
| Hectoliter (liquid) ..... | do .....                            | 26.417 gallons.                   |
| Kilogram (kilo) .....     | do .....                            | 2.2046 pounds.                    |
| Kilometer .....           | do .....                            | 0.621376 mile.                    |
| League (land) .....       | Paraguay .....                      | 4.633 acres.                      |
| Libra .....               | Argentine Republic .....            | 1.0127 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Central America .....               | 1.043 pounds.                     |
| Do .....                  | Chile .....                         | 1.014 pounds.                     |
| Do .....                  | Cuba .....                          | 1.0161 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Mexico .....                        | 1.01465 pounds.                   |
| Do .....                  | Peru .....                          | 1.0143 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Uruguay .....                       | 1.0143 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Venezuela .....                     | 1.0161 pounds.                    |
| Liter .....               | Metric .....                        | 1.0567 quarts.                    |
| Livre .....               | Guiana .....                        | 1.0791 pounds.                    |
| Manzana .....             | Costa Rica .....                    | 1.5-6 acres.                      |
| Marc .....                | Bolivia .....                       | 0.507 pound.                      |
| Meter .....               | Metric .....                        | 39.37 inches.                     |
| Pie .....                 | Argentine Republic .....            | 0.9478 foot.                      |
| Quintal .....             | do .....                            | 101.42 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Brazil .....                        | 130.06 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Chile, Mexico, and Peru .....       | 101.61 pounds.                    |
| Do .....                  | Paraguay .....                      | 100 pounds.                       |
| Quintal (metric) .....    | Metric .....                        | 220.46 pounds.                    |
| Suerte .....              | Uruguay .....                       | 2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-<br>adra.) |
| Vara .....                | Argentine Republic .....            | 34.1208 inches.                   |
| Do .....                  | Central America .....               | 33.874 inches.                    |
| Do .....                  | Chile and Peru .....                | 33.367 inches.                    |
| Do .....                  | Cuba .....                          | 33.384 inches.                    |
| Do .....                  | Mexico .....                        | 33 inches.                        |
| Do .....                  | Paraguay .....                      | 34 inches.                        |
| Do .....                  | Venezuela .....                     | 33.384 inches.                    |

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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### METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.  
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.  
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.  
Gram equals 15.432 grains.  
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.  
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.  
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.  
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.  
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.  
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

### METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.  
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.  
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.  
Liter equals 0.908 quart.  
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.  
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.  
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

### METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.  
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.  
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.  
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.  
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.  
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.  
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

### METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.  
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.  
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.  
Meter equals 39.37 inches.  
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.  
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.  
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

### METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.  
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.  
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.



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| Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.                                                                      |        |
| Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.                                                                           |        |
| Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.                                                                         |        |
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The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1905.

| Countries.                             | Standard. | Unit.     | Value<br>in U. S.<br>gold<br>or<br>silver. | Coins.                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.                    | Gold      | Peso      | \$0.965                                    | Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine.<br>Silver—Peso and divisions.                       |
| BOLIVIA                                | Silver    | Boliviano | .439                                       | Silver—Boliviano and divisions.                                                                           |
| BRAZIL                                 | Gold      | Milreis   | .546                                       | Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis.<br>Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.                                  |
| CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—<br>Costa Rica | Gold      | Colon     | .465                                       | Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307).<br>Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.                             |
| British Honduras                       | Gold      | Dollar    | 1.000                                      |                                                                                                           |
| Guatemala                              | Silver    | Peso      | .439                                       | Silver—Peso and divisions.                                                                                |
| Honduras                               |           |           |                                            |                                                                                                           |
| Nicaragua                              |           |           |                                            |                                                                                                           |
| Salvador                               |           |           |                                            |                                                                                                           |
| CHILE                                  | Gold      | Peso      | .365                                       | Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300).<br>Silver—Peso and divisions.            |
| COLOMBIA                               | Silver    | Peso      | 1.000                                      | Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor.<br>Silver—Peso and divisions.                                    |
| CUBA                                   | Gold      | Peso      | .910                                       | Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alihonse (\$4.823).<br>Silver—Peso.                                                |
| ECUADOR                                | Gold      | Sucre     | .487                                       | Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665).<br>Silver—Sucre and divisions.                                                 |
| HAITI                                  | Gold      | Gourde    | .965                                       | Gold—2, 5, and 10 gourdes.<br>Silver—Gourde and divisions.                                                |
| MEXICO <sup>a</sup>                    | Silver    | Dollar    | .477                                       | Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 dollars.<br>Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions. |
| PANAMA                                 | Gold      | Balboa    | 1.000                                      | Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas.<br>Silver—Peso and divisions.                            |
| PERU                                   | Gold      | Sol       | .487                                       | Gold—Libra (\$4.8665).<br>Silver—Sol and divisions.                                                       |
| URUGUAY                                | Gold      | Peso      | 1.034                                      | Gold—Peso.<br>Silver—Peso and divisions.                                                                  |
| VENEZUELA                              | Gold      | Bolivar   | .193                                       | Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars.<br>Silver—5 bolivars.                                               |

<sup>a</sup> On and after May 1, 1906, the silver dollar will be valued at \$0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

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